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

+ + + + +

ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

+ + + + +

WORK GROUP ON LINDE CERAMICS

+ + + + +

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15, 2012

+ + + + +

The Work Group convened telephonically at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, Genevieve S. Roessler, Chair, presiding.

## PRESENT:

GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Chair JOSIE BEACH, Member JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member

### ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official TUONA BATCHELOR
ANTOINETTE BONSIGNORE
NICOLE BRIGGS, SC&A
CHRIS CRAWFORD, DCAS
ROB DAVIDSON
STU HINNEFELD, DCAS
JENNY LIN, HHS
JOHN MAURO, SC&A
THOMAS MURPHY
JIM NETON, DCAS
STEVE OSTROW, SC&A
LAVON RUTHERFORD, DCAS
JAMES SPECIALE

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

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

		Page
I.	Welcome and Roll Call/Introductions	4
II.	SC&A Report	6
III.	Linde Ceramics Worker Representative Letter and/or Comments	41
IV.	WG Discussion and Recommendations	66
V.	DCAS TBD Revision/Implementation Plans	97
VI.	Adjournment	162

# P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(10:02 a.m.)

MR. KATZ: This is the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Linde Work Group.

Let's begin with roll call. And since we're speaking about a specific site, please speak to conflict of interest as well.

And let's begin with Board Members.

(Roll call.)

Okay. Very good. All right. There is an agenda for this meeting. It is posted on the NIOSH website under the Board section under "Meetings," for anyone who wants to follow along with that.

We also have a report -- two reports that have been made available, one by DCAS, giving sort of a written narrative to the report they gave at the last Board meeting about the analysis of the maps and worker statements, and we also have a review -- another review from SC&A on the same topic of

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

both the initiation of -- when the tunnels were built, that question, and also duration of work inside -- or occupancy factors I think it's called inside the tunnels. So we have those two reports to discuss.

And, Gen, it's your agenda. I think we can start. Let me just remind everyone on the line to mute your phone except when you are addressing the group. And if you don't have a mute button, if you press \* and then 6, that will mute your phone. And then press \* and then 6 again to come off of mute.

Gen, it's your agenda.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Thanks, Ted. The agenda shows that we will start with the SC&A report. I don't have anything on the agenda for DCAS, to review their report, but I don't think that is maybe necessary. They will come in later on.

So, Steve, your report as usual was very complete and easy to read, and I appreciate Figure 1 in color. That helps a

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	lot. So, and I think everyone has that.
2	I would like to make one mention.
3	I sent around an email this week. I
4	forwarded one that Josie forwarded that had a
5	letter in it. We have to be careful not to
6	mention names if we refer to that letter. I
7	think that's true, isn't it, Ted?
8	MR. KATZ: Yes, thank you, Gen.
9	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So, Steve,
10	it's yours.
11	DR. OSTROW: Okay. Good morning,
12	everyone. At the last Linde Work Group
13	meeting, which was January 30, SC&A was asked
14	to revisit two issues related to the utility
15	tunnels. The first one was the timeline,
16	which section of the tunnel was constructed
17	when. And the second issue was NIOSH's
18	assumed occupancy factor for workers in the
19	tunnels, how much time do workers actually
20	spend in the tunnels.
21	And I say these were
22	reexaminations because we had previously

looked at them in the past, but we were asked by the Board to give another closer look at it, so we did.

First one, the utility tunnel timeline. Just say both of these tunnel issues came up in the course of the Work Group looking at two Linde SEC petitions, 00107 and 00154. And they were identified within the last two years or so, but they were postponed — working on them was postponed because they were thought to be TBD issues and not SEC issues. So we are looking at them now.

As far as the timeline goes, SC&A had a meeting a few weeks ago together where we looked at full size drawings, three different plot plan drawings. We confirmed with NIOSH that these were the same drawings that NIOSH was working from and the only drawings that were available. And this time we had looked at the full size drawings, G size, which are quite large. And we went over the drawings in great detail trying to find

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

out what the sequence of events were of constructing these tunnels.

We also went over worker statements related to the tunnel timeline, and this was also a reexamination because we had already looked at these worker statements several times in the past. Some of the statements were taken by NIOSH. Some of the statements we had taken and interviewed at the Niagara Falls meetings in 2010.

And some of the statements were workers' in by the representative. affidavits Either they were statements. We looked at that. And we also looked at some documentation that we had, some written reports, a U.S. Army Corps Engineers report, and one produced by Shaw Environmental, which were only a few -- which were done only a few years ago.

And after looking at all of these, we concluded -- and this is on page -- if you have my report, this is on page 8 of our

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

February 10th report. We boxed our conclusion, and I think I will just read it.

"SC&A concludes from its latest review of the utility tunnels and the evidence that the evidence supports the assumption that the only tunnel section that was in place before 1957 was the 1936 portion, represented by the green lines in Figure 1." That is the figure that is in the report that Gen had referred to.

"The evidence leading to this conclusion includes the testimony by one of the former workers, the construction notes on the 1957/1961 drawings, the existence of trestles to supply utilities to Buildings 30 and 31, Praxair's description of the maps as construction drawings, and a note to the Shaw Environmental memo."

So basically our conclusion is that the dates of the tunnel construction are as we represented it in our Figure 1 in this report in color. That is our conclusion on that.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

And NIOSH can speak for itself after I finish, but I believe that this basically confirms or agrees with NIOSH's tunnel timeline also. So we don't have any disagreement with NIOSH on this.

As far as the occupancy factors, that was the second issue. This was harder to pin down, and our conclusion was not as certain as with the timeline. For the occupancy factors, we looked at, again, workers' statements that we had taken, NIOSH had taken, and statements that were sent into us. And this is also a reexamination.

And we looked at various reports, especially U.S. Army Corps of Engineer reports, that discusses tunnel occupancy And I should mention what we were factors. looking at is that NIOSH is assuming in TBD occupancy factors -- two different sets -- for workers who had actual large tasks to do in the tunnels, they are assuming that workers were exposed for two months a year,

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

eight hours a day, and for the remaining 10 months a year only 10 minutes per day.

And the other workers who didn't have any large tasks in the tunnels, just assuming 10 minutes per day for the entire year. The latter is because there is evidence from the workers that workers used the tunnels to get from one building to the other somewhat routinely and may have been passing through. So NIOSH is assigning them 10 minutes per day for the entire year.

Looking at all of the evidence that we had available, we concluded -- and is on page 11 of our report, and I'll this read it again -- "After reviewing relevant portions of the Army Corps of Engineers report and the worker statements, SC&A finds that the tunnel occupancy assumptions NIOSH appear reasonable, but their support is far from conclusive, since they are primarily based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers report, which presents information for operations in 2002

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

but does not discuss historical operations in the tunnel."

So we found that the -- just to elaborate, I think which is the major underpinning of NIOSH's assumptions, this U.S. Army Corps of Engineers report. But they were reporting on the site's operations in the year 2002, which was undergoing some remediation at that time. And that doesn't necessarily reflect the work that was done in earlier periods of the plant.

That is our -- we don't really have a strong conclusion one way or the other on the occupancy factors. As I said, NIOSH's assumptions sound reasonable, but there is not that much evidence that would support it. So that's our conclusion.

Then, we also took a look -subsequent to writing this report, we had
received another worker statement that Gen had
mentioned earlier. It's actually three worker
statements that came in one package, and we

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

found that that statement dated November 15th does not contradict and it is consistent with 3 our assumption on the tunnels on the timeline. that basically concludes report. CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Thank you, We really have two issues to talk

about here, and I am trying to decide -- Ted,

maybe you can advise us how we should address

should we go ahead with the agenda and hear

worker representative

Should we go to DCAS's response or

10

1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

from

workers?

the

13

15

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

MR. KATZ: Well, I mean, let's --I don't know where you are on the agenda. have workers on the agenda, but we are still up on the SC&A report. So let's hear from DCAS first, and then certainly we should open it for the worker representative, up Antoinette, and for any of the workers who want to speak as well.

> Okay. So Chris CHAIR ROESSLER:

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

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

or Jim, would you like to respond?

DR. NETON: Go ahead, Chris. Thi
is Jim.

MR. CRAWFORD: Okay. This is Chris Crawford, DCAS. Basically, I have only a couple of comments on Steve's reading of their report. And in the first conclusion, he basically -- I will paraphrase here, Steve, forgive me -- but more or less agrees with the findings of DCAS that the tunnels were constructed in stages in 1936, 1957, and 1961.

For the second part of -- and I think the issues should be separated on occupancy, Steve notes that the 20 percent occupancy figure, or two months as we put it, actually, was an Army Corps of Engineers estimate made very late in the game around the year 2002.

We do have other testimony, however, Steve and Board Members, that doesn't contradict this. We have also testimony about one specific job that took longer than two

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

months, but we are also -- we are trying to establish an ordinary pattern of behavior here. If we have an extended job on a one-time or two-time basis, that is more of a dose reconstruction issue.

I hope everyone listening understands what I mean by that, which is that if a worker tells us that he worked in the tunnel on a particular job for six months straight, we are happy to give him dose-based on that tunnel exposure at that time. But that isn't the common experience of the trades workers at Linde over a 30-year period, and we are trying to establish the baseline.

I think that is all I have to say. Jim, do you have anything?

DR. NETON: No, nothing here.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So we need to deal with both issues, but perhaps the next thing to do is -- and, again, I agree with Chris that I think we need to separate them into the two issues as we do the discussion.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	Now, would it be appropriate to
2	hear from the worker representative? Ted?
3	MR. KATZ: Oh, absolutely. I
4	thought you were inviting them. Antoinette or
5	
6	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I'm here,
7	Ted.
8	MR. KATZ: Yes.
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you,
10	Gen. The first thing I would like to ask is,
11	from what I understand, there are some new
12	statements from workers that you that the
13	workers have received that I have not seen.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Antoinette, this is
15	Josie. They are not new. I just took your
16	suggestion and went back through all of the
17	worker statements.
18	MS. BONSIGNORE: Oh, okay.
19	MEMBER BEACH: And I found one on
20	November 15, 2010, not new, I just
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: Oh, okay.
22	MEMBER BEACH: wanted to make

1	sure, because when I read the reports it
2	didn't appear that they had taken any of those
3	comments out of that one. I just wanted to
4	make sure they were out there.
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: Oh, okay.
6	MEMBER BEACH: Nothing new.
7	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you
8	for clarifying that, Josie.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
10	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Then, I
11	will just go into some of the issues I would
12	like to address about the SC&A report.
12 13	like to address about the SC&A report.  CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this
13	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this is Gen. Let's keep it in the two categories,
13 14 15	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this is Gen. Let's keep it in the two categories, too.
13 14 15 16	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this is Gen. Let's keep it in the two categories, too.  MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I will do
13 14 15 16 17	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this is Gen. Let's keep it in the two categories, too.  MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I will do that.
13 14 15 16 17	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this is Gen. Let's keep it in the two categories, too.  MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I will do that.  CHAIR ROESSLER: I want to make
13 14 15 16 17 18	CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, this is Gen. Let's keep it in the two categories, too.  MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I will do that.  CHAIR ROESSLER: I want to make sure you've got the tunnel drawings that we

Speciale, who are on the phone as well.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay, good. Then, go ahead with the tunnel timeline discussion.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you, Gen. In terms of the -- so I will start with the tunnel construction date issue. I would like to go back -- before discussing the specifics of the new SC&A report, I would like to go back to what SC&A's position was on October 24th at a Linde Work Group meeting and what Steve had to say then. And I will just read from the transcript here. It is a relatively short statement.

"SC&A's position on the tunnels is that we reviewed everything that NIOSH supplied, reviewed everything that Antoinette Bonsignore supplied, various things, and we really can't -- we think that there is no definitive answer when the tunnels were built. So our conclusion is that there really is insufficient hard evidence to say when the

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

tunnels were built, and that I guess a claimant-favorable conservative assumption would just be assuming the tunnels were there all the time. There is too much doubt about when they were actually built.

"Mr. Ostrow and SC&A concluded that because of the degree of doubt insufficient hard evidence to say when tunnels were built that the claimant-favorable and conservative assumption would be to assume that the tunnels existed during the operational time period and were not built some time after 1957, as NIOSH proposes."

Now I would like to just address the February 10th SC&A report and try to ascertain what hard evidence has come to light to warrant the 180-degree reversal by SC&A about this issue. And I would like to read two small sections from that report.

First, NIOSH's position on the tunnel construction date issue at page 5, that Steve has outlined on page 5 of the report.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

"The Linde site has a system of utility tunnels constructed at different times carry steam, electricity, water, telephone lines, and other utilities from one part of the plant to another. Documentary evidence shows that the first tunnel section was built in 1937 and ran from the powerhouse, Building 8, past the Tonawanda laboratory, Building 14, also called Proving the laboratory, to Building 10.

"Another section of the tunnel was constructed in 1957 near Buildings 57, 58, and 31, in the northeastern area of the ceramics plant, and an extensive addition to the tunnel system was done in 1961 when the 1937 and 1957 tunnels were linked by new tunnels that ran between Buildings 30 and 31, then branched south to Building 8 and west past Buildings 70, 2, and 2A.

"The 1957 and 1961 tunnel sections ran through areas of soil that were contaminated by radium-bearing ore and were

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

subject to radon infiltration from this source."

at page 7, SC&A has Then, discussion about the 1957 map, which is really would like to focus on because I what I believe that that map truly informs the question of whether the tunnel section near Buildings 57, 58, and 31 in the northeastern area of the ceramics plant was constructed in 1957.

"This 1957 map is identified as revised and reissued for bids on January 10, 1957, and revised, redrawn, and released for construction on March 20, 1957. The 1957 map clearly shows an existing 57-inch tunnel section running near Buildings 57, 58, and 31, and then winding southward between Buildings 30 and 31.

"The 1936 map does not show the buildings in question, namely the ceramics buildings, and the 1961 map does not demonstrate anything beyond the extensions to

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

the existing 57-inch tunnel section that is running near Buildings 57, 58, and 31, and then winding southward between Buildings 30 and 31 that is noted in the 1957 map."

So I would like to, again, just take a look at what SC&A has to say about that 1957 drawing. SC&A says, "SC&A then examined the 1957 drawing which shows only the southeast corner of the facility. This plan presents all of the details of the tunnel section around Buildings 30 and 31.

"It was not readily apparent if this map represents a drawing of the tunnel section that was already in place in 1957 or if it represents construction plans for a tunnel section that was going to be built, and, therefore, did not yet exist as of the date of the drawing, March 20, 1957.

"There are, however, some locations on the drawing that indicate that it is most likely a construction plan. Appearing throughout the drawing there are notes

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

describing existing storm sewer, existing water lines, existing sanitary sewers, as well as descriptions and locations of new sanitary sewer lines, water pipes, et cetera.

"On this drawing, any pipes, lines, or small buildings, such as the smoking shed, that cross the location of the tunnel schematic are labeled as 'to be removed,' which further indicates that as of 1957 this tunnel had not yet been constructed.

"The 1957 drawing confirms the existence of trestles, notes existing trestles to the west of Building 31, which SC&A assumes were used to supply utilities to the buildings at this part of the facility prior to the construction of the tunnels.

"This section of the SC&A report seems somewhat contradictory, because first SC&A states that the 1957 map presents all of the details of the tunnel section around Buildings 30 and 31, but then in the very next sentence SC&A states it was not readily

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

apparent if this map represents a drawing of the tunnel section that was already in place in 1957, or if it represents construction plans for a tunnel section that was going to be built, and, therefore, did not exist yet."

each other. Clearly, this 1957 map does not in fact present all of the details of the tunnel section around Buildings 30 and 31. But if we are to accept the plain meaning of the notations on the map as the most simple explanation of their meanings, then sections of the map that are noted as "proposed" are proposed, and sections that are noted as "new" sections are simply new sections. And those that are noted as "existing" are existing.

Moreover, buildings that clearly existed in 1957, such as Buildings 30 and 31, are not noted as "existing" Building 30 or "existing" Building 31, but simply as Building 30 and Building 31. Compare that to Building 58, which is noted as "proposed" Building 58.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

The 57-inch tunnel that is noted on the 1957 1 map, that runs near Buildings 57, 58, and 31, 2 3 then winds southward between Buildings 30 and 4 31, is not qualified as proposed or new. Ιt is just simply listed as a 57-inch tunnel. 5 6 So if we are to take the simplest 7 reading of that map, that tunnel existed on March 20, 1957. 8 Moreover, there specific 9 is а 10 notation that is --Ι am just 11 wondering if everyone has access to this map. MEMBER BEACH: 12 No. 13 MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. MEMBER BEACH: Not right now. 14 15 MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. All right. 16 the 1957 map, there is a specific notation next to the smoking shed that SC&A 17 identifies on the 1957 map. And this notation 18 19 reads, "Smoking shed to be removed by others." 20 Right next to that notation there is another notation that says, "Over tunnel," indicating 21

that the shed is positioned over a tunnel, and

that is the existing 57-inch tunnel.

Additionally, near Junction Box 2 there is another notation that reads, "Under tunnel new 10-inch line." And right underneath that notation it reads, "Existing six-inch water line," with an arrow that points directly into the existing 57-inch tunnel. All of these notations make it reasonable that that 57-inch tunnel running between Buildings 30 and 31 existed on March 20, 1957.

So now I would like to just point out three issues in NIOSH's written statement that I have determined are simply factually incorrect. First, the NIOSH memo misidentifies the 1957 map. It says that it is -- you qualify it as a utility extension map, but it doesn't say that. The 1961 map says that. The 1957 map mentions no -- doesn't say "utility extension." So that is incorrect.

The second point is that in the

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 NIOSH memo you say that there is an entrance into the tunnels in Building 30. There is no entrance into the tunnels in Building 30, and the workers who spoke with SC&A at the Niagara Falls Board meeting actually state that very clearly. Mr. Murphy, who is on the phone right now, can confirm this. And if you look at a section of

that --

MEMBER BEACH: Antoinette, it is on page 16 of the Niagara Falls report.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Actually, I Yes. think the pagination is different on mine. Sorry, it will just take me a second.

So just for clarity's sake Okay. here, in those interview notes Worker B is Mr. So everybody knows who Worker B is, Murphy. because it's important that since a lot of Mr. Murphy's statements have been scrutinized, I would like everybody to understand that in those SC&A interviews from the Niagara Falls Board meeting in May of 2010 Mr. Murphy is

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Worker B.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

I will just read the So, and statement from Mr. Murphy from that interview. He says, "Going back to the north branch" -at this point, he is outlining the tunnels for Steve and Arjun and he says, "Going back to the north branch, it went between Buildings 30 Building 30 had no access into the and 31. tunnel, just conduits and utilities -- steam, water, and so on. It was just steel conduits going into the building through concrete. steam lines were hung through the ceilings."

because the idea that there are -- that there was an entrance into the tunnels in Building 30 is simply not correct. In fact, the only way the tunnels were -- the only buildings that had access to the tunnels was in Building 14, Building 2, Building 10, and Building 8. That's it, not Building 30.

The last point from the NIOSH statement that I will address later deals with

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

an occupancy issue, and so I will talk about that when I get to the occupancy section.

So I would advise everybody in the Work Group to take a look at the 1957 map again and to note that that tunnel that NIOSH and SC&A are saying didn't exist is actually there. It's right there on the map. It doesn't say it's proposed. It doesn't say it's new. It just there. And the notes by Junction Box 2 and the notes next to the shed that is to be removed support that contention.

Now, I would like to review SC&A and NIOSH's assessment of the workers' testimony with respect to the tunnel construction date issue, specifically Worker Number 1, who again is Mr. Murphy who is with us today.

So in the SC&A report, Mr. Murphy is Worker Number 1. For the Work Group, and also Mr. Speciale, just going back to the SC&A report from May of 2010, he is listed as Worker Number 4, just for your reference. I'm

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

sorry, he is listed as Worker D. And in this SC&A report, the current SC&A report, he is listed as Worker Number 4.

So in addition to the oral Okav. statements today that Mr. Murphy is going to make, will be providing some written we statements within the next week or so. still going over the workers are statement and the SC&A report. It is taking longer than we anticipated, so those will be -- those are forthcoming.

So getting back to the SC&A report, the current SC&A report, regarding the workers' testimony, it relies heavily on inferences and assumptions regarding not only the maps but their reading of the statements made by Mr. Murphy in particular.

What I fail to understand is why NIOSH and SC&A chose to guess and psychically infer what Mr. Murphy meant instead of simply asking him what he meant. There are a number of times where you are guessing or inferring

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

what he means by certain statements and taking them out of context, and I think it would have been a better way to handle that, instead of guessing, would have been to simply ask him.

So I don't understand why no one made any attempt to contact Mr. Murphy for clarification about some of the issues in his And Ι say this because statements. Murphy's statements have been heavily scrutinized and criticized being fulfilling inconsistent and NIOSH's not evidentiary standards.

However, what this Work Group must keep in mind is that it has never been clear to these workers, or to me, what that evidentiary standard is. Instead, the only read of that standard is NIOSH's conclusion in their written statement provided to the Work Group and the workers and to me on February 7th.

In that statement, NIOSH refers to another statement from a Linde supervisor,

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

which in the current SC&A report is Worker Number 6. And that Linde supervisor was interviewed by ORAU in March of 2010, and the statement is a summary statement that ORAU provided after interviewing the supervisor by phone.

ORAU conducted а number ofinterviews with Linde workers in March 2010, including Mr. Murphy. And after I submitted a FOIA request for all of the summaries from those interviews, Mr. Murphy had opportunity to review his summary statement together by ORAU, that put was discovered that he had been repeatedly and materially misrepresented.

So after discussing this problem with Mr. Hinnefeld and Dr. Wade, a decision was made to have SC&A reinterview Mr. Murphy at the Niagara Falls Board meeting, along with a number of other Linde workers, which included Mr. Speciale, who is also on the phone.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Since ORAU failed to verify any of these interview summaries with any of the workers that they interviewed in March 2010, Murphy and the other workers who were interviewed by SC&A tried to clarify some of the statements that they felt had been misrepresented by ORAU, though currently NIOSH is relying on this Linde supervisor, who again is identified in the current SC&A report as Number 6, as their primary worker statement to refute Mr. Murphy's account of the ongoing issue of when these tunnels were constructed.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Speciale, who -- Mr. Murphy started working at Linde in 1953, and Mr. Speciale started working at Linde in 1951 -- are disputing a number of the statements in the Linde supervisor's ORAU summary.

Particularly, in that ORAU summary this Linde supervisor says that there were electrical generators in the tunnels. This

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

isn't true. There were no electrical generators in the tunnels.

So, and then there is also this disparity between how much time he spent in the tunnels. At one point he says he lived in the tunnels, but then at another point he says he only spent about two percent of his week in the tunnels.

Again, there is just an inconsistency there, and so I would think that in the best interest of having clarity here that that worker should be reinterviewed to make sure that what is being interpreted from that his in statements ORAU summary correct, specifically whether the statement about the 1957 tunnels are referring to the tunnels near Buildings 30 and 31, or whether he is talking about some other tunnels. To me, that statement is also unclear.

Okay. So at the last Linde Work Group meeting on January 30th, I requested that since it is official policy to have these

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

interview summaries verified by the interviewed worker prior to their use, that his statement be verified before being used by NIOSH, since now it is being used as the primary statement to refute Mr. Murphy's many affidavits and interviews. NIOSH refused to do so, indicating that it was not policy to verify worker statements prior to use.

So this to me is an issue that really should be resolved, and if we are truly interested in making sure that we are not guessing what Worker Number 6 of this Linde supervisor is saying in that statement.

Then, I would also like to Okay. mention that -- in the SC&A report that Steve refers to the Shaw Environmental report from 2005. That report is completely unsourced. There are no references in it. There is no indication of where the information tunnels and dates or anything is coming from. The only thing that is in that report beyond basic statements that don't have any

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

references are two maps from 2004.

So I fail to understand how you can take a document that is completely unsourced, completely devoid of any references, and say that that provides any kind of hard evidence to support the theory about the tunnel construction dates.

Finally, I would like to address this issue about the diversion of effluents that happened during the early 1940s. And I know that SC&A and NIOSH have reviewed these memos from 1945 and 1948. But there is one memo from 1948 that has a table in it, and I know that SC&A has reviewed this as well.

And there is a statement in there about the log of Plant 1's contamination of surface water. The plant -- there were Plant 1 wells -- in Plant 1 were the wells near Building 8, and then there were ceramics wells and there were injection wells near the ceramics buildings.

So there is a statement in here

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

that I think is very relevant, and I will just read it. Surface water seeping into the pipe tunnel between the powerhouse, which is Building 8, and the factory buildings was noted to have a corrosive effect on conduit boxes and cables.

Now, at our last Work Group meeting, we were discussing these trestles, and I asked NIOSH whether they believed that the trestles were used to divert the effluents from the ceramics wells to the Plant 1 wells near Building 8, and they said they believed that that was correct.

But this memo from 1948 contradicts that theory. And on the 1957 map there are many notations that note pipe tunnels, and there is one pipe tunnel in particular that leads right into the 57-inch tunnel.

And these pipe tunnels are clearly not trestles, they are not overhead, they are underground. And that memo also substantiates

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

that they are underground, because they are talking about the corrosive effects on the conduit boxes and the cables.

So, again, the theory that trestles were used to divert the effluents from the ceramics wells near Building 30 to the wells near Building 8 simply -- there is no evidence for that, absolutely none.

would hope that the So Ι Group would take another look at those memos, because I think that's a really relevant point doubt about NIOSH's creates regarding the of trestles for use the diversion of the effluents.

Okay. So that was really the last issue that I wanted to address about the tunnel construction date issue. The other issue that I would like to address now is the tunnel occupancy issue.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Antoinette, I think we should take the two issues separately.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. That's fine.

CHAIR ROESSLER: I think we should stop here and talk about the tunnel timeline. As you were talking, I took some notes, and I will see if others agree with me as to what your main issues are. It seemed that, number one, you want SC&A to respond and tell us why they did the 180-degree change between their previous document on October 24th and the new one that just came out. That's one item.

You then asked us all to look again at the 1957 map. I had mine up on the computer, but the computer keeps shutting off and I have to keep signing on again. I haven't been able to do that. So I think that is something that perhaps the people who have the map in front of them -- and I would assume DCAS does and that SC&A probably also does -- can respond to that.

The third thing that you -- major thing I think you brought up that we have to

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	think about is that you are suggesting or
2	you have said that we should expect more
3	worker statements. We don't have all of them
4	yet. You are suggesting more statements, that
5	we look at them, and memos, and also I think
6	
7	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right.
8	CHAIR ROESSLER: you suggested
9	perhaps reinterviewing some workers.
10	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes. I think
11	it's really important that in particular
12	that Mr. Murphy have an opportunity to respond
13	to all of the criticism about his statements,
14	particularly since there were both SC&A and
15	NIOSH are guessing about what he means in
16	certain parts of certain statements. Instead
17	of guessing and then building a report based
18	on your guesses, just ask the man
19	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So I think
20	
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: what he meant.
22	CHAIR ROESSLER: he is on the

1	line.
2	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes.
3	CHAIR ROESSLER: Perhaps it would
4	be
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: He can respond
6	now, if he'd like. That would be fine with
7	me. I don't know how you want to handle this,
8	then.
9	CHAIR ROESSLER: Let's keep it to
10	the tunnel timeline discussion.
11	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Tom, is
12	your phone on mute?
13	MR. MURPHY: Yes, I am right here.
14	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. So, Tom,
15	if you could just address this issue about how
16	your statements have been taken out of
17	context, and specifically about the existence
18	of the tunnel that NIOSH is saying was not
19	there in 1957.
20	MR. MURPHY: Well, to go back to
21	when I was first hired at Linde, I was hired
22	as a "Trade's Helper" in the Maintenance

Department. And as a traders helper you help various craftsmen, like millwrights, pipefitters, electricians, carpenters, et cetera. And whenever there was a job that comes up in the tunnel, which existed from Junction Box 8 to Junction Box 6, guess who got the dirty work?

I spent some time in the tunnel in that timeframe, and that -- as far as I am going to tell you right now, that tunnel was in existence from Junction Box 8 to Junction Box 6. And that went right to 31 and 30. I spent quite a bit of time down there with different craftsmen.

That tunnel was in existence in 1953, '54, '55, '56, to the best of my knowledge. I spent time in it. I wasn't -- it isn't hearsay. I worked in that tunnel at that timeframe. Okay?

CHAIR ROESSLER: Mr. Murphy, this is Gen. I'm only looking at the map that we have here, and I see that between Buildings 31

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

and 30 there are actually two tunnel systems, one that apparently was in existence in '57 and one built in '61. So which one are you referring to?

MR. MURPHY: I am talking about the one that you've got in red. This is 1961.

And I can't see how that tunnel wasn't there,

Somebody got this all screwed up. Believe me.

and they built the blue tunnel in 1957.

MS. BONSIGNORE: And, Gen, I would just like to clarify, Tom and I went over the very large 1957 map, and we went through that very carefully. And the tunnel that I was talking about that runs between Building 30 and 31 up to Junction Box 2, he is saying that that tunnel was there in 1953 when he started working there. Just to be clear.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay.

MEMBER BEACH: Gen, this is Josie.

That's why I brought up that 19 -- or the

2010 November 15th statements, because very

clearly Mr. Murphy says that that tunnel was

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

1 there, and that was a reason why I wanted that 2 looked at. 3 CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Well, 4 maybe later we can have SC&A and DCAS respond on this and help -- at least help me out with 5 6 the two tunnel lines that appear at different 7 times, for example, on Steve's map between Building 31 and 30. But let's let Mr. Murphy 8 I will ask my questions later. 9 continue. 10 MS. BONSIGNORE: Just to interject here, Tom, if you could just talk about the 11 Building 30 entrance and how -- you said in 12 13 May 2010 when you spoke with SC&A that there was no entrance to the tunnels in Building 30. 14 15 MR. MURPHY: That's correct. 16 only way the utilities got into the building was through the concrete wall, through conduit 17 steam lines, et cetera. There was no opening. 18 19 It was just -- the only openings were for the 20 pipes and conduit to go into. There was a ladder south of -- an 21 22 access, but that didn't go into the building.

It was just the access to the tunnel, and that was just south of Junction Box -- let's see, Junction Box 2. But anyway, there was no access to Building 30. There was none to 31 either. Just the conduit and steam lines or condensate lines and electrical conduit boxes or conduit going into the building to the concrete wall.

So there is another statement somebody made that I mentioned -- that I said something to the effect that the tunnel had to be there in order for these two buildings to get power. And somebody said that -- he suggested that I didn't actually see it, but I did see it. I was there. I knew it was there. I knew the tunnel was there. So that was another one of the statements somebody took out of context.

Okay. That's it. Anything else?

MS. BONSIGNORE: Thank you, Tom.

MR. MURPHY: Do you want me to get into the -- about the occupancy?

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

CHAIR ROESSLER: Let's wait with that. I'm wondering, Antoinette, did you have another worker who wanted to make a statement?

MS. BONSIGNORE: No, not at this time. As I said earlier, Tom and Mr. Speciale are still preparing their written statements, because they are still going over the SC&A report. And they want to be very certain about what they write down, so no one takes

They want to be very clear, and they also feel that it would be in everybody's best interests if they had an opportunity to be reinterviewed about these very specific questions, because there are some really glaring errors in both the SC&A report and NIOSH's statement.

context, there

And the suggestion that only Worker Number 6, this Linde supervisor, is the only credible worker, and that all of the information that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Speciale

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

anything

out

inferences that can be made.

of

have provided over the years is no longer relevant, because this one worker made one statement that was never verified, I am just astounded at that conclusion.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Speciale and the other workers that met with SC&A at the Niagara Falls Board meeting provided a wealth of information that has informed NIOSH's understanding of these tunnels. NIOSH didn't even think that these tunnels were relevant back in 2009.

You know, I was -- we were laughed off in saying -- they told us, you know, no one ever worked in these tunnels. You don't know what you're talking about. So, you know, these guys have put in a lot of time, provided a lot of statements, and to dismiss them out of hand because you find one worker whose statement has never been verified to be the most credible -- I mean, the only conclusion I can come to is that that worker, that Worker Number 6, agrees with NIOSH, or you can

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1 interpret his statements to agree with NIOSH, 2 and these gentlemen don't agree with NIOSH. 3 That to me is not an evidentiary 4 standard. That is an agenda. That's cherry 5 picking, and you can't do that, not in this 6 compensation program you can't. 7 CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So then I 8 think we should -- I think the next thing I would like to hear is a response from SC&A 9 10 with regard to why they made the change, why 11 the conclusion changed. 12 MEMBER BEACH: Gen, can I ask a 13 question -this is Josie -before SC&A responds? 14 15 CHAIR ROESSLER: Sure. 16 MEMBER BEACH: The that memos Antoinette has mentioned, I know that NIOSH 17 reviewed those. I'm wondering 18 19 reviewed them again last night. Has SC&A 20 reviewed those memos that she referred to? 21 MS. BONSIGNORE: I believe 22 Steve?

1	DR. OSTROW: Excuse me. I didn't
2	quite get that. Which memos?
3	MEMBER BEACH: The memos that
4	Antoinette had sent out. There was a whole
5	packet of stuff last year, and these referred
6	to the tunnels and the effluents going into
7	the tunnels. And correct me if I'm wrong,
8	Antoinette, but I don't
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: No, no, you're
10	right. I actually sent them to the Work Group
11	in December of 2010.
12	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I just
13	SC&A, have you had a chance to look at those?
14	I don't remember.
15	DR. OSTROW: I believe we looked
16	at all of the memos and statements that we
17	have gotten.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
19	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. But,
20	Josie, you know, correct me if I'm misstating
21	what you are getting at, but there was a
22	specific memo from 1947 where there is a table

1	talking about the Plant 1 injection wells
2	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
3	MS. BONSIGNORE: and the
4	ceramics wells. And there's a statement from
5	on that table that is dated January 15,
6	1946.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
8	MS. BONSIGNORE: And I'll read it
9	again, "Surface water seeping into the pipe
10	tunnel between the powerhouse and factory
11	buildings is noted to have a corrosive effect
12	on conduit boxes and cables."
13	MEMBER BEACH: Correct. And when
14	I looked at that last night, not having the
15	map in front of me and knowing which the
16	factory buildings were, I just wanted to make
17	sure SC&A had also reviewed that and had given
18	us a report on it.
19	And I just didn't recall that,
20	Gen. That's why I bring it up. And since it
21	was mentioned again
22	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So perhaps

Steve can respond to that, along with his 1 2 other response. 3 DR. OSTROW: Well, we looked at 4 that report, not in our current reevaluation, 5 but we had looked at it earlier. And I would 6 have to reread it to see how relevant it is 7 right now. I mean, you got me a little bit on 8 this. 9 Yes. And MEMBER BEACH: Ι 10 apologize for that. But I was looking for 11 something where you might have responded to 12 that, because I know that it has been brought 13 up several times in the past. And I couldn't find anything in going through all my Linde 14 15 files of where SC&A may have responded to that 16 memo. DR. OSTROW: I can't recall if we 17 did respond to it particularly. 18 I know we 19 read it, but I don't know if we responded to 20 it. 21 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. That was my 22 question. Thank you.

DR. OSTROW: Αt this time, really can't respond too much to Antoinette, it large because very amount of was а information she was presenting. And not having a full size tunnel map in front of me, I can't follow it all.

But I can respond somewhat in general to her characterization that we did a 180-degree turn between our latest report and the one before that. She had read quotations from both reports.

Our latest report, the February report on the 1957 drawings, I say it was not readily apparent if this map represents a drawing of the tunnel section that was already in place in 1957, or if it represents construction plans for a tunnel section that was going to be built, and, therefore, did not yet exist as of the date of the drawing.

So I said looking at the drawing it is not readily apparent. It is not clear. Then, I go on to say, "There are, however,

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

some notations on the drawings that indicate that it is most likely a construction plan."

And I go on to why I think that.

So I don't think that is really a contradiction. It is saying that it is not totally clear on the drawings that they -- whether the tunnel was already in place, but evidence on the drawing indicates that it probably was in place.

As far as our earlier report where I was left -- we were left certain about the drawings, well, I'm thinking that's why we did the reexamination. We looked in great detail at the three full size drawings and went over the different documentation. And our conclusion now is I think stronger than it was in our report last year. So that was like an evolution of our view. It's not a 180-degree change.

MS. BONSIGNORE: If I could just briefly respond to what Steve just said. Steve, what I was saying about the

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

about that 1957 drawing, first you said that it represents all of the details of the tunnel section around Building 30 and 31. In the very next sentence you say, "It is not readily apparent if it represents a drawing of the tunnel section."

So I just -- I was just confused by, does it represent everything, or doesn't it? I mean, clearly you're saying that it doesn't. That was my point about my confusion about that.

DR. OSTROW: Oh, okay. So maybe I could have written it a little bit clearer. What we meant by that is that it shows lots of details, but it is not readily apparent by reading the drawing whether each detail was already in place or to be constructed. Some things existed and some things were planned, and it is not always clear which existed and what was planned.

MS. BONSIGNORE: I agree with you.

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

There is a lot of -- I mean, there is a lot of ambiguity around here about all of this stuff. But what I was trying to say is that on that 1957 map, there are things that say proposed, there are things that say new, there are things that say existing.

And with respect to the 1957 tunnel that runs between -- that 57-inch tunnel that runs between Building 30 and 31, it doesn't say proposed, doesn't say new, it just says tunnel. And there are a number of markings around Junction Box 2 and around that shed that just say tunnel, not proposed, not new, just tunnel.

So, and there are many parts of the map that -- for things that existed there, that we know existed there, like certain buildings, that don't say existing building, they just say building.

So my point was, is that I think there needs to be a much more careful look at that tunnel section, because that is what we

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

are really talking about here. We are talking about that tunnel section, and that map, to me, as I see it, as I have read it, as Mr. Murphy has read it, as Mr. Speciale has read it, that tunnel was there. That is what I am trying to point out.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. I think maybe we should see if DCAS has a response to all of this, and then I have a question of DCAS with regard to the whole situation.

MR. CRAWFORD: Gen, this is Chris Crawford, DCAS. I would like to respond. I would like to review the ensemble of the evidence for the Working Group. It isn't based on any one piece, in other words, but an attempted weighting of evidence to find the truth of the matter.

I know Ms. Bonsignore dismisses the Shaw Environmental letter, but let's look at it from another standpoint. Shaw Environmental is a civil engineering firm. It is their business to interpret construction

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

drawings, to make such drawings. They were hired to remediate the existing tunnels at the now Praxair site.

They also have no connection to EEOICPA. So when they make a statement saying that the 97-inch tunnel between Junction Boxes 6 and 7 and the 80-inch tunnel between 7 and 9 were constructed in 1961, that is not the same as someone off the street making such a statement.

That is a professional statement.

They had to work with real data, in other words, in order to do their job. That's why I stress that evidence, and of course it is quite inconvenient for Ms. Bonsignore.

Then, if we go to worker statements, I looked at all of the worker statements that were available that mentioned the tunnels in any way. There are two workers that stand out -- Mr. Murphy, who was interviewed at least twice -- and I have other material that Ms. Bonsignore sent us from him

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

-- but also about eight other workers.

In fact, no other worker but Mr. Murphy says anything to contradict the idea that the tunnels weren't built in '57 and '61, as stated. All of the other workers cite number of days they worked in the tunnels. Some of them said, there were tunnels? I never heard of tunnels.

Other workers stated that -- I'll give you an example. I started work at Linde in '51, and my first experience was using the tunnel entrance in Building 14. The tunnel supplied utilities to the lab, Buildings 8, 9, and 10, and was used to get to the cafeteria and main office.

Another worker identified as 3, I started working at Linde in 1953, and I used these tunnels to travel from the powerhouse Building 8 to get to the lab buildings and the parking lot.

These do not contradict the idea that the 1936 tunnels are the ones being

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

referred to. Also, in the weighting of worker testimony, Worker 6, who was the superintendent of plant maintenance that Ms. Bonsignore refers to and I referred to in the last meeting, is not, again, just any individual.

This is an individual whose job it is to understand the construction of the site because he has to maintain it. That is, he would have access to the original construction drawings for all of the buildings, all of the utility tunnels, and that sort of thing.

So his testimony has weight that other testimony may not have. And he was also didn't say, oh, everything specific. Не existed when I came to work. He said, there primary tunnels. were three Then, he described each of the primary tunnels, then he said only one of them was built prior to '53, and that was the east-west tunnel from the powerhouse, across the length of the site, to the office area and Buildings 1, 2, and 10.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

He goes on, and then he says the north-south tunnel also went the whole length of the site to Buildings 30, 31, and 57 on the northeast border of the site. And there was a branch off of this tunnel that went to the west to Building 70.

These tunnels were built after 1956. So the specificity and the man's presumably specialized knowledge cause me to weight the testimony rather heavily.

Then, if we go on to the drawings, I can understand why Ms. Bonsignore does not want to start with the '61 drawing, because I find it -- and I think the Work Group Members did look it over during the last meeting -- completely definitive. There is no ambiguity in this drawing.

Everything on the drawing is related to the tunnel that we see on the drawing, and it says new Junction Box Number 9, new Junction Box Number 6, new Junction Box Number 7. It also says existing Junction Box

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

Number 2. Now, this is in the 1961 drawing.

We also have a very good description of the trestles in this drawing, and the key here -- and I would like to quote from that. This was a drawing that was meant to be used by a contractor who was bidding on the job. So these were instructions to the contractor.

Number 5, Trestle. The portion of the trestle from Buildings 30 and 31 south of the dog leg between Tracks 3 and 1 shall be maintained until the tunnel is in service at Junction Box Number 6 east of Building 31, west of Building 30. And where the trestle crosses the tunnel running west from Junction Box Number 7, the lines on the trestle shall have to be supported during the construction period.

I think that is pretty good evidence the trestle was used to bring lines -- it doesn't say what, but we can probably assume electrical, steam, that sort of thing

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

-- from the powerhouse up to Buildings 30 and 31, until the 1961 tunnel was built.

Now, this is only proof for that section of tunnel, but I think it's very, very good proof. Also, it invalidates the testimony of Mr. Murphy for that section of the tunnel. And Mr. Murphy can reply to me in a moment on that.

But it specifically mentions the junction boxes that he said were in place -- 6, 7, and 8 for instance -- and in this drawing they are all introduced as new.

Now, the '57 drawing is not as well detailed. It is also -- it is noted that it was revised, redrawn and relieved for construction, on March 20, 1957. It has far fewer notes on it, unfortunately.

However, it is the custom of engineering drawings -- by the way, I have a master's in surveying and photogrammetry, and I am quite familiar with mechanical drawing and maps.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

To center the map as much as you can on the object of interest, the precise center of the 1957 drawing is right over the tunnel that runs between Buildings 30 and 31 up to Junction Box Number 1. It is true that these junction boxes are not labeled new.

However, there is some evidence that we should consider with this drawing besides the Shaw Environmental evidence and the superintendent of plant maintenance evidence. We see that two of the buildings on the map are only proposed. Ms. Bonsignore noted that. That was Building 57 and Building 58.

I note that Building 57 has a 42inch tunnel from Junction Wall Number 5 in
place. They built that tunnel before the
building ever went up. Now, how prescient was
Linde here? If this '57 drawing showed that
that Building 57 wasn't in place yet, would
they have built that tunnel in '46, in '50, to
a building that doesn't exist? It's unlikely.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

And again I note that where lines the tunnel there tend to be the cross notations, the line to be abandoned, line to be rerouted. There is a note -- one of the notes the drawings -- that on contractor shall connect all active, existing lines encountered to respective new lines as required.

Now, why would you encounter a line? Well, if you were digging extensively through the site, then you could expect to encounter lines, and the instruction to the contractor was to reroute them. Again, to me, this is evidence that it was a tunnel that was being constructed.

All of the other details on the map are very stylistically empty. In other words, the buildings are just blanks, but there is infinite detail around the tunnel, more evidence I think that this represents a tunnel drawing. Plus, Praxair thought it was a tunnel drawing, and Shaw Environmental

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

thinks it's a tunnel drawing.

So I think I will stand on that.

I will comment briefly -- I don't think it is terribly relevant right now -- but on Ms.

Bonsignore's observation from the '45/'46 era that caustic or corrosive seepage was causing corrosion problems in the tunnel near Building 8. That is quite possible.

The documentary evidence says it is sure. My point is: what does it mean? And this is a chemical plant. The fact that there might be some spillage and corrosive liquids around and some of it would seep into the tunnel and cause problems is certainly quite possible.

However, drawing a conclusion from that that, therefore, there was an effluent line that went from Building 31 down to Building 8, and it must have gone through a tunnel, or if it didn't go through the tunnel it must have gone through the trestle -- by the way, it is not DCAS's position that any

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

effluent line must have gone over the trestle, but it couldn't have gone through a tunnel that wasn't built. We will say that much.

Thanks. I think that is all we need to go with -- I need to say on that area.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Thank you,

Chris.

I would like to stop for just a moment to think about a procedural question here, or how do we go forward? I know we haven't discussed occupancy yet, but on this particular issue it seems that the Work Group has two choices.

We can either make a recommendation now -- and I guess that is really why we are meeting is that the Work Group comes up with a recommendation as to what we do -- or we can say -- and we base that on weight of evidence. Or we can say, well, we need for -- we need more time, we need further discussion, we need to look at maps more, we need to keep reevaluating this.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

And as I think about the second option of prolonging this, I think about the impact of doing it, and I'm wondering -- and I'm just going to toss this out for discussion here -- I'm wondering if that is the responsible thing to do, not only on this issue but the next one.

We have already determined SEC status on the different periods of time for Linde. We have taken care of, in my view, the really bulk of the issues, the -- I assume the large number of workers. And I'm wondering, the two impacts of continuing this is that there is a fiscal responsibility. We would incur a lot more expense.

The other one would be with regard to affected workers. If we keep delaying this, then dose reconstruction can't be done, and so these workers are still sitting out there waiting. So I just wanted to throw that out to see what Work Group Members think about this, which way should we go, and see what you

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

think, what Ted thinks, and maybe some input from Jenny also as to what the procedure should be.

MEMBER BEACH: This is Josie. The only thing I would like to say is I think that -- I know Antoinette and the workers have asked repeatedly for interviews, and I would like to recommend that NIOSH and SC&A do worker interviews. I don't think that would take very much time, and it has been asked many times. So I think that that would be one of my recommendations.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Jim, do you have any --

MEMBER LOCKEY: In relationship to interviewing workers, I think that that could add a lot of additional information. I think we do have objective data that I feel pinpoints when the tunnels were constructed. But it is helpful to do what -- what we do is focus group interviews.

We identify workers who would have

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

been working at the facility during the time frame under consideration, and we put a list together, and then those workers are randomly They are not selected. They are randomly chosen. They ask to volunteer to come into а focus group that is run independently.

with those types focus of drawings, construction groups, put up we drawings, and timelines, as to when plants are constructed and what changes were made over And we get a focus group consensus, but it is done very independently, in an unbiased from either side through manner а random selected mechanism.

I don't think we have done that in this -- with this in the past. But in this circumstance, if we are going to do that, that would be the way to approach it.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. We don't have Mike on the phone. Ted, do you have any input?

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry. I was just
2	taking myself off mute. No. I mean, this is
3	I mean, this is really a Work Group
4	judgment. So I don't have any input as to
5	it is really up to you folks to decide what
6	your course should be.
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: If we did do more
8	interviews, is that possible, if it were done
9	in the way that Dr. Lockey recommends?
10	MR. KATZ: Are you asking me that,
11	Gen?
12	CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, anybody.
13	Antoinette or
14	MS. BONSIGNORE: I will admit, Dr.
15	Lockey, I was a little confused as to what
16	exactly you were proposing. I thought that
17	they were if they were going to be bringing
18	some interviews, they would just be conducted
19	by DCAS and SC&A. So forgive me, I didn't
20	quite understand.
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: We go back and
22	reconstruct exposures when we do some of our

studies. When we do that, we talk to workers, because it is a very important piece of reconstructing historically what has been going on at plant sites, because the ones who worked at the plant sites during that time frame really know more about it than almost anybody else. That is an important point that I think everybody is aware of.

But when we do it, we do it in a very non-biased manner. We identify workers who are alive who would have been working at the plant site under the time frame of interest. A list is put together, and then a random selection is made to start inviting workers to come into a focus group meeting.

The purpose of the focus group is described, and then the workers sit around and look at timelines and construction tables and then discuss among themselves what was going on during that timeframe. And that is how we get in information that we feel represents a very open, constructive, unbiased approach to

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

it.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.

MEMBER LOCKEY: So having one person bring in selected workers, either from one side or the other, would not be what we consider an unbiased approach. A biased approach is to have a focus group of people that are selected and volunteer to come in and have a round robin discussion that is led by people who know how to lead these discussions.

Otherwise, we get into situations where one person said one thing and another person said another, and it can be at varied times very difficult to figure out really what was going on. But the most objective approach to it is how I am suggesting.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you for clarifying that.

The only issue I have is that, to just touch on what Mr. Crawford said, he mentioned some worker statements from interviews. I think the first two interviews

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

he mentioned were talking about the 1936 section of the tunnel. We are not -- there is no dispute about that. We know that the tunnel there а section near the was we are not disputing powerhouse, and it -that.

Mr. Murphy is disputing is that Linde supervisor or superintendent, whatever his title was, Worker Number 6, that is the only one. And since Mr. Murphy has been criticized by NIOSH repeatedly, I do think it would be important to have him address some of the issues that Mr. Crawford just raised.

I just -- I think that would be important to do that. I just -- I think he should be provided with that opportunity.

CHAIR ROESSLER: So is he ready to respond to that now?

MS. BONSIGNORE: No. I mean, this is the discussion that I have been trying to have about setting up separate interviews.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Mr. Murphy, Mr. Speciale, and some of the other Linde workers in Buffalo are still going over this material. There is a lot of material here -- the SC&A report, the NIOSH report, the maps. They are still going over that stuff. Realistically, they have only had the SC&A report a few days.

So beyond what Mr. Murphy has already stated, we do need some time to go over this material again.

MEMBER BEACH: And, Gen, this is Josie. While I understand what Dr. Lockey was suggesting, I do agree that Mr. Murphy should be reinterviewed also and any other workers that would like to be reinterviewed.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So we -probably at this point we should put that -those thoughts on the table and go into the
next issue, the occupancy factors. And then,
when we get done with that, try and put it all
together to see what the next move should be.

MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey. Can I

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1 ask a question about the occupancy factor? 2 CHAIR ROESSLER: Sure. 3 MEMBER LOCKEY: And am I wrong on this, but does this make any difference one 4 way or the other in relationship to -- because 5 6 really we are talking about lung cancer here, 7 right? I think DCAS CHAIR ROESSLER: 8 9 needs to answer that. 10 DR. NETON: Yes. Dr. Lockey, this is Jim Neton. You know, it certainly is not 11 going to make a major difference, but 12 13 can't predict over, you know -- over all of these cases as to what -- how one might get 14 15 affected. It really is just a matter of the 16 magnitude of the radon exposure that And you're right, that affects lung 17 assigned. 18 cancers. 19 But there could be cases -- and I 20 have not looked at them -- there could be

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

cases that have less than 250-day exposure,

which would not qualify for the SEC, and have

21

1 | lung cancer.

MEMBER LOCKEY: That would be unlikely. That would be very unlikely, I would think, unless they were extremely high levels.

DR. NETON: It is unlikely but not impossible, and therefore, you know, I keep -
MEMBER LOCKEY: That would be unlikely. I guess that lymphoma is another possibility, right? But that will go through automatically, too, won't it?

DR. NETON: Lymphomas are presumptive cancers, right.

MEMBER LOCKEY: Right. And so we -- I guess the point I'm trying to make here is people that have lymphoma or have lung cancer, which is probably the two endpoints we are talking about with this particular radon issue, are going to be compensated. Unless it's less than 250 days. And that would be very unusual.

DR. NETON: Yes.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1 MEMBER LOCKEY: I can't think of 2 that happening, matter of fact. So 3 almost seeing this as a non-issue. That is 4 what I am trying to say. 5 DR. NETON: Well, again, you know, 6 we have to come up with a methodology. Ι 7 can't say in the future that, even if we have 8 no cases at the present, that a case wouldn't present itself at some point. So it does need 9 10 to be resolved. I do agree, though, the magnitude of the issue is relatively small as 11 12 far as numbers go. 13 MEMBER LOCKEY: Right. Well, I zero. 14 DR. NETON: Not 15 don't know if it's not zero. 16 MEMBER LOCKEY: Right. It has got to be approaching zero. 17 CHAIR ROESSLER: I mean, I think, 18 19 Jim, you bring up something that is going 20 through my mind, too, is, you know, for the reasons I brought up before, how long do we 21 22 prolong this?

MEMBER LOCKEY: Right. That's correct.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Because, you know, workers are affected --

MEMBER LOCKEY: Right.

CHAIR ROESSLER: -- by this. And I think it is probably -- I think the Work Group is the one who has to decide, what do we do? Do we continue? Certainly, Antoinette has brought up some valid reasons for hearing more from the workers, having them have more time. But I'm wondering, you know, how long will this go on? Can we finish it in another, say, you know, month or so? That is just a question that I think the Work Group Members need to keep in mind.

MEMBER LOCKEY: I concur with that, and I guess that is why I raised the issue, particularly about occupancy in the tunnels, because I don't see that as -- you know, I guess administratively it is something that has to be arrived at. I am all right

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

with what has been decided, because the outcome is -- we already have assumed that people that have lymphoma or lung cancer are going to be compensated here.

DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro. I joined a little while ago, and I have been listening, trying to catch up. Why is it that the dose reconstructions cannot -- in other words, for the non-compensable -- in other words, everyone that is going to be compensated on the SEC will be compensated.

There will also -- now, the question -- the situation may arise -- there are going to be people -- prostate cancer, skin cancer -- who are -- a dose reconstruction will have to be performed, and either granted or not.

And now what I am hearing, though, is that all of these actions, the compensation under the SEC, the dose reconstructions, that is all being held up. Wouldn't there be a need for -- let me -- I'm thinking out loud

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

now.

If it turns out that at the end of this process we all agree that, yes, those tunnels between Building 30 and 31 were in fact there pre-'53 -- I believe that's where we are on this issue -- wouldn't that trigger a PER that says, okay, anyone that could have been affected by that will now have his dose reconstructed?

In other words, those few people that might actually be impacted by this, and the change that would occur, couldn't that occur under a PER? And so that this would allow the vast majority of everyone else to receive their compensation without that delay.

DR. NETON: Well, John, this is Jim. What you propose -- that is true. I mean, if we dealt with the cases using the current approach, they could be done. But frankly, you know, that's not normally the way we do business. I mean, we like to issue a Site Profile that is -- you know, everyone is

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

in agreement, on the same page.

I don't think we have ever done that before, where we have issued a provisional Site Profile to disposition the cases, and then with the caveat that we will go back as we discuss this further. Is that sort of what you are proposing?

DR. MAURO: The only reason I bring it up, it is such a focused issue dealing with those workers who might have been there, were there for less than 250 days, and were exposed and had a lung cancer, I guess, and lymphoma is the other one. So it's that very narrow group.

There may not even be any right now that -- or there may be. But, I mean, as pointed out by Dr. Lockey, we are dealing with a very, very limited number of people, possibly no people. And while we have been struggling with this for some time, everyone else is sort of waiting.

DR. NETON: Well, you know, in

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	thinking this through a little more, I mean,
2	it is true that the radon is a big issue. But
3	there still is the residual contamination in
4	the tunnels. If you recall, the Army Corps
5	went and surveyed the tunnels that were built,
6	we think, after '57.
7	DR. MAURO: Yes.
8	DR. NETON: And they were
9	contaminated internally because
10	DR. MAURO: Yes.
11	DR. NETON: of all of the
12	DR. MAURO: Yes.
13	DR. NETON: production.
14	DR. MAURO: Yes, you've got the
15	uranium and the radium, et cetera.
16	DR. NETON: Yes. So there is some
17	contamination on the surfaces where workers
18	who would be doing physical activities in
19	those tunnels, you know, moving equipment and
20	such, there is a small exposure component
21	associated with that as well. So we
22	DR. MAURO: So it really would be

all workers who were there for less than 250 days. I'm trying to think this out.

DR. NETON: Well, not for --

DR. MAURO: It might have to be revisited -- that were denied before, but may need to be granted now. And I know in the PER process very often you have a process that says, okay, those that were denied previously under the other protocol, you revisit and say whether or not -- and you have a set of criteria whether it's possible that there could be a reversal as a result of this.

I know I just had -- that was a thought that came to mind, because it is disturbing to all of us that -- this whole process is being held up on this basis.

DR. NETON: Right. And, you know, what you're suggesting is possible. I mean, you know, we could do that and do -- at least any cases that would reverse based on the revised Site Profile could be moved ahead fairly -- well, quickly is a relative term,

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

but, you know, fairly expeditiously, and a PER
-- how we've opened the revising a Site
Profile as our knowledge of the situation at
the sites change. We have done that, as you
know, on a number of occasions.

MR. KATZ: This is Ted. I just have a question. What is on the table -- I guess there are two things on the table in terms of -- that might prolong it. I mean, one is interviewing/reinterviewing workers. Antoinette had requested, you know, one worker that, you know, isn't on this call at least and workers that are on the call. I don't know if there are others.

And it seems to me, I mean, that shouldn't be very time-consuming. If that is what the Work Group decides it wants to do, I mean, that could get knocked out pretty quickly. They have the maps.

They've had some time -- they've had the reports, you know, and they -- I would assume within a week or two they would be

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

ready to be interviewed, or what have you. I mean, I know there is other work, and so on, that will get in the way of setting that up. I don't know whether that needs to be in person, or can that be done by telephone. And that is I guess another matter as to how quickly it can be scheduled.

But it doesn't sound to me like that is -- would take a lot of time. Dr. Lockey's proposal for sort of a focus group in research style to address the question, you know, that is another matter. That probably would take a lot more doing. It also -- I guess there is the issue of whether there are enough workers to draw from from a period of, you know, 55 years ago, and so on.

But the shorter course at least of what was suggested by Antoinette, doesn't seem like that would be a great delay factor on its own.

MEMBER LOCKEY: Ted, let me address that. I mean, I agree that that would

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

be an easier way to do it, but I don't think it is going to answer the question. I think we are going to be back to where we are now.

MR. KATZ: Okay.

MEMBER LOCKEY: Okay? And that doesn't answer the question, so if -- if the question is, what is the consensus of people that are working during that time frame about what was going on in relationship to tunnel construction?

If a focus group comes back and there is a real divergence as to what we have based on objective maps, objective construction maps, then that creates a real problem for us. And I -- not a real problem. I think that brings real clarity to us, that there is obviously something missing. all right?

But if we continue what we are doing now, we are going to end up in the same situation. We are going to have some workers saying some things, some workers saying

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

another, and we are going to have maps that are -- construction maps that are going to say something different. And so if we want to resolve it, that's the only way I know to resolve it.

CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen.

Jim, I think, too, that what you propose,
while it would certainly be much more helpful,
I don't know that it could be achieved. I
would assume that Antoinette has identified
workers who are available. She probably has
the sort of full source of workers to do.

Perhaps the best approach here is to set up a reinterview of workers who are available. I think we would have to decide who would be doing the interviews, and I would guess maybe SC&A would be appropriate, and then agree that after that happens that we do get together again.

And then, at some point in time we are going to have to base the decision -- or the Work Group has to come up with their

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

recommendation based on weight of evidence. We can't really go on forever.

MEMBER LOCKEY: No, we can't.

CHAIR ROESSLER: But I think it is a valid thing, to take one more step, at least on this issue -- and we will probably come to that on the occupancy issue, too -- to take one more step, complete this as well as we can, and then get together again for evaluation.

This is John. DR. MAURO: And I have to apologize, but it was -- I wasn't able to join you initially. I had other very pressing matters that I had to take care of. But what I'm hearing is that I know I'm -- I reviewed our report, our work, and I have seen Bonsignore's two affidavits Ms. t.he affidavits that came in, and it is -- it was my sense, until getting on the line about a half hour ago, that the evidence that was before us between the new affidavit and the work that was done by SC&A and the work that

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1 was done by NIOSH, the weight of the evidence overwhelming that the tunnel between 2 3 Building 30 and 31 was not there in 1953. like 4 Ιt sounds that have we information that emerged during the course of 5 6 the meeting that I missed the first two hours, 7 unfortunately, not two -- hour and a half, that says that, no, there is good reason to 8 believe that those tunnels were in fact there. 9 10 Is that what has emerged from this -- from the meeting? And, again, I apologize, 11 but I just wanted to get up to speed here. 12 13 CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen. John, this 14 MS. BONSIGNORE: is 15 Antoinette. I don't know if you heard my part of the meeting. 16 Unfortunately, 17 DR. MAURO: Ι And, listen, I don't want to take up 18 don't. 19 the Work Group's time. I am just surprised 20 that -- it seemed that even the affidavits, Ms. Bonsignore seem to indicate that there was 21 22 some evidence that perhaps there were tunnels

1	between Building 30 and 31 in 1957 and on.
2	But that was not inconsistent with, I guess,
3	our position that those tunnels were not
4	there, though, from '47 to '53.
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Well, I
6	gave, actually, a pretty lengthy presentation.
7	DR. MAURO: Then, I apologize. I
8	do not want to take up the I will catch up.
9	I will speak to Steve and Nicole after the
10	meeting.
11	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes, this is Gen.
12	I think that, no, I would disagree with what
13	you just maybe assumed is that there has been
14	a reversal of conclusions on it.
15	However, Antoinette did bring up,
16	as she said, a very long discussion with a lot
17	of points in it that if we are to continue
18	examining this, I think the Work Group needs
19	to have a written version of Antoinette's
20	discussion
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.
22	CHAIR ROESSLER: because it was

really not possible to follow all of the detail as she was --

MS. BONSIGNORE: I've got most of it written down. I can get that to you in a couple of days.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Again, I think what Chris said, though, is that -- she was commenting in particular on the 1957 map. And as Chris mentioned, that when the Work Group got together at our last meeting, we looked at the 1961 drawing, which, as he said, he felt completely definitive. At the time, I did, too, and I thought that really superseded information that of the any or most information that was on the 1957 map. think we have to keep that in mind.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. But the only thing I would say in response to that, Gen, is that there is information on that 1957 map that says that the tunnel that we are talking about, that is in question here, was there on that map, not -- it wasn't proposed,

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	it wasn't new, it was there. So
2	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. That's why
3	I think we need your
4	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes.
5	CHAIR ROESSLER: written
6	statement, so that
7	MS. BONSIGNORE: That's fine.
8	CHAIR ROESSLER: we can get out
9	the maps and look at them again.
10	DR. MAURO: Just one quick
11	question. Is there a dispute regarding 1947
12	to '53, though? Ms. Bonsignore, is it your
13	position that the tunnel between Building 30
14	and 31 was in fact there from '47 to '53?
15	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes.
16	DR. MAURO: It was or was not?
17	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, that is our
18	contention.
19	DR. MAURO: That is your position.
20	Okay. I just wanted to understand, because
21	we, as you know, that you did discuss felt
22	that the evidence in the drawings and even in

the affidavits seemed to indicate otherwise. But I accept your position.

I am up to speed now. Thank you.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Now, are we ready to go into the next discussion on the occupancy factors?

This is Steve. DR. OSTROW: thinking about interviews, and we are fine with doing more interviews. But being a little bit skeptical, I don't -- I find it sort of hard to believe, or I would surprised, if we do more detailed interviews with the same people whether we are going to get different much answers or clarification.

Some of the people will say the tunnels were in existence before 1953; others may not be able to say anything definite. I don't see how we are really going to get any more information than we have right now from worker interviews.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, Steve, this is Antoinette. Both you and NIOSH made some inferences about what Mr. Murphy meant in certain statements. He would dispute what your guesses were about what he was saying. That is what needs to be clarified.

DR. MAURO: Okay. Even --

DR. OSTROW: Let's use a little bit legal term of а here. Suppose stipulate that Mr. Murphy definitely stating that the tunnels were in existence before 1953. Would that change anything in the Work Group's deliberation?

I will ask Gen that also. Suppose we interview Mr. Murphy and he states 100 percent he is -- he states to the best of his knowledge that the tunnels existed prior to '53. Would that change the deliberations any?

CHAIR ROESSLER: This is Gen. In my view, based on what I know right now, it would not, because I would be going on weight of evidence. I would be going on the

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

drawings, the engineering, the interpretation of them. I think that is very heavy evidence.

You know, again, I would be going by the weight of evidence.

MEMBER LOCKEY: This is Jim Lockey. And I would, too, but I heard Mr. Murphy speak on the phone, and I -- Steve, I agree with you that going back and interviewing the same people would not be helpful. I don't think it would change where I am today.

But what I suggest -- and I know it would be laborious, but what I suggested -actually, it's not that laborious. What I suggested independent is а more way approach the issue. So if one is going to go back and do additional interviews, I think it has to be in a very objective focus group manner. Otherwise, we are not going to get any additional information we don't already have.

DR. OSTROW: Yes, I agree with you

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1 totally. 2 MEMBER LOCKEY: Okay. That's what 3 I'm saying. So, otherwise, I'd consider it 4 not helpful. 5 CHAIR ROESSLER: It would, though, 6 be a courtesy to allow him to state where he 7 had been misrepresented. MEMBER LOCKEY: Oh, absolutely. I 8 agree with that 100 percent. 9 10 CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes. And if the questions -- if we go ahead with this and we 11 12 -- even if we have the same workers, if the 13 questions -- knowing what we know now and what some of the disagreement and misunderstanding 14 15 is, if the questions could be very focused, 16 then I think it would be productive. MS. BONSIGNORE: And in addition, 17 Gen, I would just like to point out that Mr. 18 19 Murphy and Mr. Speciale also have some dispute 20 about the tunnel's occupancy issues. CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, perhaps we 21 22 should go on to that now, and then come back and look at the whole thing after we finish that discussion. So I would suggest that --let's see, Steve, you already presented SC&A's report. Or have you?

DR. OSTROW: Yes. Yes.

CHAIR ROESSLER: It has been such a long time. So I think it is DCAS's time, then, to respond to that.

MR. CRAWFORD: Gen, this is Chris Crawford. We don't have any particular issue with worker testimony on this subject. We do have -- the strongest evidence I think that we have is based on Mr. Murphy's testimony to -- during the ORAU interview where he said -- this is not an exact quote by the way. This is a summary of the interviewer.

But he said over a period of about six months he and a welder worked steadily in one section of the tunnel. He stated that he was not in the tunnel for the entire span of the project, and his estimate of total time spent in the tunnel for that project was

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

approximately two months.

I'm not disputing that. That is completely okay. And every other piece of testimony we have, the people who worked in the tunnels estimated one to three days. That is not a contradiction, but that is kind of the normal, and there were some jobs that took longer, much longer.

But we think that two months is a fairly generous allowance per year, for year after year after year, considering that the one job cited, Mr. Murphy spent two months underground, which we accept.

Now, if he would like to say more about that, that's of course perfectly okay. And if we can get any other worker testimony to this point, we would be happy to entertain it.

MS. BONSIGNORE: If I could just -- I just have to correct something here. Mr. Murphy's ORAU interview from March 2010 is not a valid interview. That interview -- he said

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	he never said two months. That's why he was
2	reinterviewed.
3	You can't I'm sorry, I don't
4	understand why you are bringing up an
5	interview that Mr. Murphy reviewed. He said
6	he didn't say that, and that is why Stu
7	Hinnefeld came up to Mr. Murphy, apologized
8	that he had been misrepresented at the Niagara
9	Falls Board meeting, and that is where he was
10	reinterviewed.
11	I thought we all understood this.
12	MR. CRAWFORD: Mr. Murphy is free
13	to comment at this moment, I suggest.
14	MS. BONSIGNORE: But, I mean, that
15	is why he was reinterviewed at the Niagara
16	Falls Board meeting. There was a huge
17	discussion about this many, many months ago.
18	I mean
19	MR. CRAWFORD: But no evidence has
20	been
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: Mr. Hinnefeld
22	is if he is still with us, I mean, he can

1 verify that he spoke with Mr. Murphy 2 apologized that he had been misrepresented by 3 ORAU. This is Jim Neton. 4 DR. NETON: Stu had to leave the phone meeting because he 5 6 had conflicting meeting. But my 7 recollection -- this is Jim Neton. My recollection was the 8 reinterview at the Niagara Falls meeting was more focused on the 9 10 existence of the tunnels rather than 11 occupancy issues. No, it wasn't. 12 MS. BONSIGNORE: 13 It was both of those issues. It was both of those issues. You can -- please, I encourage 14 15 you to speak to Mr. Hinnefeld about this. 16 will confirm what I am saying. I accept that. 17 DR. NETON: This is Jim, and I agree with what Stu said. 18 Stu 19 did say -- I mean, Chris did point out -- and 20 Mr. Murphy is available now. I wonder if he would mind to comment on what he -- we just 21

want to know what a good reasonable occupancy

factor is, and it would be very interesting to
hear what he would say today.
MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. But if you
looked at those Niagara Falls interviews, he
addresses this issue and he says, whoever said
two months is dreaming. I never said that.
DR. MAURO: This is John. Well,
how much time this is wonderful. Mr.
Murphy is on the line again. It would be
wonderful has he already spoken to the
Board, to the Work Group, regarding both of
these matters?
CHAIR ROESSLER: John, he spoke,
but we kept him to the tunnel existence. So I
would suggest that we put him on the line,
and, Chris, you specifically ask him the
questions that are that you have.
Antoinette, is Mr. Murphy on the line?
MS. BONSIGNORE: I think so.
MR. MURPHY: Yes, I am here.
CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Did you
hear Chris Crawford's comments about five

1	minutes ago?
2	MR. MURPHY: What was the comment
3	again? Can you clarify?
4	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Chris,
5	give him a very focused question on this.
6	MR. CRAWFORD: I think, Mr.
7	Murphy, probably the most productive thing to
8	do is just ask you how many jobs you were
9	you have personal knowledge of or that you in
10	fact did that took over two months of time in
11	any one year in the tunnel. Any detail you
12	can give us on that part of your job would be
13	very helpful.
14	MR. MURPHY: As a millwright, I
15	was assigned to a job of replacing all of the
16	unistruts supporting all of the utilities in
17	the tunnel that through the entire length
18	of the tunnel from Building 10, all the way
19	out past the powerhouse.
20	We didn't get into the section
21	going to Building 57, but I was assigned with
22	the welder. We replaced all of the unistruts

that were steel because they were rotting out, and we replaced them with stainless steel. This was an ongoing job that has lasted -- I don't know how long because it wasn't continuous.

We would go down and we would work for a week or two, and then we were called off on another priority job, and then we would go back down again. Sometimes I was pulled off and another maintenance man was put on with the welder, and then I would go back down again.

This went on for a good long time. You can imagine -- the tunnel is roughly probably half mile а long, and these а unistrut supports were like every six feet. So it was quite expensive, taking all of the tools down there, taking all of the welding cables, et cetera, and in and out, wearing wearing hard hats, boots, safety glasses, gloves, the whole scenario. It is just timeconsuming. And I can't give you a definite

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

answer of how long it took, but it took quite a while.

And as far as the occupancy goes, I am going to give you an illustration of -- I didn't personally work there. Building 8, the powerhouse, was built in 1936, part of the original construction of all of the buildings on the Linde property. Two boilers, 3 and 4, they were coal-fired, they were coal-fired up until 1970, approximately, when they were switched to gas and oil.

You had firemen, you had you had boilermen handlers, or stationary engineers working around the clock, seven days a week, 365 days a year. That is some of your time frames that you -- nobody ever talked about. These guys were exposed to They had to go down there to remove tunnel. the ashes, bring them up topside and dump them, so that the outside contractors could haul them away.

These guys were constantly in

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	those tunnels one way or the other, so there
2	is another time frame that nobody ever
3	mentioned. Maybe I should have, but I
4	completely forgot about it.
5	Any other questions?
6	MR. CRAWFORD: Can you tell us
7	approximately when the unistrut replacement
8	job was done, approximately what year?
9	MR. MURPHY: No, I can't.
10	MR. CRAWFORD: Okay. Even a
11	decade?
12	MR. MURPHY: I worked there for 40
13	years.
14	MR. CRAWFORD: Right. I know
15	exactly what you mean. I would have trouble
16	remembering where I worked 40 years ago and
17	exactly what I did. But I am just wondering.
18	And were there any other jobs
19	now, the coal handlers you mentioned, the ash
20	handlers I should say. But were there any
21	other jobs that you were on that were as
22	extensive, or compared with the unistrut

replacement?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

MURPHY: Yes. There was an MR. extensive PM program, preventative maintenance program, at Linde. They did a walkthrough every Monday morning to inspect whatever -- steam lines, burned-out light bulbs, sump pump failures, et cetera. took approximately two hours or two craftsmen, usually a millwright, maintenance man, or an electrician. That was weekly.

preventative had Also, you а maintenance program that inspected all of the sump pumps. There was quite a few of them --Then, some of -- you turned and inspect them. it over to somebody else to remove the sump if they damaged weren't pumps are or And that usually fell back on functioning. the guys that inspected them -- yours truly -and that wasn't no five-minute job.

Getting it out of the sump, taking it up topside, bringing the new pump down, it took, you know, a day or two. So these are

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

some of the jobs that you get -- you usually do it quite a bit. It goes on and on and on and on.

We need to talk about also the people using the tunnels to get from Point A to Point B. The reason a lot of people didn't know about the tunnels is because there was no access to the tunnel running from Building -- or from Junction Box 8 to Junction Box 2.

The only entrance access the powerhouse for people in that But anybody out in the northwest end of the property -- or the northeast end of the property -- had no access to get into the tunnels, because there entrance. was no Building 8 is the only access entrance that they could get at. There was two of them. One was on the first floor by Boiler Number 3, and the other access was outside in the northeast corner. There was а stairwell leading down to it.

And all the guys from Building 19

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	who worked in the Maintenance Department could
2	run across the street and go into that
3	entrance and use it to get to the cafeteria.
4	MR. CRAWFORD: What building was
5	the cafeteria in? Just as a matter of
6	curiosity.
7	MR. MURPHY: At that time, it was
8	in Building 1.
9	MR. CRAWFORD: Thanks. I think
10	there were stairways also in Building 14 into
11	the tunnel?
12	MR. MURPHY: That wasn't used,
12	MR. MURPHY: That wasn't used, because it had a special door that was kind of
13	because it had a special door that was kind of
13	because it had a special door that was kind of difficult to operate.
13 14 15	because it had a special door that was kind of difficult to operate.  MR. CRAWFORD: Right.
13 14 15 16	because it had a special door that was kind of difficult to operate.  MR. CRAWFORD: Right.  MR. MURPHY: But the guys do know
13 14 15 16	because it had a special door that was kind of difficult to operate.  MR. CRAWFORD: Right.  MR. MURPHY: But the guys do know how to operate it, and they did use it.
13 14 15 16 17	because it had a special door that was kind of difficult to operate.  MR. CRAWFORD: Right.  MR. MURPHY: But the guys do know how to operate it, and they did use it.  Building 2 also had an entrance.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	because it had a special door that was kind of difficult to operate.  MR. CRAWFORD: Right.  MR. MURPHY: But the guys do know how to operate it, and they did use it.  Building 2 also had an entrance.  DR. MAURO: Chris, would you mind

that section of the tunnel between Building 30 and 31 that is of great concern to all of us, if you were to say -- do you think it was possible that there may have been people who worked in those tunnels full-time? Or was it generally less than -- in other words, you really can't envision anyone who is there up to full-time.

It would always be -- I understand is some dispute regarding this months. And I guess what we are really trying to say is that, well, if two months isn't, you know, really a fair enough representation, for that particular section of tunnel, would you say -- you know, would you want to move it up to full-time, or do you think maybe half-time? I realize that -- you know, we are in this looking to place place where we are plausible upper bound on the occupancy time for people who were in the tunnels -- in the specific tunnel of interest.

And I don't know the type of

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	maintenance or work that was done there, but
2	in that stretch of tunnel between Building 30
3	and 31. Is there any way that you feel
4	comfortable even making a guesstimate at
5	something like that? Or would you rather not?
6	MR. MURPHY: I would rather not,
7	because
8	DR. MAURO: I understand. No
9	problem.
10	MR. MURPHY: No, I don't want to
11	be misquoted again.
12	DR. MAURO: Sure. No, I
13	understand. Because in the end in the end,
14	that is the number that we need. Given that
15	the dose is going to be calculated to folks
16	for that time period, '47 to '53, the time
17	period of interest with regard to this
18	particular SEC, and if it you know, and if
19	it is determined that, yes, those tunnels were
20	there, or we are going to you know, that
21	judgment emerges, then some number will need

to be put.

And, of course, one could argue, well, let's just assume 100 percent of the time. But if that is really unrealistic, that, oh no, no one was there 100 percent of the time, well, maybe then it is something less.

And all I am saying is that we need your help in trying to find where that is. Certainly, if the two months is not the right number, you know, we are trying to look for, well, what would be a better number? But if you don't want to speak to that at this time, I fully respect and understand that.

MR. MURPHY: Okay.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Tom, could you also address -- at one point, in the SC&A report, there is a discussion about how much time will be allocated to how long it would -- in terms of people using the tunnels to get from different buildings, and they said they were going to allocate 10 minutes per day.

We had a discussion about how

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	reasonable 10 minutes a day would be in terms
2	of using the tunnels in order how much time
3	it takes to get into the tunnels and get
4	through the tunnels. Could you just address
5	that?
6	MR. MURPHY: Well, how much does
7	it take to walk, say, half a mile?
8	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right.
9	MR. MURPHY: You know, walking at
10	three miles an hour, going downstairs, putting
11	a hard hat on, et cetera, you know, you could
12	honestly say you're talking about 15 to 20, 30
13	minutes.
14	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.
15	MR. MURPHY: It is not an easy
16	access tunnel to walk in. It is just sloppy,
17	and it is there are stairwells going up and
18	down. So you had to be careful.
19	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right. And at
20	some points in the tunnel you had to crouch
21	down because some parts of the tunnel were
22	smaller than others.

1	MR. MURPHY: Well, the ones that
2	were small were ones that went to Building 57.
3	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right.
4	MR. MURPHY: But the other tunnels
5	were a large man like my size, I am roughly
6	5'10", 5'11", weigh about 200 pounds, and I
7	with a hard hat on and boots I could walk
8	through most of the tunnel, no problem. Just
9	had to be careful of the vapor lamps that were
10	in the ceiling.
11	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you,
12	Tom.
13	MR. CRAWFORD: Mr. Murphy, could
14	you tell me how long lunch was allotted for
15	workers like yourself?
16	MR. MURPHY: It depends on what
17	department you were in.
18	MR. CRAWFORD: Ah.
19	MR. MURPHY: Some of them were 45
20	minutes, some were a half hour, some were 20
21	minutes.
22	MR. CRAWFORD: Right. The 10

minutes a day, by the way, was meant for people who were not using the tunnels as part of their official duties. In other words, trades workers were getting, at present, two months a year in the present TBD. The 10 minutes a day was for people who were transiting the tunnels, for instance, to go to lunch.

so presumably they wouldn't have walked 15, 20, or 30 minutes to do that. In other words, that seems more like a job duty. I am not trying to contradict your testimony here, not at all. But I am just saying the point of the 10 minutes was for workers who didn't actually spend much work time in the tunnel.

MR. MURPHY: Well, whoever said that, then that's what it would be, I guess. If they only put 10 minutes on the go-ahead, I can't help you there because I don't know how many people used the tunnel. I wasn't there all the time. But quite a few people

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

used it.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

NETON: This is Jim Neton, DR. I believe we also need to be careful too. about which tunnels we are talking about. tunnel that went down to the cafeteria from the powerhouse would not incur any additional exposure because that tunnel contaminated. So, really, the tunnels that the occupancy factor is relevant to are the tunnels that we believe were constructed in '57 and '61.

occupying Anyone who was tunnels that went from the powerhouse -- you know, that original 1937 tunnel -- would receive 10 picocuries per liter radon from above ground exposure. The radon in below ground would tunnel not is not covered exposure under the program.

Now, there is a subtle distinction here between, you know, where the occupancy factor is really going to be applied.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Dr. Neton, can

you explain why -- is there some radiological survey data from those tunnels that substantiates that?

DR. NETON: Correct. Well, the

reason that the tunnels that we believe were constructed in '57 and '61 were contaminated by AEC operations — in other words, all of the uranium ore and the radium extracted, and that sort of material — actually seeps in, contaminated the tunnels, and generated an exposure potential both to radon and long-lived radon progeny — or uranium progeny, daughters. That is those tunnels that were over by the 30/31 area.

The original tunnel that was built in 1937 did not -- it was not engaged in the active processing of the quantities of ore that were processed on the other side of this plant.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Right. I understand that. But there were effluents that were diverted to the Plant One wells

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

2	DR. NETON: Well, and we covered
3	that in a Working Group meeting a number of
4	meetings ago. SC&A, I believe, issued a
5	report on this, and we both concluded that the
6	effluents were not sufficiently radiologically
7	contaminated to contaminate that existing
8	tunnel to the point where you would
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: I don't recall
10	that report. I mean, I we are talking
11	about effluents that were coming from the
12	ceramics wells that went that were diverted
13	to the wells near Building 8, and that there
14	was some seepage into the tunnels under
15	Building 8. So I am just trying to figure out
16	
17	DR. NETON: Well, I thought this
18	issue we discussed this issue some meetings
19	ago, and we this was resolved, in my
20	opinion.
21	CHAIR ROESSLER: I think it was,
22	too. I think, Steve, maybe you could comment
	NEAL R. GROSS

during the operational time period.

1

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

on that.

DR. OSTROW: Well, I have to reread the report. But it's my understanding also we resolved that.

DR. MAURO: This is John. I could add a little bit to it. The big driver, in terms of what the dose would be to a person in a tunnel, is not so much what is inside the tunnel, but it is totally dominated by the elevated levels of radium-226 that is in the soil in the vicinity outside of the tunnel.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Right.

DR. MAURO: This is what drives it, so of greatest interest to us, at least at this point, in terms of the -- where the dosimetric issues are of substantial concern, is the areas where we know from the surveys performed that the soil itself was sampled and we know that there was elevated levels of radium in the soil in the vicinity of the tunnel.

And the reason that is important

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 is that the tunnel -- let's talk about -- let's just for the time being stipulate, as Steve had mentioned, let's stipulate for the moment, just to facilitate the conversation, that the tunnel between Building 30 and 31 was in fact there from '47 to '53, and people did occupy that tunnel two months, three months, four months, six months, whatever the number is.

The radiation exposure that is derived for that person, or these people, would be -- from the variety of radionuclides would be driven -- dominated by far by radon, and it would be from the radon that comes from the soil outside of the tunnel that is drawn into the tunnel because the tunnel has a negative pressure relative to the soil around it.

So, I mean, this is -- and when I think about -- when I sort of like step back and look at it from a distance, this is where, you know, if we don't get that right -- it is

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

important, we've got to get that right.

Not only do we have to get it -there are -- really, you know, and the belief
is that that problem exists there at this
level because the soil is clearly and
unambiguously contaminated. There is data
showing that.

And now the only real question is:

was there a tunnel there? And then, once we
agree, if there was a tunnel there, then the
next question of course is: how long were
people in that tunnel? And so that is where
that segment of tunnel is of great interest to
all of us.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Thank you, John.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. This is Gen. I have kind of lost track of where we are going here. I am wondering if we are about ready to decide what the step forward is. Is there any further discussion about the occupancy factors, or do we also need to look

1	more into that when the workers are
2	interviewed again?
3	MEMBER BEACH: Gen, this is Josie.
4	I think you cut Antoinette off at just the
5	tunnel issue. And she may still have more on
6	the occupancy.
7	CHAIR ROESSLER: That's right. We
8	didn't I had held her up on that. Yes, I
9	think we do have that. Thanks, Josie.
10	Antoinette?
11	MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, actually,
12	Mr. Murphy has covered pretty much everything
13	that I was going to cover. I just you
14	know, I wanted to discuss this 10-minute
15	estimate and we did that.
16	And I also wanted to the only
17	other thing I would want to discuss is this
18	ongoing issue with NIOSH thinking that where
19	certain parts of the tunnel were smaller that
20	nobody could have walked through them.
21	And so I just had an additional
22	quote from Mr. Murphy from that SC&A interview

from May of 2010, and it is very short, where he says, "The north branch turns east of Building 58. There the tunnel gets very small. You had to crouch down and wear a hard hat on your belly almost."

So I just wanted to emphasize that again, because this issue keeps coming up that -- the idea that it would be impossible for anybody to get through. And I would just like to point out that Mr. Murphy has refuted that notion, and he refuted that two years ago when he spoke with SC&A.

Beyond that, you know, I do have concerns about the use of the Army Corps of Engineers' report from -- because it is based on 2002 practices and not on actual historical practices from Linde workers.

I don't see how that -- the use of that document could be considered claimant-favorable, since there is no indication that the information in that report deals with working conditions in the '60s or '70s or even

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

the '50s. So I would question the use of that document as being claimant-favorable.

And then, you know, beyond that, there was one point where Mr. Murphy had spoken about people using the tunnels to -- to sleep in the tunnels sometimes, or that people would take naps there or -- and that he hasn't actually witnessed that, and SC&A mentioned that they didn't think -- they didn't think that that was particularly -- they called it hearsay.

The only thing I would say about that is that, you know, when we are talking about these occupancy issues, and you are asking very specific questions from Mr. Murphy or other workers, a lot of these workers who could provide further elaboration about something like this, a lot of them have passed on.

There are very few people who worked during those early years who are still with us, sadly. You know, and so I would take

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

that into account when you assess something that Mr. Murphy said where, you know, he knew of people sleeping in the tunnels and using the tunnels to get away from their boss or from their supervisor.

You know, technically, yes, it's hearsay, but, you know, I wasn't aware that we were using the Federal Rules of Evidence here.

So it is the best available evidence that he has about that issue. So I hope that the Working Group would actually consider it.

And beyond that, that is pretty much all I have on the occupancy issue.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Then, I think we need to discuss where we are going to go. And let me take a first stab at this, and then Josie and Jim and others can help out here.

I think, first of all, the Work Group, SC&A, and DCAS all need Antoinette's written statements, so we have a better chance of evaluating them. We need worker statements

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	that Antoinette mentioned have not come
2	through yet. She said my notes say that
3	you will have those within a week or two.
4	MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, I would
5	like to discuss the timeline of that with
6	respect to whether they are going to be
7	interviewed, because I think
8	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay.
9	MS. BONSIGNORE: I think
10	CHAIR ROESSLER: Maybe one of
11	those
12	MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, I think
13	those two issues are connected.
14	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So then,
15	the other thing we need to do is we talked
16	about reinterviewing more workers and
17	reinterviewing the workers who have been
18	interviewed. And I am wondering if there are
19	any more who can be included.
20	We certainly want Mr. Murphy, in
21	my view, included in the interviews. I have
22	been very impressed with his recollection of

1	and his knowledge of what happened there.
2	I think what has to be done, though, in these
3	interviews is to make sure that the questions
4	are focused. We don't want any more
5	misinterpretations.
6	We want to emphasize that the two
7	things we are looking for is, when were what
8	tunnels where? In other words, did tunnels
9	exist in certain periods of certain times?
10	And then, we need to explore further the
11	occupancy factors.
12	So have I covered everything?
13	MS. BONSIGNORE: I think so, Gen,
14	to my satisfaction.
15	CHAIR ROESSLER: Josie and Jim, do
16	you have any
17	MEMBER BEACH: The only other
18	thing I have and I know this is just a
19	small point is for SC&A to look at those
20	memos that were brought up and just clarify
21	that there's no issues there.

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

Right.

MS. BONSIGNORE:

22

And --

1	MEMBER BEACH: Unless Antoinette
2	is satisfied with that.
3	MS. BONSIGNORE: No. Actually, I
4	would like SC&A to take another look at that
5	1948 memo and the log of the Plant One that I
6	mentioned that specifically that one
7	sentence where they are talking about a pipe
8	tunnel between the powerhouse and the factory
9	buildings and the corrosive effect on the
10	conduit boxes.
11	I would like some you know,
12	some evaluation of that statement in terms of
13	the issue of the diversion of the effluents
14	from the ceramics wells to the wells near
15	Building 8.
16	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Ted, so
17	how do we facilitate all of this?
18	MR. KATZ: I'm not sure if I'm on
19	mute or not. Do you hear me? Are you hearing
20	me?
21	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes. We can hear
22	you now.

MR. KATZ: Okay. Sorry. So as far as the interview business, I think SC&A can take the lead in setting it up. I think DCAS should have someone on those calls, like we have been doing with other Work Groups and with other interviews, so that everybody hears the same thing at the same time.

So we can get that done, and, you know, in terms of timing, I will get it done as quickly as possible. There is a full Board meeting coming up and other things that may get in the way of different individuals' participating. And then, obviously, you know, part of it depends on when the workers can show up for the interviews.

My question to you is --Ι guess to the Work Group and to SC&A and DCAS should this be what an in-person interview or is it fine to conduct it by telephone, which seems to me like it would be more expeditious, but maybe it has disadvantages, I don't know.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

MEMBER BEACH: This is Josie. The only thing I'd say is, because of the maps, it may be good for the workers to be able to look at those maps and point out things in person as we did on our last Work Group meeting.

DR. MAURO: Josie, this is John.

I agree with you completely. This is one of those circumstances where you have people sitting around a table, as many folks that are — certainly, Mr. Murphy and others, where we have the maps up on the wall, and we are talking to each other.

We all just sit down as a collective group, take our respective hats off, and just try to get to the facts. And it is so hard to do that over the phone.

This is MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim I agree with that. And we call those Lockey. focus groups, and they are -- and that is how they are run. The maps are there, laid out, and there questions are discussion about them.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	CHAIR ROESSLER: And I think it
2	would be this is Gen helpful at least
3	as part of the Work Group, I think I would
4	like to also be present, if that's possible.
5	And I guess the question comes up, then, if we
6	were to get together in person, is that
7	possible? And where would it be to best
8	accommodate the workers?
9	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. It is
10	absolutely fine. Yes, absolutely, I think,
11	Gen, you can attend, and Josie and Jim, you
12	know, one or all are welcome to attend. We
13	have done this with other Work Groups, with
14	SC&A interviews. And, again, someone from
15	DCAS should attend to.
16	And as far as location is
17	concerned, I think we want we probably want
18	to make this most convenient to the workers.
19	So
20	CHAIR ROESSLER: Absolutely.
21	MR. KATZ: I think it makes
22	most sense to go to where they are and do the

interviews in -- you know, find some -- we can get a hotel room or whatever we have to do to set up some common space where we can interview them.

MEMBER LOCKEY: And, Ted, I would like to -- you know, I would like to have you go back and look at your database and issue the opportunity for people that are still with us to participate in it. You know, I don't think this should be just directed at the people that we just interviewed. I agree with what Steve said, that if we just direct it at the people that we have interviews with, we may not be any further than we are now.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, I think we will. I think if we can get together in person, can actually look at those maps, and really focus our questions, I think we can make a lot of progress.

DR. MAURO: This is John. The term "interview," I'm seeing this as -- an interview, you know, is almost like a one-on-

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

one where you -- what we are going to do is, we are almost like problem-solving --

MEMBER LOCKEY: That's right.

DR. MAURO: -- as a team together, all have the same interest and goal in mind. And it is just a matter of really -- because what we are doing is we are trying to reconstruct some history here, and we are getting as many of these experienced people together.

Because we know the questions we have, and all of the information regarding the questions collectively to those answers resides within the memories of the workers. And I think the kind of thing that happens when people are face to face just talking to each other about, well, I guess -- there's an interaction that occurs, and it is not really interview. Ιt is almost like an from conversation that and that conversation emerges information that I'm sure we don't have right now.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

MEMBER LOCKEY: Right.

2 MR. KATZ: This is T

MR. KATZ: This is Ted. The one
-- you know, you are wondering about getting
more workers here. I just wonder whether DCAS
-- I mean, they have done claims for lots of
people at Linde. They have lots of names and
contact information. I am just wondering if
that is a possibility for pulling more workers
into this focus group.

DR. NETON: This is Jim. I mean, it's a possibility. We'd have to go back and think about, you know, what we have and look at it.

MEMBER LOCKEY: I think, you know, Jim, you have the names of people that would be probably alive during that timeframe. And expanding the pool, I think, is important.

DR. NETON: Well, there were a number of other workers interviewed. As you remember, I think there were six at one time.

I mean, I don't know how large you want to make this meeting or discussion, but --

MEMBER LOCKEY: You don't have to make it large, but you can extend out in -- a lot of people will say no, but certain people will say yes. And then you randomly select the people that say yes and bring them in or include additional people that you absolutely want there. But you can limit the size.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Especially, I --

DR. NETON: Well, it's important to get a good representation. And it has been my experience if the meeting gets too large, then you sort of lose control over sort of this intimate discussion concept that John was outlining.

MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey. That is absolutely correct. You do limit the size, but you can extend the pool and then randomly select who you are going to bring in. You can have certain people that you absolutely want there, and then you can randomly select them from the rest of the pool who say yes.

DR. NETON: We will have to go

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

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

back and take a look at that and see what we have available.

MS. BONSIGNORE: I think I can better -- I can inform this discussion a little bit. I made an effort with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Speciale to try and find -- the Linde workers have a weekly breakfast meeting on Thursdays. And they all meet and talk about -- they help each other with claims and have discussions.

But I have -- I have talked to them about reaching out to some of the other former workers who worked with them about this issue, and so I have already made an effort to do this. Not a lot of people have been able to better inform this topic. They just haven't.

I mean, I can have an additional discussion with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Speciale when we get off this call about some suggestions that they might have, but I have already tried to do exactly this and have not

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	had much success.
2	MR. KATZ: Antoinette, this is
3	Ted. And certainly you are welcome to reach
4	out that way. I was just thinking, I mean,
5	they have I mean, DCAS has claims filed
6	with a lot of people, and so they may be able
7	to reach people that you have actually never
8	even may not be part of your group, and so
9	on. But they
10	MS. BONSIGNORE: But a lot of those
11	people are surviving family members.
12	MR. KATZ: That may be true,
13	absolutely.
14	DR. OSTROW: And I would think
15	that the workers that we identify have to be
16	ones that are somewhat familiar with the
17	tunnels. We can't just pick them totally
18	randomly. It has to be a subset that actually
19	has knowledge of the tunnels.
20	MS. BONSIGNORE: That was what I
21	was trying to point out, that, you know, there
22	are plenty of people who worked there during

that time period that are at that breakfast meeting on Thursdays. But if they can't add anything to the discussion about the tunnel issue, there is really no point.

MR. KATZ: That is certainly true.

I mean, you just -- you can have those screening questions so that you don't -- I mean, there is absolutely no point in inviting someone that knows nothing about whether there were tunnels. So, I mean, that could be a screening question for people that you do identify from the DCAS records, and so on.

CHAIR ROESSLER: So can SC&A do that screening? They know what we need, and they know who could contribute.

DR. MAURO: Gen, so you would like -- typically, on making arrangements like this, we actually have a procedure that we follow for outreach. Normally, that procedure is initiated and organized and coordinated by NIOSH. However, if your preference is for SC&A to be the point man on this, that's fine

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

also. Whatever you prefer.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, I think either way it would work. I think we just need someone who is very knowledgeable about the questions that we need answered, and whether the participants would be able to do that.

DR. MAURO: Okay. Yes. I know that Chris and SC&A have both been -- are very close to this, and we understand questions. We want to get the answers right. I think that, as I understand it, what we have here is a situation where I think both SC&A and NIOSH have come down in more or less the same place regarding whether those tunnels were there or not, and what might be reasonable occupancy time, you know, assuming that -- you know, but -- so I think either one of our groups, our folks, all are on the same page.

But if you would like SC&A to initiate this and work with Ms. Bonsignore,

and reach out and be the point man, coordinate with Chris and Jim, but be out in front on making all of these arrangements for who is going to be there, and maybe go through a screening process, working with Ms. Bonsignore and the workers, we can do that. But normally under other circumstances like this, that process normally is handled by NIOSH.

CHAIR ROESSLER: It seems that would be -- unless somebody objects, it seems like that would be the best approach is follow the normal procedure.

DR. MAURO: Okay. Fine. And, Ms. Bonsignore, is that -- you're comfortable with that? That is the -- you would be I guess working with NIOSH and arranging for all of this. And SC&A of course would be part of the group that is going to have this conversation.

You know, if this process that is being laid out meets -- because in the end you -- in my mind, you know, it is important that you are satisfied that everything is being

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

done the right way.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay. Well, I think I need to have a discussion with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Speciale after this call to resolve this issue.

And I will just be honest with you, a lot of the workers have had many issues with NIOSH and the way they have been -- had their statements misrepresented, and the way they -- a lot of the workers don't have a very positive -- I mean, pretty much the whole Linde community just doesn't have a very positive opinion of how this program has been run and administered.

So I need to have a discussion with them about this and get back to you on that.

CHAIR ROESSLER: And I think it is important, Antoinette, that you let us know that. Apparently, if there is an option that we can do it differently, we want to do it the way that works the best.

1 MS. BONSIGNORE: I mean, I will 2 workers felt much just say these more 3 comfortable dealing with SC&A than they have 4 ever felt with NIOSH. I think, you know, once you have an interview with ORAU and there are 5 6 things in your statement summary that you 7 never said, people start to wonder what -- you 8 know, what is going on. 9 And, you know, SC&A was very 10 careful about verifying statements. They sent 11 the statements to the workers after the They said, "Is there 12 interviews. anything 13 here that you didn't say? Do you anything?" 14 elaborate on Ιt was 15 thorough process. That wasn't the case with

16

17

18

19

ORAU.

CHAIR ROESSLER: We are going to have SC&A present at the interviews. I think the only question is who determines which workers would be invited to the interviews.

20

21

22

DR. OSTROW: This is Steve. We can all work on this together. I think like

John was suggesting before is that NIOSH take the lead in doing the logistics, because that is what they usually do and they are good at it. But SC&A will participate fully in the interviews and I think also in the process of determining which workers would be present.

It was suggested that, you know, follow the normal procedure that NIOSH sort of the machinery to -- to lead this off.

MR. KATZ: Yes. This is Ted. You know, we are going to invite the Work Group Members to join this as well. So this will be -- this won't be a DCAS show. You know, it won't be an SC&A show alone. It will be really a Work Group operation with SC&A.

SC&A certainly can take the lead in the questions or however it -- it is really more free-form than questions, anyway, I think, what Jim was describing for a focus group approach. So I think it will be a friendly atmosphere for everyone and informative.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

CHAIR ROESSLER: Ted, and others

-- and I think, too, I really like Josie's

idea that we all get together and look at the

maps and combine all of the information. My

suggestion would be that Antoinette also be

there, because she seems to have the most

collective information from all of the

workers. And I think, too, if she were there

with the rest of us as we looked at the maps,

I think that would be very productive.

MR. KATZ: Sure.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Well, it would be productive, but, I mean, this -- you know, this is volunteer pro bono work for me. I have, you know, a full-time job that is not this. So traveling can be an issue for me.

But depending on when it is, I will do my best to accommodate. But, you know, I -- everybody else involved who is going to be traveling, Buffalo is -- this is, you know, your job, this is not mine. So it can be an issue for me.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	CHAIR ROESSLER: However, it seems
2	that from our experience, if you are not
3	really involved with the rest of us in a
4	discussion, then we have to backtrack a lot.
5	MS. BONSIGNORE: Right.
6	CHAIR ROESSLER: And it might be
7	best if you could be there.
8	MS. BONSIGNORE: I'll do my best,
9	Gen. I will do my best. I just I can't
10	just make a blanket guarantee that I could
11	MR. KATZ: That's fine,
12	Antoinette. And that all gets factored into
13	scheduling, too, because it it sounds like
14	it will be quite an enterprise to pull it all
15	together. It is not something that is going
16	to get done in the next few weeks, I'm sure of
17	that.
18	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay.
19	MR. KATZ: But that's fine, we'll
20	work on this.
21	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.
22	DR. MAURO: I've got a question.

1	We have never transcribed these types of
2	occasions. They have always been not
3	transcribed for good reason, and we don't want
4	to stifle free and open discourse. But I just
5	want to make sure that everyone agrees that we
6	will not be transcribing this. It will be as
7	we have done in the past. We will all be
8	sitting around discussing, taking notes.
9	But if you would like it
10	transcribed and this is really something
11	that, you know, it is I don't know the
12	answer to this, but whether Ms. Bonsignore
13	would prefer it or not
14	MR. KATZ: John, this is Ted. I
15	don't think it necessarily makes a good
16	atmosphere to have a transcriber there for a
17	focus group. But there will be opportunities,
18	there will be lots of people there to take
19	notes.
20	DR. MAURO: Okay.
21	MR. KATZ: So I think everybody
22	should be able to come out of the meeting with

the same understanding of what they heard from everybody, particularly since you're really talking about very focused issues, you know, a very clear agenda.

DR. MAURO: Yes. That's fine. No, that's fine.

This CHAIR ROESSLER: Gen It seems -- my understanding is the again. burden of responsibility really is on the Work Group, SO that when this meeting accomplished it seems to me then the Work Group needs to say this is what we see as the recommendation. Am I right on that?

MR. KATZ: I agree, Gen. I think the ball is in the Work Group's court at this point. And, you know, SC&A and DCAS are facilitating on this technical business. But I think -- yes, I think the ball is in your court, and you will be -- if you are able to be there, that will, you know, facilitate your deliberations after that as well in the next Work Group.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So then I
2	think we are all set. We will need to
3	DR. NETON: Gen?
4	CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes. I hear a
5	voice?
6	DR. NETON: Yes, this is Jim. I
7	just need a little more clarity on how to
8	select the workers to participate are going
9	to be selected. There were a few ideas thrown
10	out, and I am not clear in my mind how that is
11	going to transpire.
12	CHAIR ROESSLER: Well, I think the
13	most important one at this point is Mr.
14	Murphy, just to make sure that we have
15	everything clarified that he has offered, so
16	we will certainly want to make sure he is
17	there, in my view, and the other participants
18	also. And we have to rely on Antoinette, too,
19	to
20	MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I can I
21	will have a discussion with Mr. Murphy and Mr.
22	Speciale after this and because as I've

said, I have been -- I have been trying to find other people to add to this discussion who could provide some additional corroboration.

So I have been doing that, and actually Mr. Speciale was going to speak with some people on Thursday at their weekly meeting. So I could get back to everybody in, you know, maybe a week or two with some possible names of former workers who would be willing to participate.

DR. NETON: Okay. That would be good. Okay.

MR. KATZ: And then the other piece of this -- Jim, it's for either you folks at DCAS or SC&A -- I mean, you both have access to NOCTS. I don't know what the rules around this are, but the other thing that is permissible would be to contact some former claimants that are survivors -- not survivors, but workers who worked in this timeframe, and see if any of them, one, know about the

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

tunnels, and, two, would be willing to participate in this, and, you know, live conveniently for that as well, of course, because we are going to be doing this up in the Buffalo area, wherever we have the locus of all of these workers.

MEMBER LOCKEY: This is Jim Lockey. Ted, I think that is very important. I think that has to be done. As a Member of the Work Group, I would like to see additional people there that have not interviewed participate previously been this flow of ideas process.

I also -- this DR. MAURO: is do have a suggestion. Since it John. Ι sounds like we might be moving down parallel paths in time, Ms. Bonsignore will be working with the workers as best she can to identify -- but simultaneously NIOSH and SC&A will be working together. Let's see how -- in other words, we are not going to just -- NIOSH and SC&A are not going to just sit and wait, let's

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

say, until we get, let's say, a list. We are going -- are we going to move in parallel?

Now, the only question is, if we are going to move in parallel, where we are going to collect together -- SC&A and NIOSH try to identify workers and people we would like to see there, perhaps some names, that sort of thing, should we -- once it gets to a point where we think we have identified five, six, seven, 10 workers that it appears to us might be very helpful to be part of this, at that point, though, should we -- if you agree with that, should we reach out to them, should we work through Ms. Bonsignore? So that, you know, people may get confused if lots of different people are reaching out to them.

MS. BONSIGNORE: Yes, I agree, John. Why don't you give me, you know, the next week and a half to discuss this with the workers that have this weekly meeting and see what number I -- and to Dr. Lockey's point,

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

these people would be people who have not been interviewed before. So they would be -- that is actually what I have been looking for, people who have not been interviewed before.

So, because, you know, if people start getting contacted by NIOSH, they are going to go, you know, what is going on? What do they want from me?

MEMBER LOCKEY: I think -- Jim

Lockey -- the solution is that both people

come up with lists, and before the invitation

goes out you compare your list and then you -
MS. BONSIGNORE: Right.

MEMBER LOCKEY: -- you set -- you know, if both groups together have 30 people in the list that are not overlapping, 30 independent people, and you want to limit the focus group to 15, then you randomly -- there are certain people you want there no matter what, but then the rest you randomly select and then invite them. If they say no, then you move down and invite the next person.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

MR. CRAWFORD: Jim, this is Chris Crawford. There may be some Privacy Act considerations here. I am not sure NIOSH can turn over a list of names to be viewed by Ms. Bonsignore or any other party. At the same time, we would like to reserve, I think -- Jim Neton, you can correct me on this if you wish -- I think we want to reserve the right to invite workers that we know about and, you know, may have an interest in interviewing. NETON: Yes. I think, for DR.

DR. NETON: Yes. I think, for instance, that superintendent -- supervisor comes to mind. I mean, it is clearly conflicting -- you know, it is one other side of the picture, so --

MR. KATZ: This is Ted. I mean, there is two ways you can go about this. You can do it independently, but there is Antoinette's concern about people -- some people getting -- and John's concern, about some people getting confused about being contacted by Antoinette or other workers and

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

you.

So there are two ways you can go about it. You can give Antoinette a little bit of time, and then she can come up with a list of people she proposes be considered, which you guys can look at and see that you don't duplicate that. And that way those individuals won't be contacted, you know, two times, you know, by two different parties, you know, or you can do it in parallel. But, I mean, either way will work.

MEMBER LOCKEY: Either way will work, Ted. You're right, either way. You just compare the lists and make sure you don't have two contacts going out. That's an easy thing to do.

CHAIR ROESSLER: Ted, this is Gen.

Too, I don't think we are in a real huge hurry on this. It seems to me we can't pull this off until after the Board meeting. So we are probably looking at March.

MEMBER LOCKEY: March or even

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

1 April. That's probably correct. 2 CHAIR ROESSLER: Yes. 3 MR. KATZ: Yes. I would hope that we can do it in March, so that we can move 4 along, according 5 things to everybody's 6 concerns about timeliness. I know DCAS would 7 prefer not to have to go forward with one 8 approach to dose reconstruction now and then 9 have to change course in а few 10 possibly. 11 So why don't we at least aim for getting this done in March? If we can't do 12 13 it, we can't. But I think we should try for that. 14 15 CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. So are we 16 on track now to -- everybody knows what they are doing? And we are going to find out when 17 we can do it and who can attend. 18 19 DR. NETON: I think I have a rough 20 idea how this is going to proceed. start looking through the files to see if we 21 22 can identify people that we feel would be good

1	candidates. We will reserve that list until
2	we hear from Ms. Bonsignore.
3	And I think we might want to sort
4	of vet this list with the Board Working Group
5	maybe a little bit before we go out. I don't
6	know.
7	MS. BONSIGNORE: And I think it
8	would make sense to limit your search to
9	people who actually live in the Buffalo area.
10	DR. NETON: Oh, yes. Yes, we
11	would try to do that.
12	MS. BONSIGNORE: Okay.
13	DR. NETON: Absolutely.
14	CHAIR ROESSLER: Josie, do you
15	think you can attend if the time is
16	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, I will
17	definitely try, yes.
18	CHAIR ROESSLER: Good, good.
19	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve. You
20	know, I think Ted said this a few minutes ago,
21	but I'll repeat it. This is really a Work
22	Group show. This is not particularly a

technical issue that we are going to decide or NIOSH is going to decide.

And it is much better if the Work Group participates firsthand rather than, you know, having it filtered from -- by us or by NIOSH. You know, it is like you really have to see the evidence and hear the workers yourself personally, I think. I think it really revolves around the Work Group Members being able to attend this meeting.

DR. MAURO: Steve, this is John.

I like the optics of that. You are absolutely right. What we have here is: the Work Group is doing its best for fact-finding; this is a little different. I don't think we have done this before, but I think it's good.

The Work Group is the orchestrator, is the integrator and the driver behind this, working closely with Ms. Bonsignore to make sure that the Work Group is getting the information that is as complete and factually accurate as possible.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

So rather than this be, you know, something that is handed off to NIOSH and SC&A, it is a little strange, but I am making a suggestion that this sounds like one of those situations where the driver of this bus should be the Work Group, the Board Members, in terms of orchestrating this.

So it's a little different. Usually we, SC&A and NIOSH, are given our missions and we go out and do our job, and then we come back and bring it to the Work Group. In this case, having the Work Group or a designated Member of the Board actually be the person that is facilitating and guiding and directing the activities of the meeting, right from cradle to grave, will be -- I know I've just sort of got a good feeling about that. I don't know how you folks feel.

CHAIR ROESSLER: I will answer you, John. I guess all along I have had the understanding that it is the Work Group's responsibility.

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

DR. MAURO: Oh, it is. But this is very hands-on now. In other words, you know, as opposed to SC&A going off and doing some work, delivering a White Paper, NIOSH going off, doing some work, delivering a White Paper, and then we convene at a Work Group meeting like this, this would be a little bit different.

This would be where -- and in the past also, when we have arranged for interviews, on occasion Work Group Members would participate -- it is not unusual for that -- as just a member of part of the groups that are out there doing data collection and fact-finding as part of a process.

But where this is such a focused problem, I don't know, it just seems to me that where the leadership -- you know, actually from cradle to grave for bringing closure is where the -- you know, a Member of the Work Group or of the Board is actually there, so-called in the trenches, with

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	everyone involved in this, to listen firsthand
2	to the discussions. Rather than seeing some
3	material written by SC&A, to actually
4	physically be there to listen in and perhaps
5	even help to facilitate the discussion.
6	I don't know. Maybe it has always
7	been that way, but I see the importance of it
8	here.
9	CHAIR ROESSLER: I agree with you,
10	John. I think we go back to Josie's
11	statement, and it comes from our experience at
12	the last Work Group meeting. It was very
13	important for us to be there in person looking
14	at those maps, and the added
15	DR. MAURO: Yes.
16	CHAIR ROESSLER: big chunk of
17	information right now is to have the workers
18	there.
19	MEMBER BEACH: Well, and Gen
20	this is Josie and to understand the points
21	that Antoinette brings up concerning the maps
22	that we looked at on the 30th.

1 So, yes, John, I agree it is very 2 important that we are all there. 3 Okay. Are we ready to MR. KATZ: adjourn, Gen? 4 5 OSTROW: This is Steve. DR. Τ 6 want to make one more comment, following up on So, in effect, this worker 7 all of this. 8 interview meeting we are going to have is actually a Work Group meeting that is going to 9 take place somewhere in the Buffalo area 10 rather than in Cincinnati. 11 KATZ: Steve, this is 12 MR. 13 Let me just say this is not a Work Group meeting. We transcribe all of our Work Group 14 15 This is -- but we have done this meetings. 16 interview, we do this with Work Group Members at interviews -- not all of the Work Group 17 Members will necessarily make it to this 18 19 meeting, although certainly they all are 20 invited and encouraged. But this is a work meeting. 21 22 Work Group meeting, but it is for not a

1	developing information. We have done this at
2	a number of other nuclear weapons sites where
3	we have had the Work Group Members go to be
4	part of the information collection process.
5	DR. OSTROW: Okay.
6	MR. KATZ: It is distinct. It is
7	distinct from the Work Group meetings.
8	DR. OSTROW: I understand.
9	MR. KATZ: In other words, there
10	will be no deliberation and decisions made at
11	this meeting. It will be information
12	collection.
13	DR. OSTROW: Okay.
14	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Then, I
15	think we are I think you asked the
16	question, Ted, if we are ready to adjourn. I
17	think we either need to adjourn or take a
18	short break. But I think we are ready to
19	adjourn. Is everyone agreed?
20	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
21	CHAIR ROESSLER: Okay. Well,
22	thank you all for your participation. I think

1	this has been very productive.
2	MR. KATZ: Yes, thanks to
3	everybody.
4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
5	matter went off the record at 12:48 p.m.)
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	