U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROCEDURES REVIEW

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THURSDAY
JULY 18, 2013

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The Subcommittee convened at 8:30 a.m., Mountain Daylight Time, in the Shilo Inn, 780 Lindsay Blvd., Idaho Falls, Idaho, Wanda I. Munn, Chair, presiding.

#### PRESENT:

WANDA I. MUNN, Chair JOSIE BEACH, Member PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member\*

#### ALSO PRESENT:

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TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official HANS BEHLING, SC&A\* KATHY BEHLING, SC&A\* ELIZABETH BRACKETT, ORAU Team\* HARRY CHMELYNSKI, SC&A\* ROSE GOGLIOTTI, SC&A\* STU HINNEFELD, DCAS JENNY LIN, HHS STEVE MARSCHKE, SC&A\* JOHN MAURO, SC&A\* JIM NETON, DCAS STEVE OSTROW, SC&A\* MUTTY SHARFI, ORAU Team\* SCOTT SIEBERT, ORAU Team\* MATT SMITH, ORAU Team\* JOHN STIVER, SC&A ELYSE THOMAS, ORAU Team\*

\*Participating via telephone

### **AGENDA**

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IG-003 Rev.1
Administrative Detail
Adjourn

1 | P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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(8:31 a.m.)

MR. KATZ: Good morning, everybody on the line and in the room. This is the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Subcommittee on Procedures Review.

Roll call.

So conflicts of interest, we're not speaking about any sites where any Members here have conflicts, so you don't need to speak to conflict of interest. Let's just do attendance.

Wanda Munn is here to my right and Josie Beach to my left and Paul Ziemer's on the phone. And I'll just check and see if Dick Lemen's on the line. I don't expect him but, are you there, Dick?

(No response.)

MR. KATZ: Okay. No Dick, but we have a quorum, we have three. So then let's just go on with role call with the NIOSH ORAU

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team.		5
	MR.	HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld from
NIOSH.		
	DR.	NETON: Jim Neton from NIOSH.
	MR.	KATZ: And NIOSH ORAU on the
phone?		
	MS.	THOMAS: This is Elyse Thomas,
ORAU team.		
	MS.	BRACKETT: Elizabeth Brackett,
ORAU team.		
	MR.	SIEBERT: Scott Siebert, the
ORAU team.		
	MR.	SHARFI: Mutty Sharfi, ORAU
team.		
	MR.	SMITH: Matt Smith, ORAU team.
	MR.	KATZ: Welcome all of you.
	SC&A	A team?

SC&A, John Stiver. MR. STIVER:

And on the phone, SC&A? MR. KATZ:

DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A.

Marschke, MR. MARSCHKE: Steve

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

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2	DR. OSTROW: Steve Ostrow.
3	DR. H. BEHLING: Hans Behling,
4	SC&A.
5	MR. KATZ: Very good. Welcome to
6	all of you.
7	MS. MARION-MOSS: And
8	MR. KATZ: Yes, who is that?
9	MS. MARION-MOSS: Lori Marion-
10	Moss, NIOSH.
11	MR. KATZ: Oh, Marion (sic). Lori,
12	I mean. Lori Marion-Moss.
13	CHAIR MUNN: I was just going to
14	ask about you, Lori. Thank you.
15	MR. KATZ: Welcome federal
16	officials, contractors to the feds, this is
17	Ted Katz, the Federal Official for the
18	Advisory Board.
19	MS. LIN: Jenny Lin, HHS.
20	MR. KATZ: And do we have any
21	members of the public on the line that want to

register their attendance?

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(No response.)

MR. KATZ: Okay then. Wanda, it's your agenda.

CHAIR MUNN: We anticipate following the agenda that's been posted fairly closely, if we can. I'm going to rely on those οf you who are out there the telephone, please tell us if you cannot hear Because of our audio situation here, we make are adequately want to sure that we covered. And if you're having any trouble with any of the electronics or LiveMeeting, we need a report-back from you on that as well.

I believe that we're going to start today with Stu Hinnefeld. He's going to, I hope, bring us up to date briefly on any progress that's been made with respect to how overarching issues are going to be recorded or if there's any new thinking about how we can follow through with the BRS and overarching

issues, and anything that's transpired since our last meeting.

Stu?

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, I'll try and give this, and if I mess it up, Lori can correct me.

With respect to the overarching issues, one of the things we wanted to do was make sure we identified what we call an origin document; where did it originate from? And we have done that, Jim actually had done that before. And so we've got what we call an origin document, and we just -- by that, we know that that was a review or something that brought that issue up. It may not have been the first one, but it brought it up early on. We think it's the first time.

So we have -- you know, frequently this will be a review of a Site Profile or a TIB or something like that. So we're adopting conventions for how to enter these because we

have certain conventions like when -- in the BRS, when you have a review of a TIB, there's a PDF of that TIB up there that you can review back to. For these overarching issues, it's not quite as easy to have one put out there. And so we're putting up -- I don't know if this is done yet, but we're going to put up like the review.

The issue first arose in an SC&A review of a Site Profile, then that review will be in the PDF that's stuck out there because that's where it originated, where the finding originated from.

So that was one of the things we were going to do.

Other than that -- and I don't know if this has all been populated yet in terms of all these source documents, whether they've all been identified and entered in the database yet, but we will be proceeding and doing that.

1	Lori, can you give more of an
2	update than that?
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Wanda, this is
4	Ziemer. Very hard to understand Stu. Am I
5	the only one having that problem? Is it where
6	he's located relative to the speakers?
7	MR. KATZ: He's actually right by
8	the speaker.
9	DR. MAURO: This is John. I
10	agree, I'm having a little difficulty, I'm
11	having to strain. I'm following it, but it's
12	a bit of work.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay. Let's talk into
14	the mic.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Can you hear me
16	any better now?
17	DR. MAURO: Yes, for me.
18	MS. MARION-MOSS: Yes, that sounds
19	better.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So I have a
21	microphone that is not a very good one, then.

I'll try to go back through my update here.

For the overarching issues and entering them in the database, we have -- I think we have most of the issues entered. the origin document, in other words, the point of origin of that particular overarching issue Jim had identified already, and we have that list and we're entering those origins into the know where this particular database we believe, the first time it issue arose, came up.

of, know, putting terms you things the database similar in to other findings, when we do -- when there is a review something, and we enter a TIB or those findings in the database SC&A actually enters them -- we have a link to a PDF of the TIB that was reviewed. these overarching issues, that's not don't have the same sort of analogue;

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don't have a TIB to put there. So what we've decided we would do to start would be to put a link to the document that originally -- the originating document for the overarching issue. It might be an SC&A review of a Site Profile, for instance.

So that is the progress we've made so far. And I don't know exactly how far along we are on populating it. We made these decisions to make those entries to the database, but right now I'm not so sure how far along we are. And I wondered if Lori could give more of an update than that.

MS. MARION-MOSS: This is Lori.

What we've done so far since the last meeting is basically we've populated Jim's matrix that he provided to us at the February meeting. And if you go to each overarching issue that's in the BRS and you actually click on the document title, you will see that matrix come up. And in that matrix,

like Stu just mentioned, it basically talks about the overarching issue, where it was first identified, and what has been done, the status of that issue. So you'll see that for each one of them, each of the overarching issues.

So far, that's all we've done since the last meeting.

CHAIR MUNN: So Lori, I'm looking at my document list here under the BRS. And I see under total findings only two postings. There findings under are two oronasal finding breathing and under workplace one ingestion. And the other items don't appear to be populated. Am I looking at the wrong thing? Where can I go to find the matrix that you mentioned?

MS. MARION-MOSS: You actually have to go, Wanda, to the overarching filter, which will pull up all seven, I believe, overarching issues.

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CHAIR MUNN: Well, I can find
them, they're all together on the primary list
anyway. So I'm looking at that here right
now. And all I see, the only entries that are
showing on the primary listing are two
findings under oronasal breathing and one
under workplace ingestion. And I'm just
wondering whether there are more that have
been populated that are somehow not
translating to this main list.
MS. MARION-MOSS: No, those are
the only ones we've done so far.
CHAIR MUNN: Okay, good. That's
what I wanted confirmation of. Thank you very
much.
Anyone else?
(No response.)
CHAIR MUNN: Any questions,
comments or additions?
MS. K. BEHLING: Just a quick
question about the

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay, hold on one second.

MR. KATZ: Thanks.

MS. K. BEHLING: Is that any

better?

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MR. KATZ: Yes.

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CHAIR MUNN: Much, yes.

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. I quess I was curious as to why -- or when you go about putting something into the BRS system, I was going to go into the system to look for a list PERs that SC&A has been assigned throughout the years. And I believe Steve Marschke indicated to me that just because it's in the BRS system doesn't necessarily mean we've already been assigned to do that.

And so what drives you to put something in the BRS system, the PERs?

MR. HINNEFELD: What drives us to put something in the BRS? Normally, I think what the process is supposed to be is that when it gets assigned for review, it gets placed in the BRS. Alternatively, there is a place to put things that are available for a review but not yet been assigned.

So I don't know. I'm not exactly

1 sure which category of PER you're 2 about. 3 MS. Κ. BEHLING: Okay. Because 4 what I was trying to do is get a full list of 5 those that have been -- where we have been 6 tasked to review them. And I thought that 7 would be the genesis of them being entered 8 the BRS system. But at least 9 Marschke said to me that that's 10 necessarily true, that there could be other 11 PERs out there that, you know, have been 12 issued but that we have not been assigned to 13 review. Yes, I would think they 14 MR. KATZ: 15 would only go on the BRS, Kathy, after we 16 receive a review from SC&A, right? I mean, 17 not when they're tasked? 18 MR. MARSCHKE: Ι don't think 19 that's true, Ted. 20 MR. KATZ: Okay. 21 MR. MARSCHKE: This is Steve

Marschke.

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I think, basically, if you look at the BRS and you check on total findings, there's a number of documents in there that have no total -- no findings against them, many more-so than documents that were -- SC&A reviewed and had no findings against them.

I think at one point -- correct me if I'm wrong, Lori, but at one point, I think NIOSH linked a bunch of -- you know, basically all the documents that they had in their system, they linked them into the BRS. So the documents are -- the documents show up in there, but it does not necessarily mean -- like, there's 145 documents in the BRS right now.

And as I recall correctly, we've only reviewed a little over 100 and maybe a few more PERs, I don't know, maybe a dozen or so more PERs. So we're talking maybe no more than 120 documents that we reviewed. So

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there's a number of documents in the BRS which I don't think have any -- have been reviewed by SC&A.

CHAIR MUNN: I think you're correct, Steve. Certainly the most recent PERs that have been assigned, I believe, are showing on page 8 of the Board Review System, and none of them have any findings as yet, which we wouldn't anticipate until we get the SC&A report.

So I'm not sure how to answer Kathy's question. I'm not sure what triggers the inclusion of a PER.

MS. MARION-MOSS: This is Lori.

Kathy, I think the answer to your question is, currently, there is no report that will give you a list of the PERs that have been assigned to the committee for -- or SC&A for review as of yet. That's something that we may need to -- if that's something you guys would like to see, what have you, the

committee agrees to do, we can work on doing that.

Right now, my understanding -Steve was basically correct, we were just
trying to get all the documents into the
system. So to answer your question for now,
no, there's no listing of all the PERs that
have been assigned to SC&A for review.

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. Because I was wondering, those that didn't have any findings associated with them, perhaps we were tasked to do them and we just hadn't presented the report yet or there were no findings or something along those lines.

But you're telling me that, no, there are documents out there that we have not been tasked to review yet, so it was just -- you know, a question I had because I was trying to get a complete tally of the PERs. But obviously, that's not appropriate to go on the BRS system for SC&A to do that. I think

it would be nice if we were able to but, you 1 2 know, I'm not trying to burden anyone with additional, you know, items on the BRS system. 3 But Kathy, all of the 4 MR. KATZ: 5 PERs, if you wanted, say, a complete list of 6 the PERs that have been done, those are on the 7 NIOSH website. MS. K. BEHLING: 8 Yes. 9 MR. KATZ: Yes. 10 MS. K. BEHLING: That I was aware of. 11 12 MR. KATZ: Okay. 13 I was just trying MS. K. BEHLING: to go back and in time and be sure I had a 14 15

full understanding of all of those that had been assigned to SC&A.

MR. KATZ: Okay. Okay. I mean, otherwise, I have that information and John Stiver should have that information, because we tracked what we tasked to SC&A. should have that.

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MR. STIVER: Yes, I've been keeping track of that. And I guess the point being, I mean, I'd be able to give a summary table out of BRS.

CHAIR MUNN: It certainly would.

MR. STIVER: Some of those without findings, I haven't decided where they're at, so we'll have to backtrack and look through those.

MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu.

If I can offer one thing, remember the documents in the BRS, there are two large categorizations. There's the unassigned group

MR. STIVER: Right.

MR. HINNEFELD: -- and the assigned group. You know, we could make it a convention that, when it is assigned for review, regardless of whether or not there are findings, you move it into the under Board review. And if you've got a review with no

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findings, you could write essentially 23
finding that says no findings.
MR. STIVER: Yes.
MR. HINNEFELD: Or something like
that. So that it that way you know that
it's there, and it's been reviewed and there
were no findings on it.
Whereas, if something hasn't been
assigned to you then you know it hasn't been
reviewed, or assigned for review.
MR. STIVER: As long as we have
something we can
MR. HINNEFELD: That will fall to
us. I mean, we can manipulate that. In fact
MR. MARSCHKE: This is Steve.
And in fact, Stu, if you'll just
basically as I mentioned before I'm

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looking at the BRS now. And as I mentioned

before, there was 145 documents in the BRS.

There are only 139 of them which are for the

Procedures Review Subcommittee. So that may be -- you know, maybe if -- I don't know why those -- there were six documents that were filtered out and -- from the total inventory went through the procedure review committee. And I don't know what the -exactly why they were filtered out. But they -- if haven't been assigned to they Subcommittee yet. But you know, maybe if --Kathy, maybe if you just look at the Work Group filter, there's 139.

Now again, I wouldn't guarantee that all those have been assigned for review, but we can -- but somehow they're filtering it the way -- kind of like the way Stu said. I mean, there's -- the number that is assigned to the Procedures Subcommittee is fewer than the total number in the system.

MR. STIVER: Steve, this is John.

If you filter by those in the Subcommittee on procedures, you get the exact

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same numbers in all the groups. So I'm not 1 2 sure that's --3 CHAIR MUNN: But certainly from this Subcommittee's point of view, 4 I think 5 what Stu suggested with respect to PERs that 6 are assigned is the appropriate path for us to 7 Because of whether or not unassigned ones are applicable from the BRS point of 8 9 I guess it's still in my mind an open 10 But certainly anything that's issue. assigned seems to me should appear on this 11 12 list. 13 Then I'd HINNEFELD: MR. Okay. like to suggest this. Ted, will you send Lori 14 15 and me list of the PERs that have been 16 assigned? 17 MR. KATZ: Yes. 18 MR. HINNEFELD: And we will verify that those are in the reviewed, under Board 19 20 review part.

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Yes.

MR. KATZ:

1	MR. HINNEFELD: And John, if you
2	could let us know of any that were reviewed
3	without findings?
4	MR. STIVER: Yes.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: We will gin up a
6	no-findings finding or something and write it
7	in there, closed. If the Subcommittee's okay
8	with that, we'll enter that as closed.
9	And so then we will bifurcate PERs
10	between ones that have been assigned for
11	review and the ones that have not been
12	assigned.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Right, yes.
14	MR. KATZ: That's easy. And John,
15	if you'll just send me a list and I'll check
16	it against mine and then -
17	MR. STIVER: Okay.
18	MR. KATZ: I'll carry through.
19	MS. MARION-MOSS: Thank you.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Do the other Members
21	of the Subcommittee have any comment on that

1	course of action? 27
2	MEMBER BEACH: No, it sounds good.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Paul?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, yes, that's
5	fine.
6	CHAIR MUNN: All right, fine. Then
7	we'll anticipate that for our next meeting.
8	And do we have any other
9	information or any other discussion that's
10	necessary on the review system right now?
11	MS. MARION-MOSS: This is Lori. I
12	would like to present a new feature
13	CHAIR MUNN: Good.
14	MS. MARION-MOSS: that the BRS
15	offers.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Show us. Please do,
17	Lori.
18	MS. MARION-MOSS: I guess I could
19	better demonstrate it. But
20	CHAIR MUNN: Do you have access
21	under LiveMeeting?

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Steve, does she do you know
whether
MR. HINNEFELD: Someone is sharing
something on LiveMeeting.
MR. MARSCHKE: I think what you're
seeing, I don't know, I have my screen up on a
LiveMeeting. I don't know, I hope that's what
you're seeing.
CHAIR MUNN: Right now we've got -
_
MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that yours,

MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that yours, Steve?

MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, and now somebody else has taken over.

MR. KATZ: Yes, that's fine. That should be Lori.

MR. MARSCHKE: I hope so.

MS. K. BEHLING: Excuse me, Ted, this is Kathy Behling. I did not get an invitation to the LiveMeeting.

CHAIR MUNN: Oh, dear. Can

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1	someone send a copy of the invitation to
2	LiveMeeting
3	MR. KATZ: Yes, I'll forward mind.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Does anyone else need
5	that information that doesn't have it?
6	(No response.)
7	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Jim and
8	Kathy, I guess.
9	MS. MARION-MOSS: This is Lori.
10	Can you see my desktop?
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. We're looking
12	at evaluation of the effect of adding
13	ingestion intakes at Bethlehem Steel. That's
14	the first item on the document title. Is that
15	your screen?
16	MS. MARION-MOSS: I believe so.
17	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. I just sent it
19	to you and Kathy. So you can just click on

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I just forwarded it to you, Kathy.

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the link from my forward.

1	MS. K. BEHLING: All right, thank
2	you.
3	DR. MAURO: Ted, this is John. I'm
4	still linked into yesterday's LiveMeeting.
5	MR. KATZ: Okay, that's a
6	different one. You just need to
7	DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. That's
8	closed. That's why I'm okay, so I have a
9	different
10	MR. KATZ: Yes, but I'm just going
11	to forward you mine, John. So just use mine.
12	DR. MAURO: Okay, thank you.
13	MR. KATZ: I'm sending it to your
14	CDC address.
15	DR. MAURO: That's fine. Gone. It
16	should be there in a second.
17	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow.
18	I hate to bother you. Can you send it to me
19	also?
20	MR. KATZ: No, of course. That's
21	not a bother.

Thanks a lot. 1 DR. OSTROW: 31 2 So Lori, is that your CHAIR MUNN: control on OTIB-37? 3 4 MS. MARION-MOSS: Yes. That's me. 5 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. 6 MS. MARION-MOSS: One of the new 7 features that our IT group has provided, and I do believe, Steve, this was a result of one of 8 9 previous requests. But up 10 document title section, where my pointer is 11 here, you're going to see something new which 12 printer icon which was not there 13 previously. 14 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, yes. 15 MS. MARION-MOSS: If you click on 16 printer icon, another window should that 17 appear which gives you a total, a listing, a 18 PDF of all the findings that we have in the BRS for this particular document. 19 20 CHAIR MUNN: Oh, that's excellent, 21 Lori. That's excellent.

1 MS. MARION-MOSS: Okay. 2 remember that the icons that appear under each finding will only list the responses for that 3 particular finding. 4 5 CHAIR MUNN: That one, right. 6 MS. MARION-MOSS: Not all the 7 findings. it. 8 CHAIR MUNN: Got But that 9 will be -- I'm sure that several of us will stumble with that one, differentiating that. 10 But thank goodness for the ability to list all 11 12 the findings. That's very helpful. 13 MS. MARION-MOSS: Steve, is it to your liking? 14 15 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, that's great. 16 I think that's -- that will be very handy. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Especially for those 18 of you who are manipulating this system. that's extremely good. Thank you so much, 19 Gold star for that one. 20 Lori. 21 MARSCHKE: Lori, can you go MR.

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1	back and try all the output? Yes, try that
2	Yes. And then okay, we have finding one.
3	Can you scroll down? Four pages. Yes,
4	finding yes, great. And three
5	CHAIR MUNN: That's terrific.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: That's great. Yes,
7	that's exactly what we need. That will help
8	out a lot.
9	CHAIR MUNN: And I'm assuming it
10	will print, even. How wonderful. Very good.
11	All right. So is that fully
12	operable now for all of the listings on the
13	BRS, Lori?
14	Lori?
15	MS. MARION-MOSS: That's it.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So that's now
17	fully operable for any item that we pull up,
18	right?
19	MS. MARION-MOSS: Correct.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, you've populated

the whole thing. Thank you very much.

Any others?

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(No response.)

CHAIR MUNN: If not, then let's move on to our next item under the system of the findings. And that's the -- our folks at SC&A are going to -- I think John Mauro is going to talk to us about the new document, estimating doses for localized skin exposures. John?

DR. MAURO: Yes. I'd be glad to.

I assume everyone has a copy of the report that's dated June 13th dealing with the subject. It's relatively brief. And Hans and I both worked on it. And I'll give you an overview of it.

recall, this you may issue regarding the direct contamination of that's the issue, and calculating the doses from that exposure scenario actually originated at the DR Subcommittee level, and it was transferred over an overarching as

issue to the Procedures Subcommittee. §6 that's why it's here.

And the issue has to do with when we were reviewing a case, Bridgeport Brass and Harshaw, the two of which are AWE facilities, that are old ones. And one of the issues that came up was a recurring theme was surfacing during these DR reviews and these old Site Profile Reviews for these old AWE facilities that go back to the 1940s, early 1950s, where folks machining, rolling, handling were uranium metal, generating lots of uranium dust, uranium oxide fine particles, perhaps some uranium oxide flakes becoming airborne.

And what we noted, one of the comments that I've had for quite some time now is that the dose reconstructions themselves of these workers, when they do the -- let's say it's working with skin cancer. What's usually done is, an estimate is made of the radiation exposure to the skin of a person with a skin

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cancer. Based on two methods, one of two methods, one if the person was wearing film badge and had an open window reading, you'd have data on the open window reading, you'd get a non-penetrating dose and you reconstruct the dose using OTIB-17.

The other method is a calculation where, for example, we know that if you're dealing with uranium and you're standing close to it, you know, nearby, your skin will be exposed to both the photon exposures, much of which is Bremsstrahlung, but also quite a bit of beta coming off that reach few feet а out. And could you theoretically calculate what the dose is at a distance to the skin from, let's say, a slab of uranium or an ingot. And NIOSH routinely reconstructs skin dose that way.

The question that I've raised on a number of occasions is, at least in the very old AWE facilities, there's lots of evidence

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that there was a heavy dust loading and also that there was reason to believe that some of these were flakes, not just fine particles like a five micron AMAD particle. But they were flakes. I think of them as snow coming down. It may not be that bad but, you know, the way -- when you read about Bethlehem Steel and Simonds Saw and these facilities, you get the sense that they were actually visually impaired in some cases from the heavy loading, airborne loading of this material.

So one of my comments or findings for these dose reconstructions for people, real people with skin cancer is, did you take into consideration the fact that they -- that the skin could also be exposed from direct deposition of this uranium oxide dust and flakes? And the answer is that they -- well, I can tell you that I've done about 100 of these dose reconstructions and I've never seen that scenario modeled. And that was my

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commentary at the DR Subcommittee meeting.

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At the time -- I forget if one of the NIOSH or contractor folks presented an approach for saying, you know, you're right,

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and make an offering of an approach for doing

we don't do that, but we're going to come up

this type of calculation. And I actually have

in the report, this June 2013 report, quoted

directly out. This is the method that NIOSH

is planning to use for reconstructing those

types of doses.

I'd like to point out that this is a lot different than what people often refer to as the hot particle dose, where you're -- I know that Hanford has had issues where some high specific activity particle, ruthenium or cobalt might fall on a person's skin and deliver a very high dose locally.

This is different. This is more - this is a uranium flake which has a very low
specific activity. So we're not talking about

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enormous localized doses, but we are talking about doses that are not insignificant and, in our opinion, we felt that should be addressed in the DRs for these workers at these old facilities.

Now during the DR Subcommittee discussion broke meeting, а out that whether that was a plausible scenario. were folks both on the Board and with NIOSH and their contractors that felt, well listen, we don't think it's that realistic that the -at least these large flakes. Perhaps the fine dust, you know, these five-micron very fine dust that's airborne will settle out, land on a person's hands and face, skin, ears. this idea of a flake falling and sitting on a let's one centimeter flake person, say а falling and sitting didn't seem to be too plausible.

Now all I can say is that, I don't know how plausible that is. But from reading

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a lot of the AWE old literature, at least at these very old facilities, it didn't sound to be implausible. Because, visualize grinding and dragging a roller where there's all the sparks, if folks have a part of the Bethlehem Steel, which goes back to 2004, you may be remember the rolling operation and roller number one and the sparks were flying and the flakes were coming off. So it was -- at least conceptually in my mind, it seemed plausible.

But there is this question before us now, is that a plausible scenario? Many folks claimed during the meeting that, well, it might have been plausible then, but it's certainly not plausible now because workers are protected, they're covered in hoods, they cover their face and skin. They're surveyed when they leave and they're decontaminated when they leave, and they shower and they make sure that the person is -- does not have any substantial contamination on the hands, face,

skin, et cetera.

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So I would -- so our position is that certainly is reasonable, that that scenario perhaps is not plausible today, or even maybe in the '80s or the '70s. But I'm talking about the large number of workers that fall in the category of what I call old AWE facilities, many of which have gotten SECs for a variety of reasons. And what we have here facilities with is old SECs, they're compensating everyone except people with skin and prostate cancer. So they do a partial dose reconstruction for skin cancer, let's partial dose reconstruction say. And а currently does not include the direct deposition the uranium oxide dust of flakes on skin. Sort of sets the stage for the issue.

And why it's an overarching issue, because it applies to a broad number of sites, at least a dozen sites that I could name,

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

where that type of scenario may very well have occurred.

And so the first issue that we're bringing up before the Subcommittee is the issue of plausibility. Is this a scenario that needs to be explicitly addressed in the reconstruction? think Ι agreement, and certainly NIOSH, please weigh in, that yes, the fine-particle scenario where you have these small, let's say five-micron **AMAD** particles dust that airborne, are settling down on surfaces, and they could also settle down person's, only on а not skin, but exposed also οf his any part clothing.

And I think there's agreement that that is a plausible scenario, and certainly should be included as part of the dose reconstruction for a worker with skin cancer.

The question that I think is still a little bit up in the air from a plausibility

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point of view is, what about this large-flake question? You know, is that -- let's say for example, a person has skin cancer on the ear and neck which, by the way, is extremely common primarily because of the sun. We know that. But nevertheless, we have a worker, he's a claimant, he has a skin cancer on the the face or the ear, and you're reconstructing his dose for that scenario. The question is -- and it's one of these old AWE facilities. Do you try to reconstruct the dose to the skin underneath the flake?

we've done enough parametric analysis of different size/thickness flakes. And the bottom line is, it's certainly -- if it was a flake that could fall and it's on the order of, centimeter, say, а and relatively thin but, know, you not microns, that thick, you can deliver millirem per hour to the skin, the basal cell epithelial, right underneath the flake. Okay?

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So that is something that's easy to calculate but that's not the problem. The problem is, do you believe that that could occur and -- as a real scenario? And then the question becomes, if you do believe it could occur, what do you put into IREP? You know, so where we -- so we wrote this report -- I'm sort of setting the big picture so you can almost visualize it.

I'd like to zero in now and talk about two different scenarios that we address in our report. One is the one where you have these very fine particles that are falling on think we all agree that And I a person. that's real scenario. And could you actually calculate over the course of, let's eight-hour day, if you know say, an estimate of the airborne dust loading, which we usually do from TBD-6000 that gives us that information.

So we have that, and we all agree

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we have a pretty good handle on that t<u>h</u>e velocity of .00075 deposition meters second. And we also know that the you it will build over up time. The question is, how long does it build up? one could say it builds up during the course of the day, and here's where the discussion starts.

And I think Hans could come in here and help out a bit.

The question is, sure you could allow it to build up for, let's say, eight hours. And then you assume it's washed off. And you calculate what the dose is to the skin, the exposed skin, from that buildup of fine uranium dust on the skin over that eight-hour period. Then it's washed off because it goes home, takes a shower or whatever, or showers at the end of the day at work. And then comes back to work the next day and it happens again. And so you start off with that

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Well, that's, I think, our first issue, that way of thinking about the fine particle exposure scenario. And Hans has written up a very nice piece as the heart of our report describing why we think, call relatively simplistic what Ι that approach to estimating the dose to the skin as adopted by NIOSH in their write-up that's in our report, we quoted it, why there may be some problems with that.

Hans, if you wouldn't mind, do you want to take it from here and explain why that scenario, the way NIOSH is approaching the dosimetry might have some flaws?

DR. H. BEHLING: Yes. The issue really is one from -- that comes from personal experience. I spent a number of years in a nuclear power plant as the manager of rad health. And one of the recurrent problems were obviously, among other things, skin

contamination. And whenever we had a skin contamination that was verified by research on the way out of the RWP area, every attempt was made to obviously eliminate that contamination as quickly as possible and as efficiently as possible. And there were many, many times when a contamination required many, many washings, and these are washings that are obviously focused washings.

We're not talking about taking a shower with your Ivory soap in hand without any concern about scrubbing one particular area of the body that's obviously contaminated but you don't know it. So there's the issue of the concept that every day, after an eighthour shift, a hundred percent of any contamination is removed.

And I also, if -- on the assumption that you may have had a chance to read John's and my write-up on this issue, also John and I have spent years in the

Marshall Islands, and of course there the unique aspect was the activity from fallout that people were subjected to that included the people, the indigenous people of the Marshall Islands. And of course, the one area that John and I studied extensively was Shot Bravo on March 1, 1954 and the consequences of fallout that the people were subjected to as a result of Shot Bravo on Rongelap.

And I looked at all the testimony that documented in behalf of that were particular event, these people and routinely washed over and over again. Their hair were -- body hair were shaven off, et cetera, et cetera. And it took many, many decontaminate people. attempts to And Ι provided some of that information that comes out in one of our reports that John and I in behalf of Nuclear Claims wrote the Tribunal.

The other issues -- and so what it

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really comes down to is the idea that, every day, somebody walks into his job at a rolling mill station at Bethlehem Steel and then gets contaminated for eight hours. And then he leaves and goes into the shower and a hundred percent is removed is an unrealistic assumption. We know that from experience.

The is other thing that the assumption was based upon only contaminated skin that was not covered by clothing. also quoted one of the documents that said --NIOSH documents where an assessment was made as to how much potential mitigation clothing does to a surface contamination on clothing. And they concluded that only about 20 percent is removed, meaning that, if a person is fully clothed as we would expect them to be, with a minimum of like a T-shirt and perhaps a pair of pants, the contamination that would deposit on the clothing is not zero in terms of the skin doses underneath that clothing.

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would, in effect, be about 80 percent.

Now here's the other thing about clothing. Unlike work that it's reasonable to assume that a person who works at a very hot facility, hot meaning temperature-wise, obviously these rolling mills were either -- locations where air conditioning was not a part of their environment, the work was heavy, they were probably very sweaty, et cetera.

A person would, in all likelihood, take a shower at least once at day whether it's at work, assuming the facility was there that would allow them to do that, or if he can't, came home and probably took a shower before he had dinner, or, worst case, next morning before he goes off to work. So the timeframe for removal of contamination that would be a hundred percent, of course, would at least be on a daily basis.

When you talk about clothing, and I went back and I thought about my

experiences. I am at this point 70 years of so I'm old enough to know what kinds of washing machines existed back in the days when these facilities are in question. We're talking about the late '40s, early '50s.

And I remember one of the washing machines my mother used, was a top -- openended unit that had wringers attached to the side. And these things had a very small And women in those days probably only volume. washed once a week. So it's possible that the person who may have had contaminated clothing may not have had a change of clothing for a whole week, meaning that the exposure from contaminated clothing that he might have worn over and over on multiple days would remain on the clothing and therefore continue to expose them.

And only being washed maybe once a week, meaning that the 80 percent dose he would receive on the contamination having

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settled down on clothing would be offset by the fact that his clothing wouldn't be washed as frequently as his body would be.

So for simplicity, I would say the issue of whether or not the area of the body that may have a cancer is clothed as opposed to bare skin, such as the face, neck or forearms, et cetera, the truth is these areas of the body should be considered exposed to contamination based the fact that on contamination that's airborne settles on clothing would result in exposure that was, in essence, covered. So that's pretty much what we concluded.

Also again, I went back to the issue of the Marshall Islanders exposed to Shot Bravo, and one of the key elements that I concluded was the military's attempt, when they were relocated from Rongelap, to quietly decontaminate their physical bodies, they also confiscated their clothing. You can read in

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has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable
information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and
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the write-up, multiple attempts were made to decontaminate clothing to give it back to the people from whom they were taken, and it took washings inclusive many and of special treatments such acid to the as remove contamination.

So to give an understanding of the complexity of trying to derive a skin dose that involves open areas, uncovered areas as opposed to clothing areas, and as far as I'm concerned, one could probably assume that there really isn't any significant difference based upon what I just told you about the likelihood of clothing being worn multiple days. And the difficulty of removing contamination, not just from the scene but from clothing as well.

MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu.

And I'd just like to offer one thing.

I'd like to talk for one thing

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1 with respect to what Hans just said.

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As a person with many years experience with uranium processing plant, I don't know if --

MR. KATZ: Hold on.

MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know if everyone can hear this echo, but it's very bad on our end.

MS. MARION-MOSS: It is here, too.

Okay. The point I was going to in response to the previous discussion was, as someone with many years of experience as a RadCon manager at a uranium processing facility, I can't recall any instance when it was difficult to wash uranium off of intact skin. And Ι would relate that the to difference in specific activity and probably chemical affinity from some fission products for adhesion to skin and hair that uranium doesn't share.

So other than that, I mean the

clothing issue, I believe there's some weight to that. But to me, the washing and the incomplete washing I don't believe is relevant for a uranium facility.

DR. NETON: Can I chime in too?

MR. HINNEFELD: Absolutely.

DR. NETON: This is Jim.

I agree with Stu's first comment, first of all, but I'd like to talk about the other two -- two of the other issues that were brought up. The first one is the issue of the large flakes. I am of the opinion that it's not really plausible for these large flakes to remain on the skin for any length of time. And I recall, for some reason just recently I was reading, believe it was а RESRAD-type document that actually did an analysis of residence time, or likely residence time on skin as a function of particle size. I can't recall exactly where I read it, but I think that's something that is worth looking into

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because I do believe, as the particles get larger and larger, it's less likely that they're going to remain, you know, on the skin. If somebody is moving around and just air currents and such, it's just not possible, or not likely in my mind. So I think that's something to look into.

third clothing The issue about contamination: we have dealt with this in the recall, past. Ιf you way back the Bethlehem Steel TBD, the workers were adamant that they wore very dirty clothing and wore that clothing for up to two weeks without cleaning. And I just brought up the Site Profile for Bethlehem Steel and we did account for that in that particular TBD. And it was based on the dose rate measured coming off of contaminated clothing at Mallinckrodt. And it was about -- I think we ended up at something like one and a half mR per hour. something else to look into in that area.

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we can't obviously address these issues at
this meeting.
But I do agree that clothing
contamination, to some degree, you know, has
some traction. And we have dealt with it in
the past, maybe not consistently. That may be
a valid point.
CHAIR MUNN: So can we work on the
are you hearing me all right, James?
Can we work on the assumption then
that NIOSH will have specific responses to
some of these comments next time?
All right. We will look forward
to that.
Anything else from SC&A?

DR. MAURO: Yes, this is John.

There is a couple of more bits of this that I'd like to address, and this is where I could certainly use some help in NIOSH.

Let's for the moment --

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1 CHAIR Hold just <sub>s</sub>a MUNN: on 2 moment, John. 3 DR. MAURO: Sure. We're having trouble 4 CHAIR MUNN: 5 with the pickup from the phone. 6 Okay, that's good. 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. John, So now, 8 you can carry on. 9 DR. MAURO: Are we good? 10 MR. KATZ: Yes. I think we're good. 11 CHAIR MUNN: 12 DR. MAURO: Okay. The other part 13 of the question that I'd like to just put on the table, and it has -- actually has more to 14 15 do with IREP than it does with this dose 16 scenario, and understanding IREP and how it 17 works. 18 In your example that was run for 19 the Bridgeport Brass, what was done was, 20 turns out that the scenario was, 21 person's face, arms, neck was exposed

received and had fine deposited uranium. And the dose was calculated to the skin which turned out to be about some percentage, 14 percent, whatever the number was -- I forget the exact number -- of the total surface area of the skin, okay?

And in order to do the Probability of Causation, they said, well, if percent of the skin is exposed, what we're going to do is we're going to -- and you get a dose, I think it was 16 millirem per hour from that -- I think it was -- or per day. absolute actual numbers really are not important; it's the concept. And let's say it's 16 millirem per day. But you're saying that, but that's only to a portion of the skin, 14 percent of his skin.

So what NIOSH did is they took that 16 and divided it by eight, you know, and brought it down to two millirem per day as if all the skin of his body now was exposed to

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two millirem per day. And that was the input into IREP. Because, as I understand, your baseline that, when you're doing excess relative risk or you do your Probability of Causation, you're basically comparing the risk of cancer from the radiation exposure relative to the baseline risk of getting cancer to the skin anyway from all other causes.

So in effect, you had to normalize the skin exposure to what it would be if it was whole-body exposure, I mean all the skin was exposed. And in one respect, I understand But in another respect, I'm troubled by And I'm not saying I have the answer, but I'll tell you what my trouble is. The way I look at it is, if you have a partial exposure of the skin that, let's say, 16 millirem per day to 14 percent of the skin. Now isn't the real question the Probability of Causation or the relative risk, doesn't excess baseline then have to be changed?

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In fact, for the skin cancer doesn't it have to be reduced? Doesn't the denominator in the PoC equation have to go down, thereby increasing the PoC? Because in effect, your baseline is not the risk of cancer to the entire skin of the body, it's the risk of cancer to only the portion of the skin of the body.

Now it's a bit of a brain teaser, but -- so it seems to me -- I understood what you did and why you did it. But then I asked myself, no, no, the baseline skin cancer that should be in the calculation should be the baseline for that portion of the skin, so it should be smaller. It can't be the full number, the baseline has to be lower. And of course, if you're going to lower the baseline that means you're going you have increase the Probability of Causation.

So I could see by the approach that you folks have used, you're going to

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underestimate the PoC, because first of al<sub>62</sub> you're reducing the dose when, in fact, if you -- what I would have done is say, no, no, you don't reduce the dose, you leave the dose what it is, but you reduce the baseline which increases. So the dose stays the same, 16, and the baseline goes down because it's only a portion of the skin that you're judging your dose against.

And that has been sort of a troubling knotty problem in my mind, and I'd love to hear -- in fact, I called David Kocher about this because David is one of the world's experts on the subject. And I have to say that I'm still confused whether or not the problem that I'm having conceptually with the approach, whether it's valid or not. And I guess I'm looking to Jim and Stu -- can you help?

DR. H. BEHLING: John, can I say, that's something that I wrestle with, too.

DR. MAURO: Sure. Sure.

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DR. H. BEHLING: And given what we just talked about, and I gather from Stu in his comments that they're willing to accept the notion that perhaps the skin underneath the clothing is probably impacted by contamination as fair skin which would obviate the need for this whole discussion that you're engaging in. In other words, all the skin is now exposed.

DR. MAURO: I agree. But it doesn't go away when it comes to this flake issue. If the flake issue goes away, and it sounds like maybe it will as a plausible scenario, then maybe this is a moot point.

But you can understand whether it's a moot point or not, all I can say is that I find it a conceptual problem with IREP that, given that it's a real scenario, that it's a partial skin exposure, not the whole body, the whole skin surface. The way in

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which you come at the problem to do the  $PoE_4$  and the way that it was done in the example problem for Bridgeport Brass did -- you know, Hans, I understand you're right, that might go away.

But let's say it doesn't go away, okay? Am I thinking about this incorrectly, how you do PoC under those circumstances?

MR. HINNEFELD: John, this is --

DR. H. BEHLING: That's something with regard to the issue of what may have been done to David Kocher. The fact of the matter is, if you were to do a revised baseline for cancer, it would probably not be proportional to the surface area of the skin. Because I believe that if you look at empirical data involving the medical data that may be available out there on skin cancer, overwhelming majority of cancer is probably in the natural population that has nothing to do with radiation. It's probably the result of

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sun exposure, and those skin cancers would probably ultimately be confined to the areas that are naturally not subject -- that are not covered, namely the hands and arms, the face, the ear lobes, the neck, et cetera, et cetera.

So it would probably not be a proportional percentage value of total skin because, as I said, if you look at baseline values in the natural population, those skin cancers would probably be dominated by areas of skin, not just the nose, face, ears, neck and hands.

MR. KATZ: John, can I jump in for just a second? Jim Neton wanted to say something and he hasn't had a chance to weigh in yet.

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, John.

DR. NETON: Thank you. Hans was actually making the same -- having the same discussion that I was going to make about the baseline risk. And I actually think it may be

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unknowable, the data --

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DR. MAURO: Okay.

DR. NETON: -- probably aren't even there.

getting back to John's But original point, it still would apply even if we did accept clothing contamination, because there -- it's possible you'll have instances where you'll have measurements of skin contamination on a person that you could use in a dose calculation. And in that case, if you look at our TIB-17, it actually provides alternatives three to doing skin а calculation.

The first situation is, if the contamination is directly deposited site where the skin cancer occurred, then we would not adjust the risk value for the very John mentioned. reason that Is that believe there was competing -- a competition between the background incident rate and the

risk value being reduced. Those two offset each other roughly. We don't know if that is really true, but it made some common sense to us way back when we wrote TIB-17. So in that case, I think we're doing the best we can for the claimant in that scenario.

In the case where the skin contamination was known to be not over the site of the skin cancer, then we would obviously assign a PoC of zero because they --

DR. MAURO: Yeah.

DR. NETON: -- received no dose.

the case where you have Now in skin contamination with a cancer of an unknown location, in other words you don't whether the cancer was covered -- was directly under the contamination or not, the provides for a distribution to be assigned. A distribution with log-normal the central estimate being the adjusted risk value, that is divide the risk value by the percentage

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ratio, the percentage of the skin that some contaminated to the whole body. And the upper end of that distribution would be the full dose making no adjustments. And that's the way it's currently done.

So it seems to me that the one that you reviewed, John, may have been done improperly, even according to our own procedures.

DR. MAURO: Okay.

NETON: So that's where our DR. position stands. I do agree that for discussion there's and further room analysis of this. I intend to take this up with SENES to some degree, because they are our experts in this area, we're not. And you know, ask some basic questions, you know, like first of all, even if you were to adjust for baseline cancer risk of areas exposed, is that even doable? And if not, then what are your other options.

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DR. MAURO:

Hey Jim, thank you.

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here main qoal today Му was typically to communicate what was on our mind, the things that were troubling us, not that we had just didn't understand answers. We completely and -- whether or not -- you know, and it sounds like you folks understand our concerns. And it sounds like you are going to address them. And for the -- and then we'll all hear a little bit more about, you know,

how to deal with -- right now, I guess you do

have your procedure and the -- there's a part

of that OTIB-17 that talks about some of the

things you mentioned.

And my concern was this business of the baseline and the -- and how do you deal with that. And of course, the point that Hans made regarding the clothing. I think that once that's on the record, that is, you folks take a position and answer our concerns, for example, document why you feel the wash-off

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will work, the and the degree to which you
can address the accumulation in the clothing,
I think we get that on the record and then we
move on.
But this has been very helpful and
thank you for all the time you gave us on
this.
CHAIR MUNN: And it's our
assumption that we'll have a report from NIOSH
responding to this paper at our next meeting,
right? Is that
MEMBER ZIEMER: Wanda, could I ask
another question on this? And I was going to
make a comment.
CHAIR MUNN: Certainly, Paul.
MEMBER ZIEMER: One thing about

MEMBER ZIEMER: One thing about -- and this is Ziemer, Court Recorder.

For an argument about skin, which is, in many respects sort of different from the rest of the body, because it's all over the place, it's very easy for us to think

about stochastic effects such as in the Marshall Islands where there is, you know, a one-to-one relationship where the fallout hits the skin and you've got skin burns.

But where you have non-stochastic effects -- I got it reversed here.

DR. MAURO: Reversed, yes.

MEMBER ZIEMER: I reversed it.

But where you had non-stochastic - or where you have stochastic effects, and
the skin is an organ, to what extent you're
going into a one to one relationship between
the base is actually delivered versus where
the cancer is? The skin is actually not just
a surface that has some depth and so there's a
volume there as well.

And is there any good research that shows that the cancer would appear in the immediate vicinity of where the dose is delivered for a stochastic effect on the skin?

DR. NETON: Paul, this is Jim.

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The skin of 1 MEMBER ZIEMER: 2 whole body is an organ --3 DR. NETON: Τ think there's probably some very good animal data on that. 4 5 They've done research for years with pigs and radiation, localized radiation. 6 And I'm not 7 of what's called, Ι guess, aware effects 8 abscopal where cancers pop up 9 somewhere else other than the radiation site. 10 And I don't --And then that --11 MEMBER ZIEMER: 12 there's of argument it could sort an 13 cancers crop up somewhere else from where the dose is delivered. 14 15 DR. NETON: And I don't know, but 16 my quess would be that I don't think that there's very -- a good body of evidence that 17 But it's something that 18 would support that. would have to be looked at in more detail. 19 Yes. 20 DR. Η. BEHLING: And with 21 regard to the Marshall Island experience, skin cancer was really not the major issue there. $_{73}^{3}$  think the doses were in the thousands of rads.

And most of those, the approach was they were in contact with the contamination on their feet. And they don't wear shoes most of the time --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Right, those are direct burns and so on.

CHAIR MUNN: Somewhat different circumstance than what we're facing with the current question.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, yes, I just wanted ask. You know, intuitively, to should there should be а one to one relationship between where the dose was delivered and where the cancer occurred. But I always have trouble on the skin, you know, as an organ, and that also goes to this issue of whether you approximate it or not in the way that John was describing.

DR. NETON: Paul, you raise a good

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point. And it's always interesting. We treat all skin cancers as independent events, and we've had independent primary cancers, we've had I think -- I don't know Stu might know better, but I think there's cases where we've had 100 or more individual skin cancers all treated as individual primaries.

And of course, at each iteration, the PoC, the dose required to get to a PoC of 50 percent goes down substantially as you go up and up.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. But we don't really do that with other organs.

DR. NETON: Well, we do --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Maybe we do with blood --

DR. NETON: You can have multiple cancers in the same organ. And if they're listed individual -- as primaries, you can have two primary colon cancers, for example, quite easily.

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Right.

Right.

MEMBER ZIEMER:

75 2 DR. Η. BEHLING: But Ι think 3 coming back, using a parallel relationship 4 between radiation and sun exposure, abscopal 5 effects involving sun exposure and skin cancer 6 is not likely because, in most instances, when 7 you do have skin cancers, I've had multiple skin cancers removed and they all happen to be 8 9 areas that were maximally exposed 10 And so I believe that, you know, a sunlight. sun exposure and radiation exposure probably 11 12 would be very parallel in terms of which cells 13 are affected and which ones are most at risk. 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. 15 MR. SMITH: This is Matt Smith 16 with the ORAU team. 17 For Dr. Ziemer's question, there's 18 information in the IREP technical document. So that's one of those baseline documents back 19 from the 2002 timeframe. 20 Page number is 8,

and this is where it is discussed that skin

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cancers tend to occur within the field of		
radiation exposure. The citations there are		
based on studies of situations where people		
were exposed under medical exposure		
conditions.		
CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, Matt.		
That's helpful.		
MR. SMITH: So there's about, I		
think, three or four citations there.		
CHAIR MUNN: Good.		
MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.		
MR. SMITH: You bet.		
CHAIR MUNN: Does that satisfy		
your question, Paul?		
MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I think so.		
CHAIR MUNN: Good. Then any other		

CHAIR MUNN: Good. Then any other questions before we return to the question of when we might have a response from NIOSH?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we're -- I don't think I can give you a schedule today. We'll have to work this into the resource

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1	loading with the rest of the tasks on the
2	project and weigh it against the resources
3	available.
4	CHAIR MUNN: We'll continue to
5	carry it on the agenda then.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Sure. And we'll
7	let you know if we have anything to say as the
8	next meeting approaches.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Good. Good. Thank
10	you much, Stu.
11	Any other comment or question with
12	respect to this particular issue?
13	(No response.)
14	CHAIR MUNN: If not, thank you
15	all. Thank you SC&A for the paper. And thank
16	the rest of you for the discussion and the
17	additional information. Thanks, Matt.
18	The next item on our agenda is
19	PERs 31 and 30. We were going to have a
20	report from SC&A on our status?

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MS. K. BEHLING:

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Yes, Wanda.

This

is Kathy Behling.

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I'm going And this start with PER 30, and that was sent to Subcommittee I hope you'll have on July 1st of this year. that report. And I'll just preface this that that report was done by Ron Buchanan and he was not available to be on the line with us today. So I'm going to try to walk you through that.

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, Kathy.

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. And just as a reminder, obviously our PER process considers five sub-tasks. But this initial report, we only include three sub-tasks. And I will try to walk through those.

PER 30 was issued as a result of the Savannah River Site Technical Basis Document revision. The report was initially put out in July of 2003, and as of April 2005 there were three revisions.

And then on the -- on December

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

18th of 2007, PER 30 was issued because of changes to those revisions that would cause an increase in dose.

I will mention also that there is a -- there was a change to the occupational medical dose section in 2009. Just that particular section, which would constitute a Rev 4. And as part of this review, we'll discuss a little later, we looked at that also.

So to start with, the issues that changed in the revisions and increased dose, there four separate issues. And were primarily those issues in summary, between Rev Rev 1, for the urine sample data, generally the guidance in Rev 0 was to assume a daily rate of 1.4 liters per day for the urine sample. However, many of the actual submitted, samples that were where the activity was listed as 1.5 liters per day. it was assumed that, if it was 1.4 liters,

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that would result in a lower assigned intake And as I said, that was corrected in Rev 1.

The second issue has to do with environmental data. And the environmental plutonium intake in Rev 0, if you assigned a type-M plutonium, you would -- Rev 0 would have a value that was actually too high. And if the values were assigned as a type S solubility, the values were listed -- that were listed initially in Rev 0 were too low.

So this requires that NIOSH go back and reassess all the DRs that use the type S solubility for plutonium between Rev 0 and Rev 1.

The third issue, also an environment issue were -- had to do with the work hours that were assumed. In Rev 0, it was assumed that there were 2000 work hours per year, and in Rev 1 that changed to 2500 hours per year. That's environmental also.

And then finally, the fourth issue

that created an increase in dose was, againg environmental ambient intake. There was a table in Appendix B of the Site Profile where the maximum site-wide ambient intakes, that the headings between the plutonium and the uranium were transposed. And so again, that was corrected in Rev 1.

But in addition to that, there was a dose reconstruction tool that was issued about ten days after the Site Profile was issued. And the tool, the workbook was correct. But NIOSH did go back and look at all of the cases that were done under Rev 0, even though the workbook would have corrected that.

If we move on to our sub-task 2, which is in Section 3 of our report, here is where we look at the specific methods for corrective action that were taken.

Now in the case of Savannah River Site Profile, SC&A has reviewed the Site

Profile in the past. There was a PER 2 that was put out back in 2003 that corrected an error regarding surrogate organs assigned for the medical dose. And we looked at that, we reviewed that, that PER 2, and we found it to be adequate.

We also did a review of Rev 2 of the TBD in 2005 and, in fact, Ron included an Attachment A to this PER review that just summarizes our findings. They really are outside of the scope of this PER 30.

We also looked at a paragraph-byparagraph comparison between Rev 0 and Rev 1,
and so on, and we did not find any other
issues or any other items that might increase
the dose. So we agree with NIOSH in the fact
that these four issues that were addressed are
appropriate.

I'm going to move on to our first finding and I'll come back then to our fourth evaluation here.

But our first finding has to \$90 with something that was stated in PER 30, and it's maybe just a cautionary issue in and a documentation issue. But NIOSH stated in there that there were placeholders or reserved -- pages that were reserved where they did not do certain dose reconstructions if they found that they didn't have a methodology for doing those reconstructions at the time. So they were -- those particular cases were set off to the side and not done until there was a methodology.

first the question And guess that we have, phrasing a concern is, is there documentation available to verify that those claims were held in reserve and were not completed? And just so that we can convince ourselves that none of these cases slipped first through the cracks. That was our finding.

Now I'll go back and, as I said,

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this may go a little bit beyond what -- the extent of PER 30. But we also looked at this final revision to the medical dose. And like I said, that was done before in 2009. And in looking at that, we realized that there were a lot of changes being made, significant changes that would increase the dose.

And our second finding, which you'll see on page 11 of our report is just to be sure that there will be a PER issued to cover the increase of the dose associated with the occupational medical section that was revised in 2009. And Ron has listed here several of the issues that were changed and that could increase the dose.

In the past, previously NIOSH, in their publication records section up front in the -- their Site Profiles, they used to include a statement in there when there was a change made that would prompt a PER. They included that kind of a statement, that there

was training required and that this change would increase dose, perhaps, and that a PER would be issued. But that statement is no longer always being included, and it was not included in this 2009 revision. So we're not sure -- we believe that there should be a PER, but we just -- we're not sure that that's been initiated yet. I don't believe it has been initiated yet, and we wanted to make sure that that does happen.

And then finally, we looked at the corrective action plan and Ron went through each one of the four corrective actions. And for each of the four issues, we concur with NIOSH's approach, and we didn't find any additional errors as we cited on page 12 under Section 3.2.1.

Finally, we look at the -- how NIOSH identified a number of cases that need to be evaluated. And that's done under subtask 3, under Section 4 of our report. And

what Ron did is he also went and he did 86 search. And his search looking at the Savannah River Site cases, anything less than a PoC of 50 percent, and looking at cases prior to Revision 1, he initially identified from that search 57 claims. And then he did a little bit more detailed manual search and identified another three.

because that number differed from the 54 claims that NIOSH indicated, said needed to be reassessed, we went and looked a little bit closer those, and at it determined that three of our sixty claims were returned to NIOSH for other reasons and were reworked using the Rev 01 and didn't need to be reassessed. And three of the other claims were -- oh, and they were reworked also. used the 2500 hours per year for the ambient dose, and it was a hypothetical internal that was used for the assessment. So none of the other issues were identified under PER 30 were

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of a concern for those cases.

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So bottom line was, we did agree that there were 54 cases that should be reevaluated.

cautionary only statement will make, because one of the things that we mentioned before seen and we review of these PERs is that there have been times where we've looked back and it looked as if should have the claims been reworked because of being pooled for another reason. And when we go into the actual file, there may even be a PER form in there indicating that it was reevaluated.

But we have seen in cases, some cases, that that hasn't happened. In fact, it was something that we recognized under PER 14, which was the construction trade worker. And actually, right now I'm working on the Blockson PER 20 case reviews, and there was a case in there that was selected, however the

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1	review was not done, and we're not quite surg
2	why that is.
3	So just a cautionary note that I
4	think we really need to look at those cases
5	also that seem to have been pulled for other
6	reasons, just to ensure that they actually
7	were reworked.
8	And that's the summary of PER 30.
9	If you have any questions, I'll try to answer
10	them.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, Kathy.
12	Does anyone have any questions
13	before I believe Stu has some comment to
14	make. But question before that?
15	(No response.)
16	CHAIR MUNN: If not, Stu?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm not real sure
18	what I can add. Lori, have we prepped
19	responses to these findings yet?
20	MS. MARION-MOSS: No, we haven't.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Just in

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reaction to this -- all you'll get The phased implementation of TBDs reaction. as finding number one was something we did overtly because, you know, this changes date back to the years 2003 and 2004 when we had 10,000 claims in our inbox, okay? And so we were doing what we do to get some and that included doing this cases moving, reconstruction that we could do before completed everything. So you know, there's no -- you know, I'm not going to complain about the phased implementation, that was something we had to do.

The question about, is there some sort of documentation of it, and I don't know t.he question. Ιf answer to that this situation today, in all were to occur likelihood the cases that could not go forward would be pending. And there would be a "pend" on that case today. I don't know if we were sophisticated in 2003/2004 with the use of

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"pends" and whether we did it at that time gr not. So I don't know if there's a document, we'll have to figure that out.

There's a comment in here, I think it had to do with the medical X-ray revision, TIB 4, changes to medical X-ray, and on the record, change record page, whether -- you know, at one point there was a notation on the change record page, "this change requires a PER."

And we intentionally stopped putting that in there because the document was not given sufficient review at the time that page change was prepared to really know whether you needed a PER or not. And so given — so the fact of the matter is, there were things that came over that said "PER required" when, in fact, there was no PER required.

So because of the situation we were facing we said, look, we're not going to get into this, we're just -- we don't put that

statement in there. That decision will be made later, not when we write the document decision. So that was an overt decision on our part.

MR. KATZ: And we talked about that at the last meeting, actually.

MR. HINNEFELD: Did we?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  KATZ: This came up at the last meeting.

MR. HINNEFELD: So other than that, though, I don't know that I have much else to add, and will be -- we'll prepare findings the responses to in the normal fashion.

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay, thank you.

Yeah, we had talked about this the last time, but we've been going to -- putting a notion as to whether there was going to be a PER or not. The only thing it does to us is we don't know if that process has been initiated. So that's why it has come up in

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this particular document. Just because it used to be that we could say, we're considering a PER so we don't have to identify that as an issue. But we don't know that anymore.

MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you again,

Kathy.

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Anyone -- any further question?

(No response.)

CHAIR MUNN: If not, are you going to do 31 as well, Kathy?

MS. K. BEHLING: I'm going to have Hans do 31.

CHAIR MUNN: All right.

MS. K. BEHLING: Because 31 is quite complex.

And let me also ask a question. I hope that everyone has PER 31, because I think it's going to be very necessary to be looking at some graphs and some information that's

provided in PER 31. 1 93 2 And Ι Ted, thank for you 3 sending me the link. When I tried to get onto 4 LiveMeeting, it says that the meeting is full. 5 So I'm not sure if that document can be pulled 6 up so that everybody can view it or if you all 7 have your copy and Hans can proceed. Kathy, this 8 MR. MARSCHKE: 9 Steve. 10 When was it sent out? MS. K. BEHLING: 11 It was sent out 12 on Monday the 15th. So I'm sure no one has 13 had an opportunity to look at this in light of the full Board meeting this week. It was sent 14 15 out on the 15th. 16 PER 31, okay, I've MR. MARSCHKE: 17 got it. And this is Hans. 18 DR. H. BEHLING: I'm really hope that, because of 19 20 of the complexities that surround this 21 particular PER, that I could get people's

attention to focus on figures A, B and C that are part of the write-up. Because it's very important for me to identify certain elements of those figures in order for them to understand the findings that were raised by Ron Buchanan in his write-up.

CHAIR MUNN: We do have document up on LiveMeeting screen. you'll make sure that you identify graphic wanting, you're Hans, speaking?

DR. H. BEHLING: Yes, I will.

CHAIR MUNN: That's good.

DR. H. BEHLING: And I guess if I may ask a quick question here, we've been on the phone for about two hours. Is there any reason for us to take a break at this time? Because it may take a while for this discussion to go through the whole spectrum. If so, if you want to take a break now or continue?

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CHAIR MUNN: Thank you for your thoughtfulness. Yes, we were scheduled for a break in another 15 minutes or so, a little more than that. But if this is going to be a long discussion, it's probably well advised to take a brief meeting break right now.

DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah. It could be longer, it can be shorter, it's really -- and the reason I say this is because I was brought onto this whole issue a couple days ago when we were informed that Ron wouldn't be able to support this meeting.

back-And it's been lot of а pedaling on part to try actually mу to understand the issues that many of you are probably very, very well aware of based on the that the issue of chest counting thorium major issue regarding the was а Fernald situation. And I listened-in to the discussion yesterday.

So it's a question of how much

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information do we need to discuss based 96 what you already know about the issues regarding chest counting for Fernald persons at the Y-12 facility.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, as you well know, we've had a lot of intellectual exposure to thorium recently. But perhaps it would be wise of us to take that 15-minute break now. And we'll make that decision about how deeply we want to go into the weeds on this when we take up our discussion as we come back, if that's okay with all concerned. Is that good with you, Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's fine.

CHAIR MUNN: All right. Very good. We'll go offline for 15 minutes. We'll be back at 10:30 Mountain time.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:17 a.m. and resumed at 10:31 a.m.)

CHAIR MUNN: It's 10:30, we're

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1	back online. 97
2	I believe I heard you, Paul,
3	verify you're on?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I'm here.
5	CHAIR MUNN: And Hans, I just
6	heard you, so I know you're on.
7	DR. H. BEHLING: Yes, I'm on.
8	CHAIR MUNN: All right. We're
9	back in session.
10	DR. H. BEHLING: Okay. And so
11	everybody who needs to be there is there?
12	CHAIR MUNN: I believe so.
13	DR. H. BEHLING: Okay.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, hold on just a
15	moment. John Stiver's not here. I just
16	realized.
17	MR. KATZ: Yeah, but I think we
18	can go, we've got plenty of SC&A
19	representation.
20	CHAIR MUNN: I believe we can,
21	too. I think John probably is familiar with

what we're doing anyhow. Let's go aheage Hans.

DR. H. BEHLING: I can start then?

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MR. KATZ: Yes, thanks Hans.

CHAIR MUNN: Go right ahead.

DR. H. BEHLING: Okay. And I do want to ask you, Wanda, when John Stiver comes back, I was actually going to inform him that he might want to step in at times, because I realize he was very, very actively involved in the issue of chest counting, and he's also coauthor of the White Paper that was written April of 2012 that was back in authored between Joyce Lipsztein and John. So he may be in the position to answer certain issues or respond to certain things that I'm probably not as familiar with as he is. So when he comes back, would you inform him of the fact that I might call on him, or that he should interrupt in areas where he might feel he has

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something to add? 1 99 2 MR. KATZ: Right. We'll tell him that. But somebody maybe is not off -- is not 3 on mute, and we're getting a lot of static 4 5 from one person's line. So everyone but Hans, 6 can you mute your phones? 7 DR. H. BEHLING: Okay. No, we still have it so 8 MR. KATZ: 9 it's someone else. Someone else not 10 have their phone on mute? Okay, that's good. Whoever just 11 went on mute, that fixed it. 12 Thanks. 13 DR. H. BEHLING: Okay. And Hans, 14 CHAIR MUNN: John 15 back in the room now. I'll relay your message 16 can go ahead with to him, and you 17 presentation. 18 DR. H. BEHLING: Okay. All right. Kathy already told you, both 19 20 PER 30 and 31 were actually authored by Ron 21 Buchanan who, unfortunately, is not able to

make it today because he's closing on a house and as I'd indicated before, I hope everyone has had a chance to pull up the write-up for PER 31 that John -- I mean, that Ron Buchanan authored on your screen, so when I ask you to please consult Figure A, B or C, that you're in a position to do so because some of the comments I'm going to be making will ask you to look at certain specific items that will help you understand the issues that are being discussed.

CHAIR MUNN: We do have the document up on our LiveMeeting screen.

DR. H. BEHLING: Okay, great.

In areas, as I said, because this been a subject of discussion with the Board whole and with various as а Subcommittees, I'm sort of at loss determine exactly how much depth I should go But at any time, if somebody feels that you're being bored or you're being insulted by

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these comments, please step in and give me the heads up so we can reduce the discussion by some measure if it turns out that people are too familiar with this, or even more familiar than I am. So please let me know.

The particular PER 31 was issued back at a time when there were revisions to Y-12. And the revision, if you go to page 8 of the report in question, involved a change to the occupational internal dose that occurred on December -- no, January 12th, 2006. And that singular revision is the justification for PER 31.

And that particular revision really involves the single change, and that change is the assumption that thorium-228 and thorium-232 are not to be assumed to be in 100 percent equilibrium but were changed to 80 percent equilibrium. And so in essence, this is the core of the change that prompted PER 31. And I'll just read the very statement

that appears in PER 31 in Section 2, that reads as follows:

"After evaluating the Y-12 documentation, one issue did arise that could increase the dose estimates for some claims. The equilibrium ratio of thorium-228 to thorium-232 was changed from assuming percent equilibrium to assuming 80 percent equilibrium. Incorporating this however, would increase does estimates for patients containing thorium intake а determined from chest count data."

So that's really the sum total of what constitutes PER 31, a change of equilibrium from an assumption of 100 percent to 80 percent.

And you can see that those dates on page 8 of the write-up, and as a result of that PER, PER 31 identified that they were a total of 693 claims that had been completed prior to December 18, 2007, which was the

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issuance of PER 31, with PoCs of less than 50 percent that could be affected. In other words, this is a very global number which has not yet been, as far as I can tell, been looked at by NIOSH to determine how many of those 693 claims that had been completed prior to the issuance of PER 31 would be affected. Because they would obviously have to have something to do with thorium exposures and chest counting in Y-12. So this number is obviously a global number and would probably have to come down if NIOSH takes a very close look at this.

On page of the write-up from Ron Buchanan, he identified a total of four issues. And the first issue of finding 1 states the following. And he summarizes those findings both on page 12 of the write-up as well as on page 17. The more comprehensive definition of finding 1 is found on page 17, which I'll just quickly read to you.

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"The change in thorium4 228/thorium-232 ratio, one-to-one to zero-point-eight-to-one would actually reduce the assigned dose, not increase it if thorium body burdens are based on chest count."

That's a very profound statement. And he goes on to say, "the only incidents where a thorium-228/thorium-232 ratio of zero-point-eight-to-one would increase overall dose is if only the counts from lead-212 were used to determine thorium-228 body burden then the thorium-232 burden would divide from those results."

That is basically a contradiction of the very issue that defines PER 31, which Ron has stated that the conversion of 100 percent equilibrium to 80 percent equilibrium, rather than increase the dose would actually decrease the dose. With the exception of one situation, and that is if the analysis involves the use of lead-212 as the indicator

of radium.

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I'm going to ask everyone if that is something that you have heard before, has been discussed before, or if you actually already understand the concern that was raised in issue one. Among the three Members, or anyone else, can I have a response?

MR. STIVER: Hans, this is John Stiver.

through this went very considerable issue in detail regarding Fernald. And the problem, as I recall, NIOSH lead-212 instead planning use to actinium-228 in order to get back -- based on presumed equilibrium to get back to a thorium-232 intake.

The problem wasn't necessarily with that approach. It was that the empirical formula they used to get from the count data back to milligrams thorium was just found to be inadequate all the way around.

Later on -- I don't know if this was true for Y-12, but at Fernald in 1979, they went from reporting milligrams thorium to actual activity of lead-212 in the actinium-228. And we were able to show that, by reviewing that data, you know, it is possible then to get back to a thorium intake, a plausible thorium intake, and place it up or down.

But this is kind of a moot point in that it doesn't really make much of a difference because they're never really measuring the activity level to begin with in that earlier period. There may be some --

DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah, and this is why I asked you to step in.

Anything that you've been -- that somebody doesn't understand why that -- or why Ron came to that conclusion, it should be very obvious. And I was just simply going to go quickly through that whole issue because of

the fact that, when you report the body burden in terms of milligrams thorium, what you're really measuring, or what you're really dealing with is a milligram quantity of thorium-232.

And then that's obviously something that you can conclude based on the Radon half-life. You could determine half-life for thorium-232 versus obviously thorium-228. And on the basis of activity, you realize that if we're talking about, let's say, the recorded quantity for thorium was two milligrams, that that is almost 100 percent thorium-232.

And then using, obviously, activity which indicates a third of defined by zero-point-one-one nanocurie milligram, can obviously convert the you milligram into nanocuries and realize you have the value for thorium-232. If you then say in full equilibrium of that

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quantity of activity would now also have  $to_1b_8$  assigned to thorium-228. If you now convert to only zero-point-eight, you would obviously reduce the dose associated with thorium-232, which in combination with the revised equilibrium fraction would give you a lower number.

So it's obviously clear to me when you deal with milligram quantities of thorium, you're talking about 232. And if you therefore reduce the equilibrium from one-to-one to zero-point-eight-to-one, you obviously reduce the dose. So I'm not sure whether or not that issue remains an issue or has been looked at.

MR. STIVER: This is John again.

I think the problem we have is that, you know, the PER is really looking at, if we made this change, these are the results that would occur, these are the number of claims that would be affected.

But the bigger issue is that that approach has been found to be not a reliable dose reconstruction method to begin with.

DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah. And as I said, I'm only following -
MR. STIVER: Right. You're just going to go through and give -
DR. H. BEHLING: -- that's really the next issue that Ron identified. And that

DR. H. BEHLING: -- that's really the next issue that Ron identified. And that obviously involves the issue that were -- or issues that were identified in the White Paper that you co-authored with Joyce Lipsztein back in 2012.

MR. STIVER: I guess you just have to keep in mind as you go through this, the historical nature of the document. This was all taking place, you know, before we came to these conclusions, you know, regarding Fernald, which are applicable. So maybe the thing to do is just kind of go through and summarize what the findings are and --

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DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah. Okay. 1 PA the first finding is that, according to that methodology, the milligram quantities that are defined obviously supposed to be the contribution of thorium-232, you end up with a lower dose based on the reduction of those assigned to 232. That is no longer now onepoint-eight-to-one to-one but to those contributed from the thorium-232.

So again, that what it turned out to be. And you know what was the strange thing is that the actual defined TBD makes a statement to that effect. And if I read on page 31 of the original revised TBD for Y-12, they talked about the issue of revising the equilibrium ratio from one-to-one to zero-point-eight-to-one. And in the process, the statement on page 31 gives you the following.

"It was reported in 1965 that when Y-12 was processed less than one year after purification by the supplier, and as a

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This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Procedures Subcommittee,
has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable
information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and
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consequence had only about ten percent as much radium-228 as radium-224." And they give a reference. "This means that the maximum dose conversion factor per milligram of thorium-232 would be less than that for thorium-232 in full equilibrium with its progeny."

So I'm having tough understanding reconcile that how we can statement as it appears in a revision of Section 5 of the Y-12 TBD with the PER 31 that says, we would actually raise the actual dose assigned to the individual based on change from one-to-one to zero-point-eight-to-I'm having a tough time understanding one. how that PER came to be.

## CHAIR MUNN: Stu?

MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, Jim and I were having a bit of a sidebar conversation. What's the question exactly here?

DR. H. BEHLING: Well, as I said,
PER 31 -- and I read the exact statement --

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says that when we convert from a equilibrium ratio that was only used from one-to-one, full equilibrium between thorium-232 and 228, and we change that equilibrium ratio from fully a hundred percent to eighty percent, where thorium-228 is only eighty percent of thorium-232, we would actually increase the dose. And yet -- and that's the sum total of PER 31.

Yet, when I look at the revisions to the Y-12 TBD, and there were multiple revisions that respond to that change in assumed equilibrium, inclusive of the most recent version that came out in 2012. But I'll read to you the original version that came -- that was the genesis of PER 12, and it states the following:

"It was reported in 1965 that thorium Y-12 was processed less than one year after purification by the supplier, and as a consequence had only about ten percent as much radium-228 as radium-224." And they give a

reference as 1965, page 18.

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"This means that the maximum dose conversion factor per milligram of thorium-232 would be less than that for thorium-232 in full equilibrium with its progeny." Meaning that you would reduce the dose if you go from one-to-one to zero-point-eight-to-one. And that is stated in the actual revised TBD.

And therefore, I cannot reconcile the actual genesis of this particular PER because, contrary to what the PER says you would rate the dose, it's stated here in this TBD that it would reduce the dose.

DR. NETON: Hans, this is Jim.

I think there's two separate issues here. You would reduce the dose per unit intake because there -- you know, all of those source terms are individual intakes to start with. You would intake so much thorium-232, so much thorium-228, so much radium. And if it's a 50 percent equilibrium, the dose per

unit intake of that mass of material has 114 be, by definition, lower because you have less intake of the daughters at the first inhalation.

But the dose will go up, because if you adjust -- and I say, if there's 50 percent equilibrium of thorium-228, the mass of thorium-232 that was measured is going to go up by a factor of two. So you have a double intake. But the dose per unit intake of that intake is going to be less, because your source term has a different composition. So they're not --

DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah, that is not too obvious, because I mean, I look at -- for instance, in the case of Ron's write-up on page 15, he cites a table where he looked at the total of five dose reconstructions and their methodology and four of the five reported thorium in terms of milligrams. And again, when you just assume that that number

remains a constant, unless you actually now revise those milligram quantities, according to what you're saying.

DR. NETON: Yeah, you would have to. I mean, by definition, you have to increase the amount of thorium because you're assuming that you had less equilibrium. So if I have 50 percent equilibrium thorium-228, I'm going to underestimate the amount of thorium-232 by half, right? Because it's --

DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah, I understand that.

DR. NETON: And so if I know -- if I know it's less equilibrium, though, I would double the amount of thorium that's there.

DR. H. BEHLING: Okay. This goes
-- I'll be back to the issue that, at one-toone equilibrium, a working level might be
defined by two-point-nine nanocuries of
thorium-232. If you go --

MR. KATZ: Hey, Hans --

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1 DR. BEHLING: Η. to 80, <sub>1 i</sub> t 2 rises to 3.2. And then if it goes percent equilibrium, it raises it to twelve-3 point-some nanocuries of thorium-234. 4 Is that 5 what you're referring to? No. 6 DR. NETON: No, not at all. The thing is, what 7 MR. STIVER: we're trying to get back to here is an intake 8 9 of thorium-232. And obviously if you're at 50 10 percent equilibrium, you've doubled the actual thorium intake. 11 12 DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah. 13 Now the dose that you MR. STIVER: get from that, because it is this equilibrium, 14 15 there's fewer daughters. So over the course 16 of that year or so, you have a lower dose. 17 You're looking at two separate issues right 18 there. 19 we're trying to do qet 20 back the thorium-232 intake,

measuring these daughter products.

DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah, and I get this, it was not really called out in this particular write-up.

MR. STIVER: And yeah, if there are a lot of different documents, a 1965 West paper is kind of the seminal one. But there's a lot of others. We had to go back through it to try to piece together exactly how they got to milligrams thorium from --

DR. H. BEHLING: And this Yeah. really brings me back to the White Paper that you and Joyce authored back in 2012. in reading that, it realize that, of the issues most that answers were addressed. And that is namely one. Lead-212 apparently never properly assessed in of spectral analysis of terms the chest counting, or there's no documentation. And therefore, all of the assumptions that were made about what these numbers really mean have raised the question including the MDA that was

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assumed somewhere around 6 million grams  $_{118}^{118}$  now reduced to microgram, according to the process you had written, and so forth.

These are all the issues that were really raised by Ron as well. How you convert milligrams -- how were milligram quantities obviously devised? And it involves procedure that was raised in question that was initially cited in behalf of Scott in 1966. the other West, 1965. And person, according to what I recall reading White Paper, those have obviously been discarded as perhaps not valid. Am I correct? So MR. STIVER: I've got а question for the work in general here. we want to proceed on this? I mean, here we have a PER based on a methodology that's no longer considered valid for dose it really something we reconstruction. Is want to pursue, in terms of going back and

looking at the number of cases affected?

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it seems like at this point, it would be time to revise the Y-12 TBD somehow, or you know, go down a different route.

It seems like we're kind of in the same situation we were in with PER 14, about the -- you know, the construction workers based on old methodology that's no longer really applicable.

CHAIR MUNN: I do think we need to hear from NIOSH.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, this is Stu.

And I think that, to John's point, I see little point in carrying through the PER and filling out claims and checking them. The key issue here is to go back to the Y-12 Site Profile, as you said, and see what kind of interpretation, if any, can be made from this MDA data. If thorium data is the only method for those reconstruction for thorium for some years, you know, take a look at it in light of discussions that have occurred in other Work

Groups fairly recently. So I think that  $_{1\dot{2}0}^{\circ}$  the logical pathway to go here.

I think in terms of interpreting, you know, I would have to know more about what the Site Profile says about how do you interpret this number that comes out of the in vivo counter, what do you do to it? Because it seems --

DR. H. BEHLING: It really does not. I looked at it.

MR. HINNEFELD: It doesn't say?

MR. STIVER: This is exactly the issue we went through. It's the exact same methodology as Y-12.

MR. HINNEFELD: Right. In order to even write the PER, there must have been some understanding that, when you're doing the counting, you're counting these decayed products. And so the milligram thorium number that prints out has to be adjusted because of the equilibrium. That has to be part of it,

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otherwise the PER would never have been written.

So beside that --

DR. H. BEHLING: Well --

MR. HINNEFELD: Wait a minute, Hans, let me finish.

Besides all that, I think the action going forward would be, for this, you know, with this issue presumably would go to a Y-12 Work Group if there is or was one. But aside from that, it's incumbent on us at NIOSH to take a look at this document, in light of decisions, program decisions that have been made recently.

MR. STIVER: Just to add on to that, an issue that would be important is, at what point in Y-12 did the stop reporting milligram thorium and start going to actual activity?

MR. HINNEFELD: Right. Exactly.

It sounds to me like we're going to have an

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analog to the Fernald discussion. 1 122 2 STIVER: It will be MR. almost exactly --3 And so it sounds 4 MR. HINNEFELD: 5 to me like it's going to be an analog to that, 6 and we'll just have to determine where to 7 proceed. 8 DR. NETON: You raise good 9 point, Stu. There is a Y-12 Work Group that 10 has been idle for quite some time now. the intent was to get back and close out those 11 12 Site Profile issues, I thought. There was. I 13 mean, that's how we -- it was Mark Griffon, I think, wasn't it? 14 15 CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, I think --16 DR. NETON: And you know, after we 17 -- after the SEC Classes, then like all other 18 Work Groups, one would think you'd go back you know, close out the Site Profile 19 But I don't think it ever -- it has 20

not convened since the SEC was added.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, let me suggest at the outset that, clearly, we haven't had enough opportunity for NIOSH to actually review these findings, and to respond to them It appears that the best first in any way. step would be to have Hans very briefly go through the other couple of findings that we have here, just to say what they are more than anything else. And then we're going to have to give NIOSH time to adequately review the content of the -- the deeper content of the findings, and to respond one way or the other.

would like Personally, Ι to further real discussion here postpone any until we simply look, for the record, at what the findings are here and ask for a NIOSH response when they can respond to that. Αt that time, I would like to see us make the decision as to whether or not we can close these issues out here or whether it needs to be referred back to the Y-12 Work Group.

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Is any problem with 1 there 2 path of action? Josie? 3 MEMBER sounds 4 BEACH: No, that 5 reasonable. CHAIR MUNN: All right. 6 Paul? 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: That seems I do feel at some point we've got to 8 logical. 9 the Y-12 Work Group involved in this, 10 though, as to the particular site. Well let's -- unless 11 CHAIR MUNN: 12 however, we have some response, to these 13 findings, even if it's just we see those and 14 we're not ready to say anything yet. It seems 15 we have to have -- allow NIOSH to to me 16 formulate a document in response. 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah. I think we 18 also need to know whether SC&A has interpreted NIOSH's approach. 19 20 CHAIR MUNN: Fine. Is that all 21 right with you, Hans? Just briefly --

1 DR. Η. Yeah, BEHLING: 1 am 2 somewhat away from this whole issue. But my gut feeling tells me that the very issues that 3 are being raised here by Ron have been raised 4 5 by others, as in the case of Fernald. This is not the 6 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 7 first time we've seen these --8 DR. H. BEHLING: Yes. 9 CHAIR MUNN: -- and probably won't 10 quite be the last. But we'll try to strive for that. 11 12 Ιf you'll just very briefly 13 through --14 DR. H. BEHLING: Yeah, okay. 15 CHAIR MUNN: -- a listing of what 16 the other issues were. And then we'll rely on 17 NIOSH to give us some documented feedback when 18 they can. Yeah. The second 19 DR. H. BEHLING: also been discussed 20 sure has I'm 21 Fernald, and that is how were these numbers,

when they were reported in milligrams derived? And what assumptions were made? And I think it goes back to what they referred to as the empirically contrived division factor which summed the ratio of counts in the case of the 240 KeV lead-212 and the two actinium-228 gamma energy peaks. And then subtracting them out, and that was based on 1100 individuals who were considered not exposed.

And among the assumptions that were incorporated into that whole model, that includes a equilibrium fraction between actinium-228 and thorium-232, of having a value of zero-point-six.

And according to Ron, and if you look at the particular figure in his write-up, if you look at the figure B on page 14, that equilibrium ratio between indicator radionuclides, which for thorium-232 happen to be actinium-228. Or you can also look at the radium-228 as well, because the two of them

are linked to each other. That ratio only occurs after about eight years of time.

And so that would be one of the key issues that does not -- is not consistent with the other assumption that we're dealing with a disequilibrium between the two thoriums only limited to zero-point-eight, that would occur within the first year. So the ratio that apparently impurity incorporated into this devised conversion factor, they used a ratio between the indicator radionuclide, actinium-228 and thorium-232 of zero-point-six. And so we have a discrepancy here in the equilibrium fraction that, in one case involves point-eight for the thorium, and in the case of actinium-228 and thorium-232. The assumption the was equilibrium of point-six which doesn't occur for a period of eight years after the physical separation of thorium from ore.

And so I assume that that was an

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issue that was raised for the issues set 128 around the model, and that was the core of the finding number 2.

The finding number 3 again was a statement that he made regarding the different solubility of thorium decay products. And what he was really referring to here in this case was the issue of assumptions that can be made with regard to equilibrium between the indicator isotope in each of the two thoriums. And there are obviously two potential problems here.

But the one that I think really needs attention is the issue of separating radium between thorium-232 and actinium-228, because the intermediate product is radium-228. And that has a half life of five-point-seven years.

So if you start out with, let's say, a full equilibrium between thorium-232 and radium-228 and actinium-228, based on the

short half life between radium and actiniumgy you can always assume there's equilibrium. But what you cannot necessarily tell is equilibrium between thorium-232 and radium-228 as it goes into the system as a function of time after separation.

assume that thorium We soluble in the lung and it may not be the case for radium-228. And what he's raising here is that, on the assumption that radium is removed from the lung at a more rapid rate than would be expected for thorium-232, the consequence of that more rapid removal of radium-228 would potentially reduce the amount of actinium-228 that you're using an indicator as radionuclide for actinium-232. Meaning that you would underestimate the actual quantity of thorium-232 if radium were to differentially from the lung as opposed to thorium-232.

For the other radium-228 that is

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the decay product of thorium-232, given the half life of that particular radionuclide of only three-point-six-four days of half life. And of course within seconds, it ends up being transformed to lead-212. That is not an issue, and I think looking at that decay indicator radionuclide chain, the could reasonably be assumed to be a hundred percent in equilibrium with thorium-228, based on the very short timeframes during which radium could be leached out or removed at an accelerated rate as opposed to thorium-228. I think that is really the issue here for finding 3. I don't know if that was discussed in Fernald, Stu, or John Stiver, if you'd comment?

CHAIR MUNN: I think we'll give them an opportunity to respond to that formally, since that's -- we're running out of time for the morning. And let's just assume that both this item --

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DR. H. BEHLING: Okay.

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CHAIR MUNN: -- and finding number

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DR. H. BEHLING: Number 4 is the issue of the MDA or LOD value. And apparently West in 1965, and Scott '61 had come up with a method by which they assumed that the MDA value would be somewhere around point-six nanocuries for thorium-232, which corresponds to a weight of about five and a half to six milligrams.

read, obviously, then I White Paper that John Stiver and Joyce Lipsztein authored, and they obviously contest that and make some strong statements that the actual levels would be anywhere between two to three orders lower in terms of the natural instance in total whole body or lung burden, based on the values that they cited, rather approximately point-six nanocuries than corresponding to about six milligrams.

	The real natural level in people
	unexposed would be about three micrograms for
	the lung and thirty micrograms for the whole
	body. That would mean that the sensitivity of
	this whole chest counting system may be off,
	and the uncertainty may be off by a factor of
	100 to 1000. And I assume that has been
	resolved in the previous discussions regarding
	Fernald.
	MR. STIVER: Hans, this is John.
	All of those issues have been
	discussed in depth and resolved, regarding
	Fernald.
	I was just looking through the
	DCAS website, and it looks like there never
	was a Y-12 Work Group.
	MR. HINNEFELD: There was one,
	once.
	MR. KATZ: Well, it's okay,
	there may have been one, but it was I don't
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know when it was, because it wasn't

time. And it wasn't even shown as a closed one in my time, those ones listed as closed. So it must have been a very early Work Group before things got formal.

DR. MAURO: This is John. I was there, there was a Y-12 SEC and a great deal of work was done on Y-12. That Work Group, though, I think was dismantled -- if that's the right word -- once all of the complex SEC issues were resolved. Arjun was very much involved.

And I think there were -- I remember there were some still residual Site Profile issues that it was every intention to regroup and address. So you're right, at the present time, there is not an active Y-12 group. There was at that time, and I remember participating.

MR. STIVER: Actually, the latest edition of the SEC was in 2011. Now there must have been a Work Group at that point.

1	MR. KATZ: No, there wasn't. 134
2	this was all done through the Advisory Board?
3	MR. STIVER: No.
4	MR. KATZ: No, again, if there was
5	a Work Group, I believe there was a Work Group
6	because people wouldn't have been there and
7	see it and all that. But I mean, it predates
8	2008. So it's long ago, and it's and
9	nobody remembers at this point. I'm sure
10	somebody could reconstruct who the Members
11	were.
12	But anyway, it's disbanded and we
13	have to set up a new Work Group.
14	MR. STIVER: We'll go back through
15	the transcripts, I guess.
16	DR. MAURO: Wanda, could I have
17	one minute of process issue that has been on
18	my mind? I'll be brief before you break.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Please do.
20	DR. MAURO: Is this the
21	appropriate time?

Yes, please. 1 CHAIR MUNN: 135 2 What we're looking at DR. MAURO: 3 is what I've been calling the stovepipe problem that we've all been struggling with. 4 5 And Wanda, you know that, I think we've come 6 to in which to deal with the а way 7 relationship between the DR Subcommittee and the Procedures Subcommittee? 8 9 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we don't have a 10 problem. DR. MAURO: What we're seeing now 11 is the relationship as it might connect to 12 13 some of the Site Profiles. What I'm saying is, here we're running into a stovepipe issue 14 15 or DR process between the time the DR was done and the time it comes before the Procedures 16 17 Subcommittee, so much has occurred on Fernald 18 that it has a direct bearing on this. 19 What would suggest is, the 20 reason we're able to deal with this type of

stovepipe issue is on an ad hoc basis.

know, John Stiver is sitting there in the room, as is many of the other folks who have been very close to Fernald. So we're able to address this, I would say, in an ad hoc way, and it's working.

But I would also say that it's only ad hoc, and if you have the right people in the room at the right time, you're going to be able to deal with it.

There may be a way, and that which should consider part of the process, we instituting a process that, before we meet like this, this would be a good example, that something by way of looking at the issues and pollination between the different cross activities that have been going on between the the PERwas reviewed and today, example. What has happened on the program that might influence some of the work that, in this case, Ron has done?

I think this is needed on every

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Work Group so that break we try to ‡<del>þ</del>€ stovepipe, depend Ι and not on, institutional knowledge that might or might not be present at a given Work Group meeting or at a given Subcommittee meeting, so forth.

This is just something to -- I'd like to throw on the table to think about, because we're going to run into this more and more.

MR. STIVER: Hey, John, remember when we were talking about doing that straw man type summary for GSI, as an example, is how we could --

DR. MAURO: Yes.

MR. STIVER: -- approach that.

DR. MAURO: And that would go toward -- if there was actually a running account of each Work Group that's maintained of where we are now, and maybe updated once a month or once every few months, whenever it's essential. And that it becomes a resource to

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everyone. You know, we're -- what's happened on Fernald that might have influenced this? And it was -- all I'm saying is that, I think it's important that we break the stovepipe, and not in an ad hoc way that we're doing right now and is working, but in a way that we explicitly try to deal with it.

MR. STIVER: I think the time to do that might have been yesterday or the day before during the full Board meeting. But, you know, we can certainly look forward to that in the future as something to --

DR. MAURO: Well, I can tell you right now, it's going to happen. When we talk about PROC-44, luckily enough I was listening in to the surrogate data meeting. And then the Board's discussion of it yesterday, I believe it was. And by happenstance, you know, I happened to be listening in.

But, you know, in reality is -- the ideal circumstance is that when there is

be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change. this cross-connection between activities that way to capture it to a process instituted it to the program. And all I'm want to alert folks is, Ι to this, because I think this is important. MS. Κ. BEHLING: This is Kathy Behling. is where I believe the BRS This system could be our avenue. If all of Work Groups were to feed their information into that BRS system, that would certainly be the first step to resolving these types of issues, I believe.

DR. MAURO: Yes, I agree.

MR. STIVER: That process is underway, too, I might add.

CHAIR MUNN: The comments that are made with respect to stove piping are certainly understood and accepted as quite valid.

At this precise moment, however,

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it seems that we do have a process which hasn't been followed yet. And we are perhaps making too much of an issue out of issues that have been covered, as you said, in other areas which are not of record at the time we sit down to look at these things.

But our process is to have NIOSH respond to these. And my gut-level feeling is that NIOSH's responses to these findings could be very straightforward and based on the fact that they've been looked at in another venue. And that's our common thread here, is that NIOSH processes the concerns that are brought to them.

If this has already been looked at, and it appears that it has been very thoroughly, certainly we've had enough discussion on it in the last week, week and a half, in other Work Groups and in the full Board itself, then this is not going to turn into a monumental issue once we have an

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opportunity for this process to work itself out. Until NIOSH can say, "this has been taken care of and this is where it's been taken care of," then we're just spinning our wheels.

the good of the order, So for has any objection, I would unless anyone suggest that we move on with our agenda. that we -- NIOSH has already accepted the fact that they will have responses these to findings. Let's see what happens when the findings come back. They may clarify the entire process for everyone. Any objection to that?

Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: I have no objection. I have a point of information.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm looking at the Work Group minutes from January 5th, 2006, for the Y-12 Work Group. It was chaired by Mark

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1	Griffon, Members were Wanda Munn, Mike Gibson
2	and Robert Presley.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, which accounts
4	for some of the
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: SC&A was John
6	Mauro, Kathy Demers. So that's 2006, but
7	there was a Y-12 Work Group.
8	CHAIR MUNN: We had a lot to say
9	about many of these things at that time. All
LO	right. Thank you very much, Paul. That's
L1	most illuminating, and very pleasant to have
L2	on our record.
L3	If we have no further comment with
L4	respect to these particular PERs, then we'll
L5	go on to ask NIOSH if they have response to
L6	the PER 0014 findings available?
L7	Before we start that, also, who is
L8	manipulating the documents on Live Meeting?
L9	Steve?
20	MR. MARSCHKE: Oh, that's me,

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Steve Marschke, yeah.

CHAIR MUNN: Oh, okay. Very goods
I was having trouble moving it from one screen
to the other and wasn't seeing what I wanted
to see on the Live Meeting screen while Hans
was discussing the findings. Thanks.

MR. MARSCHKE: Sorry.

CHAIR MUNN: That's quite all
right. I just wanted to know who was doing

it.

I'm sorry, Stu. It's your

platform.

Okay. This is MR. HINNEFELD: I'll start this. I've been briefed on Stu, this there's been a but Board meeting in between, so we'll see how much I remember. But Lori can probably correct me if I mess this up very much.

The responses were submitted to the Subcommittee on -- oh, there it is -- Wednesday. That would be yesterday. Lori sent an email to the Subcommittee Members

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titled "Procedures Subcommittee BRS update44" And attached to that are two files, one of which is the responses to the PER 0014 findings from the case review. As I recall, the PER had, you know, like six findings from the review of the PER that are in BRS. And then there were several additional findings that came out from the review of the selected cases, seven through, I don't know, fifteen, or something. And those are not yet loaded in BRS, or at least they weren't recently. And so our responses were written on this Word file and distributed yesterday.

So I can walk through them real quick.

CHAIR MUNN: If you would go through them very briefly, since we haven't had time to absorb them. And I just want to know what's been responded to and roughly what's been said.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah. The first

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finding, which is finding number 7 because the enumeration follows the numbering of the six findings that were done on the PER itself, was that SC&A questions why cases that did not meet the selection criteria were included in the set of cases requiring reevaluation. This PER I believe had a selection criteria that said that there's no point in reviewing cases that have a PoC less than this value because the amount of change can't possibly raise them up to compensability. So it's a way to kind of have a smaller set of cases to look at.

But the PER also said that, for cases that are under that threshold, we will look to see if those could have been affected by additional PERs or additional changes so that we can do all those reevaluations at once. Because when you start adding additional PERs, then your threshold doesn't matter anymore.

So the reason why cases below the

selection criteria were selected was because they were looked at as judged that they might be affected by another PER, and so we'd better look at this one too. So that's why the additional cases were selected.

The next one is not all cases returned for PER 14 were reworked. I think what actually the situation is, is not all the cases that were requested to be returned were returned. You know, because when we get a case back, we do a reworking. The reason why we might request a case back and we don't get essentially it back; there are two reasons why that would occur.

One is that the claim has been swept into an SEC in the meantime, and so a dose reconstruction is no longer necessary. And the second is that the claimant has died and there is not a survivor and so the case is no longer active. It's pulled. So those are the two cases.

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And when this first time when 147 started doing PERs and we had an occasion like this, when we would request cases and we didn't get them back, we went back to DOL and we said, "why didn't we get these back?" And they told us, in every case, why we didn't get it back. So after a couple or three times of doing that, we didn't check on them anymore. So that's the situation on these. There's no record of us going back and forth with DOL on these other PERs.

Okay. The next grouping, there are several findings that are essentially the same finding for different sites. This is findings 9, 10, 11 and 16. And the finding here is that the reviewers couldn't conclusively confirm that the CTW adjustment factor was built into the TIB or Site Profile document where the CTW adjustment was incorporated. The reason being that not all the raw data, in terms of the -- you know, the

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bioassay or measuring data as it is printed and the number exchanges. You have essentially two sets of data. They weren't individually provided so that the two could be combined and figure out, did we generate a correct combined table? All we provided in these documents was a combined table.

Our view is that these documents really should be reviewed for that aspect as the document review out of the PER review. think we did them right. Several of these technical documents have been reviewed by this Subcommittee. And so we think that issue would have come up in those. And we believe that review should occur in that forum rather for the site -- first of all, t.han Procedures Subcommittee has done some of that review of those documents. And, secondly, if it's a Site Profile, we can maybe pass that to Site Profile, the site or to Group. But it just doesn't seem an action for

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PER review. That's our opinion on those findings.

CHAIR MUNN: Before you go on, Stu, a format question from the Chair. desire to hear these responses, I don't want lose track of the fact that responding to issues that have been raised by And I'd like to have a feel from the SC&A. Subcommittee as to whether or not you would like to look at these individually, and ask for a response, immediate discussion from SC&A whether or not we might be able to close -whether any of the responses are acceptable as given, whether we can clear any of these items now.

I personally would like to have that done, if it's possible to do that. But I'll follow the Subcommittee's reaction to that.

Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: Well, I think some

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1	of them may be able to be answered on the
2	spot, but I don't want to speak for John. So
3	
4	CHAIR MUNN: Well, that's my
5	point. If we can close them here today then
6	that's fine. If we can't, then that's a
7	different issue at all.
8	MEMBER BEACH: And I'm fine with
9	that.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Paul?
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I'd be
12	willing to do that. I guess we need to if
13	there's any particular heartache from SC&A, we
14	need to do that, but otherwise it looks fine
15	to me.
16	CHAIR MUNN: That's fine.
17	MR. STIVER: Let's just go through
18	this list. This is John. And the ones we can
19	close, we'll close.
20	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Let's do

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then before we go any further, let's go

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back to finding 7 and see if this is <sub>15</sub> a
sufficient response to the finding as it was
written.
John? Do you have a response?
MR. STIVER: I have no problem
with the response. It provides the
explanation we were looking for, unless Kathy
has some more information or has an opinion
she'd
MS. K. BEHLING: I'm on the line.
I have no problem with the response to finding
7.
CHAIR MUNN: Then can we assume
that finding 7 will be shown as closed by
action of the Subcommittee, when it is
uploaded? Is that acceptable?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.

CHAIR MUNN: I have two yeses and my yes. At the time that we populate the BRS, we can show that the Subcommittee closed this, that SC&A accepted the response this date.

1	And now finding 8?
2	MS. K. BEHLING: This is Kathy.
3	I would prefer to look a little closer at
4	this, because and again, I presented this
5	and I know Rose was the initial author.
6	MS. GOGLIOTTI: Kathy, I'm on the
7	line as well.
8	MS. K. BEHLING: Oh, okay, Rose.
9	Very good, you can maybe interject here.
10	But I would almost like to keep
11	this particular finding open to look at it a
12	little closer, because and Rose, correct me
13	if I'm wrong, but I think we were actually
14	looking at cases that had a form in the file
15	that indicated, yes, this was reevaluated, but
16	it wasn't. And perhaps that was because of an
17	SEC, I'm not sure. But I just feel we need to
18	look a little closer at that.
19	MS. GOGLIOTTI: I agree with you.
20	MS. MARION-MOSS: Kathy, this is
21	Lori. I have a question. Could you clarify

where you're saying that the case was not reevaluated? What are you basing that on? A reworked DR or --

MS. K. BEHLING: Yes, a reworked DR.

MS. MARION-MOSS: Okay.

MS. K. BEHLING: In other words, I file will will qo into а and Ι an individual case evaluation form in there. have a letter in there either stating that it was not necessary to reevaluate this it was pulled for another PER, 0012 or whatever. But in some of these cases, there was a form in there that said, "this pulled for this PER and it was case was reevaluated under this PER, " but there's no reevaluation in the file. I can give you several examples of that.

And, again, now, maybe I should have dug further to see if it fell under an SEC. I have to look at that, I don't believe

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MS. MARION-MOSS: Thank you.

MR. SIEBERT: Scott Siebert.

I think I can clarify this slightly, if Stu would like me to?

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

CHAIR MUNN: Please do.

MR. SIEBERT: Okay. When we're talking about those ICE forms in PER, then I can speak specifically to the ones that ORAU does for DCAS. I believe their system is the same. When we get the list of claims to review under a PER, we do the assessment and review on our side and give the results to DCAS.

Those files are not uploaded to the system because they are interim files. They are not a reassessment. Once DCAS has the decision and reviews that, that is when the ICE form is created by Dave Allen that states we have reviewed. So we actually have

be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change. reviewed that claim, and that is when 1 we request it back from DOL. Stu has And as said, we have no control as to whether DOL returns it or not. So there may not be a full dose reconstruction listing it in the record when form comes out because we to do a full dose reconstruction required until DOL returns the claim. MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. And what kind of a timeframe are we -- but, ultimately, once you've reevaluated the claim, that claim will go into the case files and we can look at

that on our system, is that correct?

MR. SIEBERT: That information --I defer to Stu for sure. But I do not believe that information is an interim step. So I can't -- go ahead.

MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu. I can't really shed a lot of light on this, but we will look into exactly what's being

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done here. I have an idea about how I think things are working, but it could be completely wrong, and I just need to go find out.

CHAIR MUNN: All right. Can we -MS. K. BEHLING: That said, I just

CHAIR MUNN: Yes. It's an open item. And NIOSH has the action on it.

think that it should remain open.

And now we'll take up where we left off with your report, Stu. With findings 9, 11, 16, et cetera.

I was kind MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, of done saying what I was going to say. documents, several of them have been reviewed by the Subcommittee and some of them are Site Profile documents. And so, in our view, the continuation of these you know, the resolution of these findings, A, they may have already been looked at in the in the in the Site Profile review. Ι don't know that sitting here, but they could

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have been. I would think that the TIB review would have looked at that.

And, alternatively, if it hasn't been, I would suggest a different assignment to actually look at that, if it's done correctly. It just seems like we're getting far kind of afield of what I thought a PER should be doing in this instance.

MR. STIVER: This is John. I'd just say that Rose and I and Kathy checked those values, based on the assumption that the right number is applied and just algebraically checked to see what we'd get.

MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

MR. STIVER: And it all came out as planned.

I guess the concern was you could have any combination of adjustments that could together to yield the value of the table.

Rose, did you want to say anything more about that? I know you spent a lot of

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time looking at this.

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MS. GOGLIOTTI: Well, essentially, we were tasked with making sure that these were appropriately executed. But unless you have access to the raw data, you can't confirm that, you can only make assumptions based on the information we have, which appear to be done correctly.

MR. STIVER: This is John again.

I would say that, you know, I like Stu's idea.

It really is -- if it's going to be an issue and it's going to be pursued, it's probably more appropriate to do it in Site Profile than PER.

MS. K. BEHLING: This is Kathy again.

The only comment I would make here is, yes, we have a Site Profile process, we have a Procedures process. But it's not until we get to the dose reconstruction review process that we're actually able to confirm

that everything that is done and decided 159 the TBDs and Procedures and so on, is the final step to confirming that everything is being implemented correctly.

And I believe that's what Rose is trying to do with this particular case is get the raw data to verify that. And so although I understand what you're saying, and I agree, I don't want to duplicate efforts here, but remember the dose do have to reconstruction is the final, where we put this -- where we are actually applying everything hopefully, put into that we have, And so I don't want to discourage procedures. us from sticking to these.

MR. HINNEFELD: The thought just occurs to me, I did not do this, but I wonder if anyone looked at the dates of the most recent review of these TIBs versus the dates of the TIBs that contain this combined data set? If it has been reviewed since the

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combined data set has been added, then  $_{160}^{i\dagger}$  would seem to me that the review of this documents has been done and there's no need to pursue it.

If it has not been reviewed, if it was an earlier version of this TIB that was reviewed, then it would seem that -- well, A, it would have seemed that the revision would have been reviewed, because that's kind of what we do. But maybe not.

So, I mean, the history of it is kind of relevant to is there more work to do here or not? But, again, it's --

MR. MARSCHKE: This is Steve Marschke.

I just want, a couple things pointed out. One of them, which is what Stu was just talking about, is I know that when Ron Buchanan did some reviews way back when we did the third set of reviews -- I'm not sure when that was, but that was 2006, 2007.

MR. HINNEFELD: I was a young manal

MR. MARSCHKE: He did -- he checked some of these adjustment factors. So if you go back and look into that document, there was some checking at some sites, two or three, maybe, that Ron Buchanan did back in that day.

other thing, as far as I'm concerned, my own personal opinion is, you know, I think the purpose of the PER, purpose of our checking the PER is to make the calculations done sure that were really, correctly. And, the heavy only calculation that is done here that is done differently is the calculation of the adjustment factor.

One of the reasons for looking at the specific cases is to make sure that, you know, the change in the calculation hasn't resulted in errors being made. Because, you know, really, there's no change in the

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calculation, there's just a change in number that you use in the multiplier for the dose reconstruction itself. Really, the the calculation change in occurs the calculation of the adjustment factor or calculation of the construction trade worker default doses.

So I see the calculation of these construction trade worker doses as really the critical check.

MR. STIVER: Yeah, this is John.

I tend to agree with you, Steve. I understand what Kathy's saying, and this is really -- everything feeds into dose reconstruction and we really need to use the PER process to make sure that things that were intended to be done were, indeed, done according to plan or are actually in use.

But in this situation, I think we have pretty good empirical evidence that the right values are in those tables, and I don't

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know whether it would really be worth our time and the effort required to go back and check each and every one of them, check the source You know, Stu's comment that we might look at the review dates and at least see which ones have been reviewed more recently of those ten different locations might taking -- it might be worth it to do that to kind of narrow down а list of possible reviews. But my personal opinion is that I don't see that this is really going to buy us much. MR. MARSCHKE: John, I can't hear you. STIVER: Steve, can you hear MR. me now? Yeah. MR. MARSCHKE: MR. STIVER: Okay, I was a little too far from the mic. Basically, to restate everything, kind of agree with you. I understand

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Kathy's concerns. But I just don't think that the effort required would really justify what we would find. I think that our preliminary checks of those tables indicate that the right values were used. It would be a big project to go back and go through all the source data to confirm that. that were to be done, think it should be done, you know, at the Site Profile level. MEMBER BEACH: So you recommend close? I recommend closing, MR. STIVER: yeah. CHAIR MUNN: Do we have any objection from anyone with respect to closure of these items? MEMBER ZIEMER: Ι agree with closing them. CHAIR MUNN: Very good. please, when uploaded, will they are

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indicate that SC&A has accepted the NIOSH
response and that these three items are now
closed?
MEMBER ZIEMER: I think it's four
here.
CHAIR MUNN: Four. Four, sorry.
My eyes are not wide enough, I guess. Nine,
ten, eleven and sixteen.
Now finding 12, Stu?
MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I think our
response is fairly straightforward here. This
is a finding about one of the particular cases
identified as being requested to be returned
and not having another rework. Well, the fact
is, it didn't get returned. Probably it's
from a site that's been added to the SEC and

CHAIR MUNN: Is that acceptable to you, John?

probably was swept up into the SEC. So that's

MR. STIVER: How hard would it be

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to check and see? 1 166 2 MR. HINNEFELD: It will take me a little time because of the clunkiness, but I 3 can do it at lunchtime. 4 5 STIVER: Okay. Why don't we MR. just hold that in abeyance until then? 6 7 MR. HINNEFELD: Or maybe I can do it at lunchtime. 8 9 CHAIR MUNN: We'll set aside 10 finding 12 for a response after lunch. Hello, this is Scott MR. SIEBERT: 11 Siebert, am I off mute? 12 13 MR. KATZ: Yes. Okay, sorry 14 MR. SIEBERT: about 15 that. Stu, we actually did check on that 16 17 at the last meeting and it's in the transcript 18 of the last meeting. And we did verify that it is an SEC claim and that's the reason it 19 20 appears it was not returned. 21 MR. STIVER: Okay. Let's close it

1 then. 167 2 Thanks, Scott. MR. HINNEFELD: 3 MR. SIEBERT: Sure. CHAIR 4 MUNN: In that case, I'm 5 presuming we can close this finding? 6 MEMBER BEACH: Yes. 7 CHAIR MUNN: Correct? 8 MR. HINNEFELD: See, you don't 9 have to be that smart if the people working 10 with you are smart. 11 CHAIR MUNN: That's good. 12 That's the whole hiring purpose in them, 13 right? And Paul? 14 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah. Oh, yeah. 16 Close it. 17 All right, very good. CHAIR MUNN: 18 When it is uploaded, indicate that the response is acceptable and it was closed by 19 20 the Subcommittee on this date. 21 Finding 13.

MS. K. BEHLING: Can I just interject here? This is Kathy.

One question, and maybe I'm asking a very naive question, maybe I should know the answer to this. But when we go onto NOCTS, will you be able to see that a particular case was part of an SEC? Because I just a question it, and then we wouldn't have these -- such findings.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, this is Stu.

And I don't think from NOCTS there is a definite way to say -- to know that. On -- there will be --

MS. K. BEHLING: I realize that if we were to get into the case and look at this, the cancer and so on and so forth, and go back into the SEC process to see who qualified, we could dig that out. I just wondered if there was an easier way for us to be able to confirm that and then not have these types of findings.

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It's MR. HINNEFELD: pet universally -- you're not universally able to do that. There would be some cases we had with that were waiting for dose us reconstruction when a Class was added. And its status, that case's status will be pulled." So that's a pretty good indication that the case was in the SEC. That means we it back to DOL without working a dose reconstruction because it looked to us like it was going to be in the SEC.

However, a case that we had done a dose reconstruction on and then it went back And then while it was back at DOL, it to DOL. was swept into an SEC, there will be nothing in our claim file that would indicate that that happened. We would have to make judgment based the and the on cancer parameters of the SEC.

MR. KATZ: So, Stu, I'm just wondering, is there -- when they send -- when

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1	DOL sends cases back to you in response to 178
2	PER, is there a master list that's sent back
3	to you of the cases that are returned?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know.
5	MR. KATZ: Because that would be a
6	way to cut out all this nonsense. Because
7	then SC&A would know what was returned, and
8	they would do the same thing you would. They
9	would assume that DOL did their job and
10	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't think DOL
11	sends us a master list.
12	MR. KATZ: Okay. And you don't
13	make a master list, either, of what was
14	returned?
15	MR. HINNEFELD: No.
16	MR. KATZ: Okay.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: No. I mean, they
18	only show up once.
19	MR. KATZ: Oh, I see. They just -
20	_
21	MR. HINNEFELD: They come in as

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1	they come in, because they're coming in from
2	four different district offices.
3	MR. KATZ: Got it.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: And a given
5	district office probably doesn't send all
6	theirs at once.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay. Thanks.
8	MS. K. BEHLING: Thank you, Stu.
9	I was just hoping that we could avoid this
10	type of finding in the future.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Understand.
12	Understand.
13	Okay. So are we ready for finding
14	13?
15	CHAIR MUNN: We are ready for 13.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. This is a
17	finding that in one particular case we did not
18	apply the construction trade worker adjustment

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to someone who had a job title that fit in the

list of construction job titles for -- I think

construction job title.

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When we generate the

we did it for this PER -- we wanted to make sure we caught everybody so we made a broad, you know, list that we thought would encompass all construction job titles.

There are also in-house workers who use those job titles. There are many construction trade workers jobs where the in-house contractor will also have people in that job title. And that was the case in this case. I won't get into job titles for giving out information and stuff, but it's in our response.

And this person had a job title that was on the list, but in reading his CATI where he describes his work, it seemed pretty clear from the description of the work that he was an in-house employee, not a construction contractor.

So based on that, that's the reason why the CTW adjustment wasn't applied in this case.

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1 So basically you have MR. STIVER: 2 additional information and you go ahead and use that and determined --3 MS. K. BEHLING: John, if you're 4 5 talking to me, I can't hear you. 6 MR. STIVER: Sorry, Ι keep 7 forgetting to turn the microphone on here. Oh, I could just 8 MS. K. BEHLING: 9 barely hear someone in the background, and I 10 don't even know if you were speaking to me. I was responding to 11 MR. STIVER: 12 I was just saying that in a situation 13 where you have somebody in that job title, for you have additional information, like 14 15 this guy here, you'd go ahead and make that 16 determination. But say if you didn't have 17 that, you would have just gone ahead and given 18 him, know, the claim in favor you 19 adjustment factors. 20 MR. HINNEFELD: Right. I mean, if 21 don't have indication that he's

1	construction worker 174
2	MR. STIVER: Yes, then he falls
3	back in
4	MR. HINNEFELD: then he would
5	be a construction worker, right.
6	MR. STIVER: Yeah. I see nothing
7	wrong with that. I think we can close that
8	particular finding out.
9	CHAIR MUNN: We will, when we
10	upload this, indicate that the response has
11	been acceptable and it was closed on this
12	date.
13	Finding 14?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Finding 14, we
15	have not prepared a response for yet. We will
16	provide a response at a later date.
17	CHAIR MUNN: Carried over.
18	Finding 15?
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I'm going
20	to try to remember this one.
21	This is a finding about the

medical dose. And a 30 percent uncertaintys
The finding was that there should have been a
30 percent multiplier on the medical dose, and
then -- as part of the rework. The addition
of 30 percent to medical doses is a technique
that has been used at some time as essentially
a way to avoid using the distribution. You
add 30 percent to the medical dose and enter
that value as a constant. So that's used on
occasion.

But the best estimate is to enter the medical dose, as it's determined, distribution with the normal 30 percent standard deviation. So the addition of the 30 percent is not а required part of doing It's a shortcut medical dose. if you're entering it constant, which I don't as а believe was done in this case.

MR. STIVER: That sounds reasonable.

Kathy?

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MS. K. BEHLING: And maybe, Rose
you could help me out here. For some reason I
thought this I didn't think this finding
had to do with medical dose.
MS. GOGLIOTTI: I completely agree
with you, Kathy, I'm very confused.
MS. K. BEHLING: Yeah. I keep
looking at this finding, and, no, this had to
do with an uncertainty not being applied to a
coworker dose, a construction trade worker
coworker dose, not a medical.
MR. HINNEFELD: Well, that's
let me see what I can find out about it. Hang
on a minute.
(Pause.)
(Laabe.)
MR. HINNEFELD: It will take me a
MR. HINNEFELD: It will take me a
MR. HINNEFELD: It will take me a while to chase this down, so
MR. HINNEFELD: It will take me a while to chase this down, so CHAIR MUNN: All right.

CHAIR MUNN: Very good. We'll talk about this one after lunch? Or not?

MR. HINNEFELD: Oh, I'm sorry, this

one wasn't medical. Thirty percent is the uncertainly on a badge reading. It's not medical. The 30 percent uncertainty is the standard uncertainty on the badge reading. And so it would be the badge reading that would -- is being suggested by the findings should have been multiplied by one-point-three.

is that it's not, Our view don't do that. The 30 percent uncertainty is standard deviation around the So it's entered as -- it's treated as value. a normal distribution. Yeah, it's not medical dose, it's the badge measured dose that that 30 uncertainty has percent associated with it.

MR. STIVER: So in IREP you just put in the adjusted reading and then the normal distribution --

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1	MR. HINNEFELD: And the
2	uncertainty value around it. You don't
3	multiply the
4	MR. STIVER: Yeah, right. Okay.
5	MS. K. BEHLING: I agree. I just
6	can we keep this open so we can go back and
7	just look at this?
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
9	CHAIR MUNN: All right.
10	MS. K. BEHLING: Thank you, Wanda.
11	CHAIR MUNN: You bet. We'll leave
12	15 open and carry over.
13	And finding 17?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, 17. This
15	one is less familiar to me. Apparently the
16	1944 Hanford intakes interesting because
17	that's now a Class are based on Battelle
18	TBD-6000 rather than the coworker data set,
19	because we don't think we had enough data for
20	a coworker data set in 1944.
21	CHAIR MUNN: I'm reading through

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1	the response here that we haven't absorbed
2	yet.
3	MR. STIVER: Kathy, have you
4	encountered this type of thing before?
5	MS. K. BEHLING: I'm not sure that
6	I have. Rose, do you have any comments?
7	MS. GOGLIOTTI: I think that when
8	we looked at this we weren't sure what should
9	have been done because it was somewhat
10	ambiguous in the text.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Well, I
12	would propose that we enter our response, you
13	know, the findings will be entered, our
14	response entered, in another you know, I
15	think maybe I'd take another look at it. Like
16	I said, I got briefed on this before the Board
17	meeting, and I can't retain things that long.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Very good. Let's
19	enter the response and it will remain open.
20	Findings 18, 19, 20 and 21?

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HINNEFELD:

MR.

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this

is,

And

again, multiple. It's site specific. 180 relates to the four different sites that were caught up in this, included in the PER, claims from those four different sites.

And so in each case the finding was that it would be -- you know, the Site Profile would be pretty -- it would be helpful if the Site Profile pointed you to the construction worker TIB while you were going through the Site Profile. Yeah, that's true.

Our dose reconstructors, though, typically work from tools rather than from the Site Profile. You know, the DR tools. And those are built and put in place for the dose reconstructor to use on the construction.

So rather than embark on a path of revising all those Site Profiles to point people to OTIB-52, the OTIB-52 requirements are built into the dose reconstruction tool the dose reconstructor uses.

MR. STIVER: It makes sense to me.

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I'm fine with that. 1 181 2 Accepted --CHAIR MUNN: 3 MS. Κ. BEHLING: This is Kathy. I'm sorry to interrupt. 4 5 I guess that our task was, if we 6 didn't have a case to look at, and I believe 7 in these four findings we did not actually have a case to look at. And what we were 8 tasked to do is to find out if the technical 9 10 documentation had any discussion about the OTIB-52. Although I guess we were going to 11 12 look at the workbooks also. 13 And so I agree, if the data is in the workbook and that's how it's 14 being 15 implemented, I would say that's fine, as long 16 as it's not being missed. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Acceptable by SC&A. Yes, it is. 18 MR. STIVER: 19 MS. GOGLIOTTI: The point on this 20 though, was that it was internal dose, 21 and Hanford is the only place that has that

internal dose correction for trade workers. 182 1 2 MR. STIVER: That's correct. 3 MS. K. BEHLING: That's on 18, and I think the remainder are for the -- that's 4 5 is documentation for true, there no 6 internal at Hanford unless it's, again, in the 7 workbook. 8 CHAIR MUNN: Excuse me. So we're 9 agreed that SC&A is accepting the response? 10 MR. STIVER: Yes, SC&A accepts the 11 response. 12 CHAIR MUNN: We will show it as accepted and closed as of this date. 13 MS. K. BEHLING: I think that --14 15 let's go back to that one just one more time. 16 Because this is an internal, and the external, 17 understand it being built into the can 18 workbook. Now, is there something built into 19 20 a workbook for it, the very first one, 18 that 21 discussed? Rather grouping them than

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together, let's just -- I just want to verify what Rose is pointing out here.

Is there something in place for the Hanford internal guidance that the dose reconstructor will know to apply this to OTIB-52 coworker dose, or correction factor?

MR. HINNEFELD: I think I'll defer to Scott, since I don't do dose reconstruction. Maybe he can fill in or -- I don't know if he's a Hanford guy or not. Or somebody else on the phone?

MS. K. BEHLING: Because --

MR. SIEBERT: Sorry. I'm just fighting with my new keys.

I don't recall whether it's specifically in any of the Hanford-specific guidance. But as you say, OTIB-52 was clear about it, and trust me, everybody knows that that's the issue that they need to be working through.

I'd have to check the tools to see

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1	if it's specifically implemented in the tools
2	or not. But, I mean, the bottom line still is
3	that OTIB-54 is the operative document, and
4	dose reconstructors know that.
5	MS. K. BEHLING: I guess my
6	feeling would be I'd be willing to close 19,
7	20 and 21, I guess. But 18, I think, this
8	Hanford internal one, let's look a little
9	further at that.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Is that agreeable
11	with the Subcommittee?
12	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
13	CHAIR MUNN: We'll carry over 18.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah, that's fine
15	with me.
16	CHAIR MUNN: SC&A has the action
17	to look further.
18	MR. STIVER: Okay.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Any other items that
20	need to be addressed on PER 14?
21	MS. MARION-MOSS: Wanda, this is

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1 Lori. 185

CHAIR MUNN: Yes, Lori?

MS. MARION-MOSS: I'm looking through OTIB-52, and it states apply a factor of two for Hanford claims.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MS. MARION-MOSS: On the internal section 6.2.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MR. STIVER: Yeah, Lori, the comment was about how is that carried into the specific direction to Hanford? You know, the Hanford Site Profile, does it point to TIB-52 or does the tool or -- you know, Scott has told us, look, everybody knows that. So it's not a question of whether it's in TIB-52, it's a question of, does something about Hanford make sure you know that you have to look at So the fact that it's in 52 doesn't TIB-52? really matter.

MS. MARION-MOSS: Okay. I

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1	misunderstood what Kathy stated.
2	CHAIR MUNN: Anyone else?
3	(No response.)
4	CHAIR MUNN: If not, then let's
5	move on to our next agenda item, which is
6	PROC-44.
7	MS. MARION-MOSS: One other thing.
8	This is Lori. Do we want to go back and visit
9	the in-progress findings we had in the BRS for
10	PER 0014?
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, PER 0014 will
12	show up as a specific item on our next agenda.
13	Are you asking whether we intend to cover them
14	today?
15	MS. MARION-MOSS: Correct. I
16	mean, what we just looked at what as PER 0014,
17	right?
18	CHAIR MUNN: That's correct. We
19	did.
20	MS. MARION-MOSS: And we have two
21	other findings in the BRS if you want to

address those today. 1 187 2 Are they currently CHAIR MUNN: 3 open? Do we have responses to them? 4 MS. MARION-MOSS: Yes, we do. 5 CHAIR MUNN: All right. Then we 6 certainly should address them. I'm sorry, I 7 thought all of the information was on that list that we just received. Sorry about that, 8 9 Why don't you take us to the first such 10 item, and we'll address that finding. Which finding are we looking at for PER 0014? 11 12 MS. MARION-MOSS: We have finding 13 1 and it's in progress. 14 CHAIR MUNN: And our response to 15 it? 16 MS. MARION-MOSS: It's entered 17 into the BRS and we have Matt on the line to 18 respond to it. That's good. 19 CHAIR MUNN: Matt? 20 SMITH: Repeat all that one MR. 21 more time, which one are we on?

item 1880014, 1 CHAIR MUNN: PER 2 finding 1. 3 MR. SMITH: This was the item I there questions 4 believe where about were 5 prorating, correct? 6 CHAIR MUNN: Ι have been trying 7 for five minutes to get the proper thing on my And I'm not getting it there. 8 screen. 9 yes, it's deep dose adjustment factor may not 10 be claimant-favorable. That's the finding. Yes, that's it, Matt. 11 MR. STIVER: On this one we went 12 SMITH: MR. 13 back into the raw data for the Rocky Flats That was one of the data set where 14 analysis. 15 prorating was possible. On the other data 16 sets, there was not sufficient data in those 17 to accomplish any kind of prorating, but with 18 Rocky Flats we were able to. looked 19 And when we at the 20 comparison between what we saw with the other 21 sites, the prorating did not result

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1	seeing that the 1.4 factor was not sufficient
2	The bottom line is the Rocky Flats is prorated
3	per the concerns that came up, but 1.4 turned
4	out to be actually a bounding result.
5	And, there, Wanda has brought up
6	the spreadsheet where we went back and looked
7	at that.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, Matt.
9	MR. SMITH: Yeah, this is
10	something we did a while ago.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Any reaction from
12	SC&A?
13	MR. SMITH: I recall we discussed
14	this a meeting or two ago.
15	CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, I recall it.
16	MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.
17	I recall that discussion.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, I do, too. Bits
19	and pieces of it. Do we find that answer
20	acceptable?
21	MR HINNEFELD: There is a lot

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here. I mean, if SC&A would -- you know, they might need a little key to the spreadsheet. You know, how to interpret this spreadsheet, and how this spreadsheet supports it. And although maybe it's apparent, there's a lot of data on that spreadsheet. So maybe if you did have a chance to look at it. I think you're asking them a lot to ask them to recommend a closure here, because there's a lot.

MR. STIVER: Yeah, I kind of missed a little bit of the discussion.

HINNEFELD: Yeah, Ι think MR. there's a -- the spreadsheet is -- probably if you spend some time looking at it, I think you can probably understand it. I've just glanced at it and kind of intimidated by its size. But if you need any help, let us know. If you need some interpretation, let us know. And because that's supposed to contain supporting information that allows conclude that partial year doses don't require

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a different adjustment factor. 1 191 2 MR. STIVER: Yeah. Let's go ahead and keep that open for now, and we'll go ahead 3 look through 4 and it and make 5 recommendations if we think that it needs some sort of a key. 6 7 CHAIR MUNN: Finding 1 will remain open in progress. Action next time is SC&A's. 8 9 Then we have -- am I correct, Lori 10 -- finding 3? Right. 11 MS. MARION-MOSS: And 12 finding 3 says a shallow dose adjustment 13 factor may be required. Annual shallow doses, like penetrating doses received by CTWs, may 14 15 have been understated. In the event NIOSH --16 I don't need to read that. 17 And, Matt? Do you want to -- the 18 last item that I show with finding 3 is a response from Matt last October. So since we 19 are carrying over finding 1, we can assume 20

that finding 3 also will be addressed in the

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1	response to finding 1. Is that correct, John?
2	MR. STIVER: That is correct.
3	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Three is
4	a carryover, action SC&A.
5	And then is that all of them?
6	MS. MARION-MOSS: That's it,
7	Wanda.
8	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Very
9	good. Thank you, Lori.
10	MR. SIEBERT: Wanda?
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
12	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott
13	Siebert.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
15	MR. SIEBERT: I just wanted to
16	point out, on number 18, which was back in
17	Hanford, while you were doing this I was
18	frantically doing some searching.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
20	MR. SIEBERT: The internal
21	dosimetry coworker tool for Hanford does have

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the construction trade worker information 19
it, and it actually defaults to assuming that
the employee is a CTW unless the dose
reconstructor changes the toggle to a non-CTV
individual.
So we do have that information
directly in the tool itself.
CHAIR MUNN: Oh, good. Does that
make everybody feel better?
MS. K. BEHLING: Yes.
CHAIR MUNN: Does that, in fact
make it possible for us to close this?
MS. K. BEHLING: Yes.
CHAIR MUNN: Good.
MR. STIVER: SC&A agrees, go ahead
and close it.
CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, John. When
we post item 18, we'll show as it was accepted

(No response.)

and closed as of this date.

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Anything else on PER 0014?

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you for calling the in-progress items to my attention, Lori, I appreciate that.

MS. MARION-MOSS: No problem.

CHAIR MUNN: If not, then we'll move on to PROC-44. Status is, I believe John Mauro is going to give us that. John?

MAURO: Yes, I'm here. And the PROC-44 report, I have a copy of it here, I don't know if you folks have it in front of But basically we already prepared a procedure, it's called the original PROC-44 Special Exposure Cohort. It basically is guidance that ORAU gives to its -- well, to its SEC petition reviewers on the process to That effectively is done to comply with the requirements of Part 83. And we were tasked to review that procedure, report that you have in your hand is dated October 15th, 2012.

What our report really boils down

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to, it has three elements to it. bunch of findings, but I think it's better we start with the macro. The three classes of investigations that we did that resulted in these findings are -- the first one is, there -- it turns out that NIOSH issued their own procedure relatively recently, more recently than this original PROC-44. I think it was called 004, it's a DCAS procedure. So which basically -- so you can always think of it like there's like a hierarchy of documents. There is Part 83, which is the regulations for what needs to be done to evaluate and make a decision regarding sufficient accuracy ultimately for an SEC.

Then underneath that are feeding into that, implementing that regulation is a DCAS-PR-004. Yes, DCAS-PR-And then below that is a hierarchy of 004. guidance. ORAU has its procedure that follows.

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Now, what happened here is that 1 We were asked to review the ORAU PROC-44, which was written a while ago before DCAS-PR-004 was written. our first classes of So one of findings Ι would call is what more administrative, in that we had six findings to incompatibilities there seems be between the flow of direction and instruction Starting with the Part 83, flowing to DCAS-PR-004 and then flowing down to PROC-44. And there were six of those.

So let's first see if we can -and there was a response that was provided in
writing by NIOSH related to the first -- well,
I'll call it six findings which deal with this
administrative incongruity. So I'll call it
that. And there was a response to each of
those.

And Steve Ostrow, who I believe is on the line --

DR. OSTROW: Yeah, I'm here.

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DR. MAURO: Great, thanks, Steve<sub>197</sub>

He could relate to you -- he looked at those responses and what the plans are to deal with the concerns we raised.

And, Steve, if you could summarize our recommendations regarding closure of one through six?

Well, DR. OSTROW: the recommendations basically on NIOSH, the last time I looked at the Board Review System, all of them begin is currently revising "ORAU ORAU-PROC-44 to match the applicable content in DCAS-PR-004, Rev 1." So it's basically that their revised procedure, the ORAU-PROC-44, the revised one when it comes out, will address all of these issues.

A lot of those issues arose because there was mismatch between the ORAU PROC and the DCAS-PR-004. And, of course, there's five or six years' difference in the issue date between the two.

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So the first -- all six of the  $1\overline{q}$ 1 2 the first six of the findings are all, I 3 quess, in abeyance until the new we see procedure. 4 5 MARSCHKE: Well, wait MR. а This is Steve Marschke. 6 minute. 7 We recommended they be put The Subcommittee hasn't put them in 8 abeyance. 9 abeyance. 10 DR. OSTROW: Okay, yes. And can we recommend the six going 11 in the 12 through six go in abeyance until we actually 13 see the revised PROC-44? If we put this into 14 CHAIR MUNN: 15 abeyance, then from our standpoint, SC&A has 16 accepted the proposals that have been made 17 with respect to changes. 18 DR. OSTROW: Well, Wanda, the if 19 proposals, at least I'm reading 20 correctly, that NIOSH has made is basically 21 they're saying they're going to incorporate,

you know, in the revised PROC.

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CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

DR. OSTROW: Until we see it, though, we can't actually comment on it, at least not detailed. They're saying, yeah, we're agreeing that we'll take care of it.

I mean, does NIOSH disagree with that assessment?

MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, when the review came up, we recognized that the ORAU procedure was badly out of date and needs to be revised. And so it will be revised to make it consistent. I mean, I don't see the issue. I mean, almost every other time when we've put something in abeyance, before closing it, you know, the Subcommittee takes another look at how the change was actually made. And did we make the change accordance with what was expected.

DR. OSTROW: Yeah.

MR. HINNEFELD: So I don't see the

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issue here. 1 200 2 I think we agree with DR. OSTROW: 3 you. I think this is really 4 DR. MAURO: 5 of catch-up. Making matter sure that 6 everything lines up. And there's really 7 nothing -- certainly it would be good for -certainly an abeyance. When the new version 8 9 comes out, we can just tick off, oh, yeah, 10 they revised it. Revised it. But we have no it's a straightforward process, doubt that 11 12 just to update PROC-44. 13 I'm this CHAIR MUNN: glad encompasses all six findings. 14 15 DR. OSTROW: Yes, the first six. 16 MR. HINNEFELD: The first six. 17 CHAIR MUNN: Then we'll make that 18 notation and place it in abeyance, if that's in conjunction with --19 20 STIVER: Yes, we'll go ahead MR. 21 and place it in abeyance, the first six.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Ted? 201
2	MR. KATZ: Yeah. Just and I
3	think we talked about this, but the slip-up
4	here was just, as a whole, everybody, however
5	it worked out, which we want to do better is
6	that, if we had understood better the
7	situation with PROC-44, we would never have
8	assigned this. Because it was silly to assign
9	SC&A to spend their time doing something when
10	it was really just an out of date document
11	that was recognized already was out of date.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Any objection or any
13	comment from the Committee Members? Josie?
14	MEMBER BEACH: I agree.
15	CHAIR MUNN: Paul?
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: No objection.
17	DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow.
18	Can I just ask a question of NIOSH?
19	What's your schedule? When do you
20	think you'll actually issue the Rev 1?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't think we

have that on a schedule, unless ORAU wants  $_{2}^{12}$  offer anything. I don't know of a schedule date for it.

DR. OSTROW: Okay.

DR. MAURO: I could -- should I continue now going on to the -- what I would call now the more technical comments?

CHAIR MUNN: I believe so. Please.

DR. MAURO: Okay. Now, there are, I believe, three technical comments that have come out. And I think it's 7, 8, 9, maybe a 10 -- 7, 8, 9 and 10. And, again, we need to group these -- and, Ted, in this case, I would agree regarding the fact that we maybe jumped the gun on 44, except that I think that some of the things that we had to say in findings 7 through 10 add some value and are timely. And the reason I say that is -- I'll explain.

You know, we could go through each one, but it's more important to talk about it conceptually. The way in which PROC-44 reads

is the emphasis -- and this is staring with finding 7, but they also pull together -- the emphasis is on going back to Site Profile. And, in effect, the Site profile becomes the prime document that's used to evaluate the SEC petition and prepare the Petition Evaluation Report.

And, in addition, the way that PROC-44 is written, it emphasizes that the dose reconstructions that already were performed as this is how you -- where you start.

Our concern is really on two levels. One, I think the place that you start your review of an SEC petition is not with the Site Profile or previously performed cases. It should go back to the original data. And I don't think the Site Profile, the kind of words that are used in the write-up, was never intended to be the protocol for reviewing SEC petitions. And the kind of information that's

there were developed as works in progress and 204 are useful to the dose reconstructor.

it really doesn't go to the data completeness, issues related to inaccuracy and data sufficiency. And so I would -- one of our findings is that there's a need to give more explicit direction to the Petition Evaluation people doing the SEC Report on the process you go through to check data completeness, data accuracy and sufficiency. And in a funny sort of that's exactly what SC&A does when we asked to review an SEC.

We go in and we dive into the data. Do you have measurements of this and of that by different categories of workers, et cetera, et cetera, it goes on. And to a certain degree, the current version of PROC-44, the old version we reviewed, has some of that language, but that sort of comes toward the end.

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findings And the we would along the lines say more are suggestions. The finding is something where we found something that was incorrect. saying there's anything incorrect not here. There's nothing about what was written could really here that it be said incorrect.

What we are really, quite frankly, trying to do is that, SC&A has benefitted from ten years of reviewing -- well, yeah, years of reviewing about 34 SEC petition and Petition Evaluation Reports. And we've different kinds encountered many of so circumstances, each one is unique. There's no doubt about it.

it always the But goes toward completeness of the data, the accuracy of the data, the adequacy of the data, and whether or there's issue-related an data falsification. You know, if the data upon

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which everything is based can pass the  $\text{test}_{206}$  those tests, and we come out of this -- SC&A comes out of it saying I think you've got solid data and is complete and accurate and so forth.

But you see that the emphasis goes toward the data. And in each case what we do is really creative. We sit down with the data and we say, what do we have to do to convince ourselves that you have enough trade worker data, that you have -- you know, I would say, the flagship of lessons learned in terms of process would be Fernald. In terms of what we just went through, as everyone's experienced over the last couple of days.

So I guess all I'm really saying here with my comment is that to get to data completeness, data accuracy, and it turns out I was listening to -- I was part of the group listening to the original sufficient accuracy Work Group meeting a week or so ago. And then

again I listened to the discussion, and the slides that were, you know, put up that NIOSH prepared. It was yesterday or day before yesterday. And I would say that those, the slides, those three pages of slides were right on target.

where I'm headed is Ι guess some of the concept suggestions concerns that up and we wrote up in findings 7 through 10 are answered. They're answered primarily with the three-page checklist outline that -- when I looked at it I said, bingo, that's it. That's what -- that's the And it was the checklist or outline answer. - and maybe Stu could address, you know, what the intent was of that.

But what I saw there was exactly the direction that I felt PROC-44 should be based on. That type of approach.

So, in my mind, I think that a lot of my concerns that were raised in 7 through

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10 have been resolved with regard -- by just looking at that three-page checklist. That is exactly the direction that I feel needs to be taken.

So these are kind of funny, these findings 7 through 10, because they're more like suggestions as opposed to findings. And I think you folks are already working PROC-44, you just heard. And the extent to which you expect PROC-44, the next version, to start to look a little bit more like that outline that was presented during the full Board meeting, I think these issues can be put in abeyance.

We'd like to see them, of course, when they come out. I think those findings -- that goes a long way toward resolving some of the concerns I have.

CHAIR MUNN: Any thoughts or comments with regard to those three or four -- no, just three, right?

MEMBER BEACH: Seven, eight, nine,

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I think they were --1 ten. 209 2 (Simultaneous speaking.) Ten is a little bit 3 MR. MARSCHKE: different, think. 4 Ι Ten you had 5 recommended ten be put in abeyance. 6 DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. Let's do--7 MR. MARSCHKE: Seven, eight you 8 had recommended they remain 9 progress. 10 DR. MAURO: Oh, yeah, 10 was referring to surrogate data. 11 12 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes. 13 Oh, yes. And I think MAURO: that of the items 14 that was one in your 15 checklist. I don't know, Stu, if you're 16 there, if I recall, when I was looking at your 17 checklist, I think surrogate data was one of 18 the items in it. DR. NETON: Yeah, this is Jim. 19 It is in the list. 20 That checklist, by the 21 way, is going to be developed, eventually, I

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think the concept is sort of an implementation guide of sorts. That was really presented to the Board as a concept as to what might go in such a document.

DR. MAURO: Yeah. Well, I mean, to me, that is exactly what PROC-44 is about. The guidance on what do you -- you know, how do you go about evaluating data and records, you know, to determine the degree to which you meet the test of sufficient accuracy. And you've laid it out, the elements of it.

And so I guess all I have to say is that those elements were what I was looking for in PROC-44. Which I felt really weren't there, and are not developed the way they were developed and maybe will be developed as you work through the sufficient accuracy process.

CHAIR MUNN: And that's --

DR. MAURO: This is another example of trying to break down the stovepipe.

It sounds like some great things going on, on

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sufficient accuracy, which has a direct
applicability to a procedure review.
CHAIR MUNN: True. So the bottom
line is we are carrying over 7, 8, 10,
correct?
DR. MAURO: Well, let me ask
MR. MARSCHKE: No.
CHAIR MUNN: No?
DR. MAURO: Let me ask the
Subcommittee. As far as I'm concerned, given
what I saw the other day related to sufficient
accuracy presentation to the Board, I think
all these findings are in abeyance if that, in
fact, is a commitment that NIOSH is prepared
to make when they revise PROC-44.
MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, sure, we'll
do that

CHAIR MUNN: So that means they are all in abeyance?

MR. MARSCHKE: We haven't got that commitment from NIOSH at this point, have we?

just 1 CHAIR MUNN: They dido 2 verbally. 3 DR. MAURO: And I have to say, I'd really like to see it when it's done, because 4 5 this is about as tough as they come, you know, to try to give these kinds of guidance. 6 yeah, as far as my recommendation, given that 7 commitment, I think you should put 8 9 abeyance. 10 CHAIR MUNN: Any comment from any Subcommittee Members? 11 12 MEMBER BEACH: No, I agree. 13 MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. Ι do also question whether we would really call 14 15 them findings. I think that we certainly 16 would like NIOSH to respond to the 17 recommendation in terms of if they 18 they're not --You're breaking up, 19 CHAIR MUNN: 20 Paul. 21 DR. MAURO: You're breaking up,

Paul. Yeah.

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MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah, I'm on a cell phone, that's part of the problem. But, anyway, I think they are recommendations, is what they are.

DR. MAURO: Yeah.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Because, as you say, you're not identifying errors or not even really identifying shortcomings so much as identifying ways to improve and expand what's being done.

DR. MAURO: Exactly.

MEMBER ZIEMER: But I think it has to be tracked, and I think it's important. That may just be a technical thing. Maybe it's just as easy to call it a finding and track it that way. But the implication is there's an error that's made, that's what concerns me.

CHAIR MUNN: No, it's really more of an observation than a finding --

DR. MAURO: Yeah.

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CHAIR MUNN: -- as we've treated things in the past. But if we want to continue to have them appear as we have them already loaded on the database, then that's fine. Or we can change them to observations, if that's -- I think either way they'll be tracked.

MEMBER ZIEMER: And I'm not sure - it's not as clear at this point exactly what
NIOSH is committing to in this case, except as
a general concept. I think we all kind of
what to see what it looks like at the other
end.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, that's understood. And in fact, if in fact the sufficient accuracy guidance gets written into an IG, you know, that would be essentially -- that could be incorporated by reference to the procedure. The procedure could just refer to the IG.

1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. 215 2 MR. HINNEFELD: I mean, it's an evolving -- the sufficient accuracy discussion 3 4 is evolving process and so we can't commit 5 today to what we're going to say. 6 CHAIR MUNN: Yeah. We will place 7 it in abeyance. Before we leave the 8 DR. MAURO: 9 subject, there is a third element regarding 10 report Ι just wanted that 11 everyone to. 12 One of the things we did here is 13 included attachment. this in an And is certainly again another suggestion; 14 it's 15 certainly not a finding by any means. What we 16 found was -- in fact, we've done a lot of 17 this, in light of -- you know, on the program. 18 Every time we encounter SEC that becomes a struggle, such as Fernald and 19 20 and General Steel, and every

these poses a unique problem.

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Site. But they start to fall into classes 216 problems. They almost like self-organize. And you can actually start with examples.

What I mean by that is, here's an example of a place where we did not have enough data on tritium. Here's another place where the actual data we had, the tritium might be something like the tritide issue that we encountered on Mound and how it was solved or not solved.

Another case may be where there is -- the data you do have, chest count data for thorium, where you have lots of data, or DWE data, you know, beautiful example there. What I'm getting at is we collectively have been through the wars, so to speak, for ten years, you know, dealing with the most difficult of problems that you could possibly deal with, and did a lot of examples.

Now, we included in a few examples an Attachment A of strategies that we have

used to try to make a judgment and 21% recommendation to the Board related to sufficient accuracy. You know, I didn't call it -- whether we think we have complete data or adequate data.

I think that -- and we have a lot of this already ourselves, and I'm sure NIOSH and their contract have it also. But these could be collected and almost tutorial for in nature someone that is struggling with coming up with a strategy that would meet -- where we would agree when we see it -- the test of sufficient accuracy. And I think examples could be helpful.

So all I'm doing now is making the suggestion that a compendium of that sort trying to capture how issues were dealt with in the past could very well be an attachment to a procedure like this. But it would be helpful. And I think -- and the reason I've given a lot of thought to this is we recognize

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that the cost and the time that this program has been burdened with -- and rightly so -- has to do with issues resolution related to complex SEC Petition Evaluation Reports.

And I think a lot of the disagreements and the site visits and the data captures and the interviews went toward filling in what we felt were apparent gaps.

Not in all cases did we agree, certainly, but there was a process we went through.

I think if somehow that process, with examples, could be captured and written up, it would shorten the issues resolution process. That is, your SEC Petition Evaluation Reports, in my opinion, would be improved. The ones that we found that were problematic, there are others that were fine, but some we at SC&A found problematic.

I think, you know, by having examples like that, we may be able to clear SEC Petition Evaluation Report reviews much

more quickly if some of -- you know, if little more thought -- it sounds like I'm being critical of you guys, but I don't mean to be. I'm just trying to say, I stand back and I look at the ten years, I say, gee, look at what we learned on Fernald, for example.

I'11 The last time, and stop is you may want to think putting together a compendium of examples that would be helpful to your reviewers to draw And part of your training program, like when you put people through training, and when you put your people through training for SEC Petition Evaluation Report reviews, examples of precedent established through ten years of experience might be very helpful.

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, John. Any comments with respect to those observations?

(No response.)

CHAIR MUNN: If not, then we're at

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a point where we're a little past due £94 lunch. I think we need to break now. 45 originally programmed our lunch for I'd like for us to try to stick to minutes. that if we possibly can, but I don't know if We'll make an effort to be back at a we can. quarter after the hour, if that's adequate, and we'll see what the best thing is that we can do in 45 minutes. We'll be back online at a quarter after.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:31 p.m. and resumed at 3:37 p.m.)

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1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N 221
2	(3:37 p.m.)
3	CHAIR MUNN: We now have our three
4	Subcommittee Members available and we're ready
5	to take up where we left off on our agenda,
6	which is PER 20.
7	Kathy?
8	MS. K. BEHLING: Yes. PER 20 is
9	Blockson. And we are at the process of sub-
10	task 4 which is
11	MR. KATZ: Kathy, we're having a
12	hard time hearing you.
13	MS. K. BEHLING: Can you hear me?
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yeah.
15	MR. KATZ: That's a little better.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Come closer.
17	MS. K. BEHLING: Okay.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, much better.
19	Thank you.
20	MS. K. BEHLING: I'm sorry.
21	Let me start over. PER 20 is

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Blockson, and we are now at the process  $_{2}$   $_{2}$  sub-task 4, which is the review of two cases that were selected by the Subcommittee back in February.

I had thought that I was going to have that report completed by this meeting, but unfortunately I was not able to do that, and I apologize. So I really don't have anything to report, and I will promise to have that report ready for the next meeting.

CHAIR MUNN: All right. Fine, thank you, Kathy. Appreciate it.

PER 11 response? NIOSH?

Yeah, this is Stu, MR. HINNEFELD: and I am struggling to get my computer going Τ read our response. SO can Ιt was distributed on the same email that I mentioned while ago with PER 14, it was sent yesterday. And there is an attachment.

MS. MARION-MOSS: This is Lori.

Steve, I just sent you and Stu an

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update to the PER 11, because the findings are
not in the BRS I've sent a version of that, of
our responses with the findings attached.
MR. MARSCHKE: Yeah, I got that
note that you sent out at 2:26 this afternoon?
MS. MARION-MOSS: Correct.
MR. MARSCHKE: Yeah. That's what
I have up on my LiveMeeting now, the one that
you sent today.
CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, we see it now,
Steve. Thank you. Stu is just getting his
electronic equipment in the right place at the
right niche.
If you want to trust my screen,
Stu, I'd be glad to give it to you here.
MR. HINNEFELD: Let me try one
more thing here.
CHAIR MUNN: Okay. Just come join

MR. HINNEFELD: Thanks.

You can even have the chair, since you're

me.

going to be the speaker.

Okay. 1 This is Stu, if --2 people, I think, can see LiveMeeting and the 3 response that Steve is, I guess, displaying. This is a fairly extensive response, and so I 4 5 think we have an explanation for the cases, and the particular issue of the finding. 6 7 I don't know that I need to -- I think I can explain more than what's written 8 9 there, so I'd just say that, you know, this provided, there's 10 response which we just 11 really not much point in a discussion of it. I 12 think we'll get it in the system and then 13 SC&A, after this, can go ahead and follow up, okay? 14 15 CHAIR MUNN: Has SC&A even had an 16 opportunity to take a look at what the finding 17 is? 18 MR. STIVER: Excuse me, I couldn't 19 hear you, Wanda. 20 CHAIR MUNN: inquiring Ι was

whether SC&A has even had an opportunity to

1	look at this
2	MR. STIVER: No, we haven't.
3	CHAIR MUNN: at these
4	responses.
5	MR. STIVER: This is the first
6	we've seen them.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. Very good.
8	So at a just a quick reading,
9	any comments or just prepare a response next
10	time?
11	MR. STIVER: I feel more
12	comfortable getting a more in-depth look at it
13	and preparing responses.
14	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Very
15	good. For each of the findings or
16	MR. STIVER: Well, I haven't read
17	it, so I can't really
18	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, okay.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, I mean, some
20	of these things are I mean, they just got
21	it. I mean, the second one is a typographical

error that was made in a couple of places it's supposed to say "May 31st" instead of "May 21st," or the other way around. It made it look as if there were a ten-day gap that may not have been considered. But in fact, the actual decisions were made based on the correct date. So the typographical error didn't affect the selection in cases.

We've looked at those but, you know, if you want to take an additional look and verify that, that would be something --

CHAIR MUNN: That's fine. The total number of responses we have here is, for finding four. And further than that.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Finding 4 was the finding that we talked about earlier that, you know, we may ask for a claim back that we don't get back. Everything we get back, we do. But sometimes we ask for claims, we don't get them back. I talked about that and the reasons why, when we were talking

about PER 14.

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MR. STIVER: Yeah, that's similar to the previous finding. I think we can probably close that one.

MR. KATZ: I have a question.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes?

MR. KATZ: I was just wondering, I mean, I know Kathy wants to review these. But I wonder if the Subcommittee can't just take it on faith that they do all -- that they do all the reworks that they receive, and that not be an issue for having --

CHAIR MUNN: We will probably be able to do that once we are assured that SC&A's had an opportunity to even see the responses. The responses probably will be self-explanatory in most cases. But --

MR. KATZ: No, I just mean on this issue of this specific question of, did DCAS do all the reworks that they were supposed to do? I think -- I don't know --

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Finding 1 CHAIR MUNN: 228 2 specifically, let's take a moment --3 MR. KATZ: This came up elsewhere, and again we have a problem with -- I mean, 4 5 SC&A's in a bad position to be able 6 actually identify. And then the answer, of 7 course, ends up being that, yeah, they've done -- they did everything they got, but they 8 9 get everything that they asked because of -- we all understand those reasons. 10 So I'm just wondering whether it's worth SC&A 11 12 spending time looking at that question, even. 13 Well, SC&A posed the CHAIR MUNN: question, and so they may --14 15 (Laughter.) 16 HINNEFELD: This is for MR. 17 action going forward. I mean, this is -- Ted 18 is talking about going forward, there is no need to bring this up again. 19 20 CHAIR MUNN: No, no. 21 MR. HINNEFELD: All these things

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that we've talked about so far were written before we had any discussion about it.

MR. STIVER: Exactly. So we're going to see the same kind of finding pop up again, and you know, we've cleared it. In the future we won't -- we have an explanation now, and I think that's satisfactory.

CHAIR MUNN: That's fine. It's probably all you need --

MS. K. BEHLING: I think there's one thing that we haven't addressed, though, is that in future files or PER cases, it says that the claim was reworked in the main documentation, and that's not actually the case.

MR. HINNEFELD: Now, I think what's happening is that there is the invitation. If the claim came back, it's been reworked, I'm absolutely confident of that. And so there may be a statement that this should be reworked or it will be reworked, or

there are -- sometimes in the PER processon there will be statements that this claim was reevaluated. And for some reason -- you know, and part of that reevaluation has to do -- you know, the reevaluation indicated that there's no need to give it back.

And so that's one of the items I to check on from our discussion going earlier is, exactly what is that process and where is that information kept? Because the way that SECs -- or the PERs work now is that, not return the claim unless DOL does decision, the compensation decision is going And we evaluate it beforehand. to change. We apply the -- you know, we take the PER, we reevaluate the claim with respect -- you know, in light of the new technical direction that gave rise to the PER. And if the outcome does not claim does not change, the compensability outcome does not change, DOL does not send it back, okay?

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So a claim can -- we might say, a reevaluated. doesn't claim was That another dose construction was done. It means evaluated, given the new technical direction and it didn't change. And so -- but I'm going to have to see what those forms say, because I kind of lost track of the process and what's actually being written on those forms. CHAIR MUNN: suggested So as Ι originally, problem do have with we any placing all of these as an action item for SC&A review next time? MEMBER BEACH: No. CHAIR MUNN: Do you have any problem with that, Paul? ZIEMER: No problem with MEMBER that. CHAIR MUNN: All right, very good. Responses for SC&A next time. MR. STIVER: We will take that as

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an action. 232
CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, John.
Let's move on to the next agenda
item which is PER 11.
MEMBER BEACH: That's what we just
did.
CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, that's what we
did. RPRT-53, I did see that. NIOSH.
MR. HINNEFELD: Well, give me a
minute.
CHAIR MUNN: Again, if you want to
be here, that's fine.
MR. HINNEFELD: I'd rather get
this one going.
Report 53, Jim, is that you?
DR. NETON: Report 53?

MR. HINNEFELD: Uh-huh.

DR. NETON: Yeah, that's the one we just talked about at the Board meeting, right?

CHAIR MUNN: Yes. The stratified

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DR. NETON: Yeah. Well, I'm not -
- I don't know what's more to say about it,
other than what we discussed at the meeting.
And Dr. Melius has decided that the
MS. MARION-MOSS: Jim, I can't
hear you.
DR. NETON: All right, I didn't
have my microphone on.
I'm not sure what more to say,
other than what I presented at the Board
meeting, or we discussed at the Board meeting,
and that Dr. Melius has decided that the
issues are going to be discussed at a SEC Work
Group meeting in the near future.
CHAIR MUNN: Shall we compose such
a response for at least Item 1?
DR. NETON: What's item 1?
CHAIR MUNN: We have
DR. NETON: My computer's locked
down, I can't get into it.

CHAIR MUNN: Oh, I'm sorry.

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2	DR. NETON: That's okay.
3	MR. STIVER: Can you scroll us
4	down a little bit so we can be on LiveMeeting
5	so we can see Item 1?
6	CHAIR MUNN: Let us know
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Steve, can you
8	scroll us down a little bit so that we can see
9	53-1 on LiveMeeting, the text of it?
10	MR. MARSCHKE: Sure.
11	CHAIR MUNN: That's all there is.
12	DR. NETON: Item 1, our square
13	doesn't appear anywhere in report 53. So I'm
14	not sure where that's coming from. It's not
15	mentioned at all.
16	It has been a convention that has
17	been used in it has been used in other
18	datasets and other reports, but it's not used
19	in 53.
20	CHAIR MUNN: And it's hard for us
21	to define where how the finding was

1 identified. Does SC&A have any --235 2 MR. STIVER: This is John. I'd asked Harry to call in. 3 He is the reviewer 4 of this report, and our 5 statistician who is in the best position to 6 comment on this. 7 Harry, are you online? 8 DR. CHMELYNSKI: Yes, I am. 9 MR. STIVER: Okay, great. Could 10 you kind of lead us through finding 1? Tell us where that CHAIR MUNN: 11 12 came from? 13 DR. CHMELYNSKI: Yeah. The basically it comes out of 14 the report, 15 PROC-0095, and then again in report 44, both 16 of which are incorporated by report 005. 17 MR. STIVER: Yeah. 18 DR. CHMELYNSKI: And I have to 19 admit, yes, I don't see where ours was quoted 20 on any of the graphs. We used to always be on 21 the graphs. They don't provide

information in the way it fits. And I --  $_{236}$  MR. STIVER: And this --

DR. CHMELYNSKI: I know what we're asking for here is, we'd like to know how you intend to measure the degree of it.

DR. NETON: It's really a matter of professional judgment, a person looking at mean we -- this has been a Ι finding before, I think when 95 was reviewed. And we went around and around about this, and we acknowledged that the R-square value is biased towards higher correlation because it's But you know, it comes down to just ranked. the dataset, looking reviewing at it getting a judgment call, professional judgment that the data are adequately represented by that fit.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, in view of the fact that this particular report does not specifically refer to the R-square application, then is this still an appropriate

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finding for this report? John? 1 237 2 MR. STIVER: I'll have to defer to Harry on this. What do you think, Harry? 3 CHMELYNSKI: 4 DR. Well, I don't 5 think this is that at all. The earlier 6 reports were -- it was included, and now it's not included in this, but nothing has replaced 7 it. 8 Well, I personally am 9 CHAIR MUNN: 10 hard pressed to try to identify how we can -at least given the current wording, I don't 11 12 see how can apply the finding to the we 13 existing report. is a question in my mind 14 There 15 whether it's appropriate for this particular 16 report review. 17 Could possibly MR. STIVER: 18 consider transferring it to one of the other reviews and -- I'm not completely -- it sounds 19 like we've talked about this before. 20 21 DR. NETON: I'll tell you what

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I'll do. I'll go back and resurrect the  $2\bar{3}\bar{8}$  how this issue was discussed in reviews of the other documents. We put this issue to bed, I mean, this is not a new finding. We continued to use 95, it's been reviewed, and we definitely acknowledge that the R-square value was biased toward high correlation.

So I'll take that on as an action for NIOSH, to find out how that was eventually resolved in the other reviews.

CHAIR MUNN: And perhaps all we need is just a statement that it was resolved in the other reviews, and it is now --

DR. NETON: Yeah, I'll verify that. I mean, I'm pretty clear on this was a long time ago, but I was very involved in those discussions.

CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, if we could have a clarification, where and when it was resolved, then we can close it here for that purpose.

DR. NETON: With regard, to Yeah. the remainder findings, I'm not sure at this point I really would -- it would be beneficial point/counterpoint get involved in а discussion of these very detailed technical issues. We have prepared a draft response that I am reviewing that we will provide. it would be better, I think, to speak from once SC&A has the draft response. I'm a little bit concerned Although again, because we're going to be discussing these outside of this Work Group at the SEC Work Group level. So I'm not sure how we really want to proceed. MR. STIVER: Yeah, this is John. appears that there's going to

It appears that there's going to be some duplication of effort here.

DR. NETON: Yeah. So I don't --

CHAIR MUNN: Can we simply defer

it? Let's defer it.

DR. NETON: I think it might be

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1	best. Because I don't having had the
2	discussion at the working at the Board
3	meeting, yesterday, I talked to our
4	statisticians, and they already want to revise
5	some of our responses based on what they're
6	heard. And so I think yeah
7	MR. STIVER: Maybe deferral is the
8	best option until we see how this all plays
9	out, and then we can decide what to do.
10	Because I think
11	DR. NETON: We'll be meeting
12	within the next several months at the SEC Work
13	Group level to convene this.
14	As much as I'd like to engage in a
15	spirited discussion here
16	(Laughter.)
17	DR. NETON: I think it would be
18	I would be better served to
19	CHAIR MUNN: That's just as well.
20	We can defer that for do we have any
21	when is the Work Group going to convene?

1 DR. That hasn't NETON: 2 But it will certainly be before scheduled. the next -- the Board's conference call in --3 no, not the conference call, the Rocky Flats 4 5 meeting in October. So I suspect it would be 6 either late August, early September. 7 Although it's going to MR. KATZ: take more than one meeting to resolve it --8 9 DR. NETON: It may, yeah. 10 at that level. MR. KATZ: Ιt does make sense to have this revised issue 11 12 addressed first before we plow through the 13 details at this level. Yeah, it does. 14 CHAIR MUNN: Good. 15 We'll defer it with the hope that we might 16 have some report next -- at our next meeting. 17 But since we don't know when that is yet, 18 we'll just say it's deferred. Next item on the agenda is OTIB-19 55, specifically finding 4. 20 We're going to

have a status report from SC&A.

Yeah, we looked at MR. MARSCHKE: That was -- I'm trying to pull it up that. here now. That was about the conversion factor or quality factor. And it was just basically they were going to --NIOSH going to change a reference on a historical quality factor to a different document. at the last meeting of SC&A, we wanted to go back and check and make sure that, you know, we could find in that reference the appropriate number. And I did that.

And BRS does not seem to be timing here, but -- and so we're ready. Our recommendation has been put into the BRS, that finding 4 will be changed to "in abeyance."

CHAIR MUNN: Well --

MR. SMITH: This is Scott. ORAU team, that sounds good, and we'll go ahead and do that update, then.

CHAIR MUNN: And you tell me, did you Steve, that it's already been uploaded?

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1	Since we're not seeing it on the screen, 243
2	don't know.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: It's been uploaded
4	and yes, it has been uploaded.
5	CHAIR MUNN: All right. I guess -
6	_
7	MR. MARSCHKE: It would seem the
8	computer has let me down here.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Steve, we're having
LO	the same trouble here.
L1	MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah, ditto that.
L2	I can get online laboriously. CITGO seems
L3	like it's going to take me there but it
L4	doesn't. You can open CITGO, you click on
L5	virtual desktop, and you don't go anywhere. Or
L6	I got a failure.
L7	MR. MARSCHKE: Yeah.
L8	MR. HINNEFELD: Jim hasn't been
L9	able to get on since after lunch.
20	MR. MARSCHKE: Yeah. I'm in the
21	in the BRS, but it won't go off of report

it just won't move on from report 53. 1 244 2 CHAIR MUNN: Okay. 3 MR. MARSCHKE: So but it is in there, and basically we do recommend that it 4 5 be changed to "in abeyance." And that, you 6 know -- so I guess it's up to the Subcommittee 7 if they accept our recommendation. And then we can change it to "in abeyance" when we get 8 9 a chance. 10 Of course, it is our CHAIR MUNN: tendency to agree with you when you say it's 11 12 in abeyance. It's a little difficult to be 13 happy about not being able to see what we're agreeing to. 14 Well you 15 MR. MARSCHKE: Yeah. 16 know --17 There's nothing we CHAIR MUNN: 18 can do if the system is behaving as it is. 19 Assuming -- can I ask my other could 20 Subcommittee Members if you 21 notation to check the database yourself

offline when we have an opportunity to 245 that? And look at the specific item to see if you have any problem with it. And barring that there's no problem with it, can we assume that it's going to be closed -- I mean, in abeyance as suggested?

MEMBER BEACH: I agree with that.

CHAIR MUNN: Paul? Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we're going to assume that we're -- that the response is acceptable to all and that it's going to be in abeyance pending the expected action.

Paul, okay with you?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah.

CHAIR MUNN: Fine.

MEMBER ZIEMER: I was on mute there. Very good.

CHAIR MUNN: Okay. If we don't hear from you, then it will remain as is currently on the database that we can't see.

The next --

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MR. MARSCHKE: It will remain  $_{2\bar{4}\bar{6}}$  right now it's in progress.

CHAIR MUNN: Then it will be changed to "in abeyance" as of this meeting, okay?

MR. MARSCHKE: As of this meeting?

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.

CHAIR MUNN: Thanks, Steve.

OTIB-37, TBD closure status, SC&A?

MR. MARSCHKE: We recommend that all three of them be closed. The other day, an email to Wanda and the Tuesday I sent Subcommittee. It was a little couple sheets of paper that Joyce sent to me. And in it, it contained -- there were three open findings, 2, 3 and 4. And it -- if you -- under each finding, Joyce has a little blurb at the end where she says, you know, basically that we that the item be closed. The recommend information that was in OTIB-37 has now been

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moved, I think, into the Site Profile. And Joyce went back and looked in the Site Profile, and she says that that has taken care of her concerns.

CHAIR MUNN: So SC&A concedes that the concerns voiced in the findings 2, 3 and 4 have been met, and recommends closure. Is that acceptable to my Subcommittee Members? Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: Wanda, this is Josie.

I thought -- Steve, didn't you just say that that paragraph had been to the BRS system? Because the last response I see was from Wanda last year, July 31st. I don't see Joyce's in there.

MR. MARSCHKE: It's not in the BRS system. I tried --

MEMBER BEACH: Oh, okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  MARSCHKE: -- we had a problem with the BRS when I tried to put them in. And

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1	I think it's been taken care of at this point
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3	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. I
4	misunderstood.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: So when I get a
6	chance, I will put them in, I'll put Joyce's
7	responses in. But when I tried to do it the
8	other day, it there was a hiccup and it
9	wouldn't work.
LO	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, thank you. I
11	just misunderstood you.
L2	CHAIR MUNN: Very good. You okay
L3	then, Josie?
L4	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
L5	CHAIR MUNN: Paul?
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay by me, yes.
L7	CHAIR MUNN: Accept closure? Very
L8	good.
L9	And Steve's going to make sure
20	that the database reflects
21	MD MARSCHKE: I'll do weeh

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CHAIR MUNN: 1 Yeah. 249 2 what I will do on MR. MARSCHKE: the database is I will 3 incorporate Joyce's responses, and then I will make a note that, 4 5 if in the meeting today, you're Subcommittee has closed these three findings. 6 7 Good. CHAIR MUNN: Thank you. Next item on the agenda is status 8 9 reports for four of the PERs that are working. 10 Begin with PER 33, please? MR. STIVER: It's John Stiver. 11 Ι can give you an update on that. 12 13 Combined PER 33/25 for Huntington Plant was delivered I Pilot believe this 14 15 morning. We just finished it up and so we 16 will prepare a presentation for the next 17 meeting. 18 CHAIR MUNN: Both 33 and 25? Thirty-three 19 MR. STIVER: and twenty-five are both for the Huntington Pilot 20 21 Plant, so we combined them into one review.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Right. 250
2	MR. STIVER: PER 37 is Ames. We
3	have it was continued upon review of the
4	latest Site Profile, and that has been
5	completed. And I believe Hans is in the
6	process of working on PER 37.
7	MR. KATZ: For Ames the deal was,
8	until we can't hear you, Kathy. But
9	MS. K. BEHLING: Okay, I'm sorry.
10	All I'm saying is that the Ames
11	review has been completed. And Nancy has sent
12	it off to DOE to accept, so you should be
13	receiving that shortly.
14	MR. KATZ: Right. And all I'm
15	saying is that the agreement at the Board
16	level was that we would not proceed with the
17	PER review until the Ames TBD review, the Site
18	Profile review, was reviewed by the Work
19	Group.
20	MS. K. BEHLING: Yes, that's
21	correct. Yes. I'm sorry if I interrupted

1	you. 251
2	MR. KATZ: It's okay. I just
3	wanted to make sure that was clear. That's
4	all.
5	MS. K. BEHLING: Yeah, that's
6	correct.
7	CHAIR MUNN: So for our purposes,
8	do we need to identify on the review that this
9	is in abeyance pending action by the Work
10	Group?
11	MR. KATZ: Or it's really just all
12	deferred.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
14	MR. KATZ: I mean, SC&A is not
15	going to proceed with doing it until the TBD
16	has been resolved.
17	MS. K. BEHLING: Oh, I cannot hear
18	Ted.
19	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry. I'm just
20	answering Wanda and I are sharing a mic.
21	But anyway, I was just explaining
	11

what you already know, which is that the Site Profile will get resolved, and we'll just defer SC&A doing this until the Site Profile is resolved.

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. But that leads to a question that I have.

Now the Site Profile review was initiated because of this PER. When -- now it's my understanding that there is -- has been an Ames Work Group established. Am I correct?

MR. KATZ: Yes, you are correct, there is one. It hasn't actually been peopled yet, but there is -- I mean, there is a decision that we'll have one.

MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. Because we -- I was trying to make a decision as to who should be getting a copy of this, and I thought that there was already an Ames Work Group established. But when we know who that is, we'll -- Nancy will certainly forward

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this. 1 253 2 KATZ: Right. Well the Site MR. Profile review goes to the whole Board anyway. 3 4 MS. K. BEHLING: Okay. 5 MR. KATZ: So that will be fine. 6 MS. K. BEHLING: Very good. I'm 7 sorry. 8 MR. KATZ: No, that's good. Thanks. 9 10 All right. CHAIR MUNN: We're likely to hold that for a little while. 11 12 PER 38? 13 MR. STIVER: This is John. Per 38 is Hooker. 14 It was recently 15 delivered. We will prepare a presentation Huntington 16 along with for the next 17 Subcommittee meeting. 18 CHAIR MUNN: All righty. And in the meantime, I'm assuming that magic is going 19 20 to happen with the BRS, and that these items 21 are -- these PERs are going to be peopled,

1	right? Someone reassure me? 254
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, the BRS will
3	be working and we'll keep talking to Steve and
4	make sure that it works and that he is able to
5	enter findings.
6	CHAIR MUNN: That's very good.
7	Next time, SC&A.
8	The next item on our agenda is
9	OTIB-54. The status report on the revision.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: The revision was
11	published on the K: drive on June 25th.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Do we need to do
13	anything other than to just close out the item
14	on the BRS?
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I suspect
16	there are findings in abeyance, correct?
17	CHAIR MUNN: I would imagine.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: I haven't looked
19	at BRS.
20	MS. MARION-MOSS: Yes, they are.
21	We've put in our responses and waiting SC&A's

review. 1 255 2 MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, this is Steve 3 Marschke again. 4 When we saw that OTIB was -- had 5 been revised, I asked Steve Ostrow if he was 6 the primary reviewer of it. And I had asked 7 him to actually take a look at it and see how well it responded to our open findings or 8 9 findings that hadn't been closed yet. 10 Steve put together a little information on that. 11 12 And what he hasn't -- he didn't 13 have the benefit at that time of what Lori has just updated on Monday on the NIOSH responses. 14 15 But if -- Steve, if you want to kind of 16 summarize? 17 Oh, yeah, I just got DR. OSTROW: 18 on the phone, I see we reached up ahead in the agenda. 19 20 MR. MARSCHKE: No, we've

going -- working our way through.

1 DR. OSTROW: Really? 256 2 Oh, yeah. CHAIR MUNN: But you're 3 next. Yes, we are further along than the time shows on the agenda. My apology, Steve. 4 5 consider that a good thing. 6 DR. OSTROW: Ouite all right. 7 Quite all right. just 8 MR. MARSCHKE: Ι was 9 explaining -- I don't know how much you heard, 10 but I was just --I just dialed in. 11 DR. OSTROW: 12 MR. MARSCHKE: All right. 13 just explaining that when we found out that Revision 1 had been issued, I had asked you to 14 15 take a look at it to see how well it addressed 16 any of the outstanding findings that we had, 17 or findings that hadn't already been closed. 18 And you have done that, but without 19 benefit of the NIOSH responses that Lori had 20 put up on the BRS on Monday. So I don't know

-- you know, we would take a look at those and

see how they would influence, I guess, what you've determined.

And so if you want to go through,

I guess, and brief the Subcommittee on, you

know, what -- how you think Revision 1

addresses the -- I guess mostly "in abeyance"

findings. And I guess there were a couple

that were still in progress.

DR. OSTROW: Okay. Just hang on one second.

Okay. This is Steve Ostrow.

We had originally -- hang on.

This OTIB-54 was originally Okay. issued in 2007. 2008 SC&A -- March 2008, SC&A did a review and made 26 comments. Of the 26 original comments, 10 -- there's a subsequent Work Group meeting on January 5th, 2011. And right now there of the original comments, 10 have been closed. Seven are stayed, and nine are in progress.

NIOSH issued Rev 1 of the OTIB on

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June 13th, 2013, just a month ago. And SC&A was told not to do a complete review of it, but to do a -- just a quick look to see if any of the items could be dealt with at this point.

So we did do a quick look, and primarily at the end of the items, first I'll note that the revision of the OTIB was a complete revision. And NIOSH felt that the revision log at the beginning of the procedure, they basically rewrote the whole thing, read -- they created new models. And have new tables and new results.

We haven't reviewed any of that at this point, but we looked at the "in abeyance" ones, which are comments number 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 20 and 22. And our feeling of that was that the -- since the OTIB underwent the complete rewrite from Rev 0 to Rev 1, most of our -- in fact, I think all of our original "in abeyance" comments are now moot. They no

longer apply. We made comments, but they don't apply to the new revision.

So that basically summarizes what we did in just a couple of days' time.

CHAIR MUNN: So am I interpreting correctly that your -- it appears from your current position that the findings are, as you said, moot, due to the new version of the OTIB?

DR. OSTROW: Yeah, NIOSH fundamentally rewrote the OTIB. They didn't rewrite the English, but they actually changed the model, did new computer work, et cetera. And we feel -- as discussed with John Mauro who also looked at it, at this point, that SC&A really has to do a relook at the Rev 1 OTIB and make new comments. Go through it again.

CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So I'm -- if
I'm interpreting again, correctly, then we're
-- we anticipate that these probably will

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1	close automatically. But SC&A is taking 6
2	look to make sure that's the case, is that
3	correct? No? I'm hearing something wrong?
4	DR. OSTROW: We want to actually
5	re-review the
6	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, you're re-
7	reviewing it.
8	DR. OSTROW: OTIB.
9	MR. STIVER: I think the issue
10	here is Stiver that we would like to re-
11	review the revision, but we haven't been
12	tasked to do that at this point.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Right.
14	MR. STIVER: But for the findings
15	that were in abeyance that Steve looked at,
16	they're essentially closed. They're no longer
17	relevant.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
19	DR. OSTROW: They're not relevant
20	anymore.

CHAIR MUNN:

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And we

All right.

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1	are going to close these, or are we going 260
2	hold this in abeyance until you
3	MR. KATZ: Close them. They're
4	not
5	CHAIR MUNN: They're done. And
6	the only remaining question then is, are you
7	going to be given a request to review the new
8	revision? Is that
9	MR. STIVER: That is correct, yes.
10	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Thank
11	you.
12	Steve, can we close the
13	outstanding finding then?
14	MR. MARSCHKE: Well, okay. I just
15	had a question, I was looking at the Steve
16	talked about the "in abeyance" findings being
17	moot. The question comes, there were a number
18	of "in progress" findings. Are they also
19	considered to be moot, and should we close

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DR. OSTROW: This is Steve Ostrow.

them as well?

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We didn't look into that at this 1 2 point. MR. MARSCHKE: So what we're --3 4 DR. OSTROW: Because they require 5 -- the in-progress ones require us to do by review of the Rev 1. 6 7 Well, MEMBER ZIEMER: Wanda, would suggest we close the "in abeyance" ones 8 9 since they apparently are moot anyway. 10 then the rest of them which are in progress can be consumed by whatever we decide to do, 11 12 whether to continue the review or to review 13 the revision. Yes, we have quite a 14 CHAIR MUNN: 15 number still. If I am reading what I think 16 I'm reading on my screen, we have a number of 17 the 26 that are still in progress. Which --18 DR. OSTROW: Yeah, we have nine 19 that are in progress, seven that are 20 abeyance, ten that have been closed already. 21 But point is, though, in the

addition to looking at the in-progress ones since NIOSH went ahead and changed the model for the better, assume, and did we new the computer in looking runs, we Revision 1, we may find that a number of the in-progress ones no longer apply, because they're not using that model anymore. That we originally commented on.

In addition, when they find additional items to comment on, since there's new material.

CHAIR MUNN: All right, thank you, Steve.

Just at random, I went down to select the last of those findings, finding 26, and I see that it reads, to this reader, almost as though it falls in the same category as others, as the "in abeyance" group that you were looking at. It still looks like the revision is going to cover it. So --

DR. OSTROW: It's possible.

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CHAIR MUNN: I guess the question is, are we -- do we as a Subcommittee need to look at each of these "in progress" findings to see where we are with them? Because since they're not covered under the review that's taken place so far, if we don't check them -- I'm unsure of even who has the action with respect to each of those findings.

MR. MARSCHKE: This is Steve Marschke.

if I'm Ι if I think quess hearing Steve Ostrow correctly, what we would do is, if you give us the green light to go ahead and do a thorough review of Revision 1, we would probably include as part of that thorough revision of -- review of Revision 1, we would include a recommendation as to the findings that are currently in progress. and in all likeliness, like you just pointed out, Wanda, the -- we would probably find that a number of them are also moot and could be

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closed. But we really haven't gone through
that exercise at this point in time.
CHAIR MUNN: So the only thing I'm
hearing from SC&A is that, absent authority to
review the new revision, we don't have a clear
path forward with respect to our in-progress
findings?
DR. OSTROW: That's correct.
DR. MAURO: This is John.
Would it be fair to say if, for
some reason, NIOSH said, well, we're replacing
the old one with the new one, with a different
number, let's say write out 54, let's say they
withdrew 54 and added a new number, what would
we do? I mean, in effect that's
MR. MARSCHKE: We would do the

same thing, John.

DR. MAURO: We'd do the same thing. Okay.

Basically they've MR. MARSCHKE: done that before. They've replaced -- like on

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	certified by the Chair of the Procedures Subcommittee for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	OTIB-37, they replaced the OTIB, not with 260
2	new OTIB but with a Site Profile, as a part of
3	the Site Profile.
4	DR. MAURO: Oh, I get you.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: So I mean, we've
6	always interpreted our charge to follow the
7	finding wherever it may go.
8	DR. MAURO: All right.
9	CHAIR MUNN: All right, thank you.
10	What's the feeling of the
11	Subcommittee Members with respect to
12	requesting SC&A to review the current revision
13	of OTIB-54?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think that was
15	one simple of the ones "in abeyance"
16	CHAIR MUNN: You're breaking up
17	again, Paul. We're not hearing you.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, let me try
19	again. Are you hearing me now?
20	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I am.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. I think as

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a first step, why don't we just go ahead and close the ones that were in abeyance. They've already looked at them, they agree that they're all moot, let's get them out of the way. They haven't looked at the in-progress ones, and that has to be done as part of an ongoing review if we want to do that as a second step. I'd just like to see the other ones moved out of the way.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes. I don't think we have any problem closing the "in abeyance" ones. But the question that we have posed before us right now is, are we authorizing SC&A to proceed with the review of the new revision?

MEMBER BEACH: Yes.

CHAIR MUNN: Josie says yes.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah, I think that's appropriate.

CHAIR MUNN: Very good. Without any comment to the contrary, we will request

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

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SC&A to proceed with that review. And please do keep in mind that we would like you to specifically look at the findings that are still showing on our reports as "in progress" to assure yourselves that the new revision is adequate to address them.

DR. OSTROW: Yes. And we'll address the old -- the existing old comments that we have now.

CHAIR MUNN: Good. Then this will carry forward with SC&A responses anticipated.

The item that we've been looking at for quite a while is where did the IG-003 Rev 1, how did that get on our BRS? And I have done a considerable amount of looking to try to identify in previous transcripts where this might have come from. And in view of the fact that I don't see any evidence of an SC&A review where any findings would have appeared. So I'm not sure exactly -- I'm wondering if it might have been a typographical error in my

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transposition of some of the old, and activities from five years ago. Nothing else seems to make sense.

I've been -- bottom line, I've been unsuccessful in identifying how we came to begin to carry that on our BRS. And if anyone has any light to shine on that, I would be delighted to hear it.

I have never seen any indication of findings, and so that being the case, it is my expectation that we will remove that item from the BRS. I don't see any basis for carrying it.

### Any comment?

MR. MARSCHKE: One, I'm just -it's just kind of -- does this fall into the
same category we kind of talked about this
morning, when Kathy brought up how do the -how do the documents that are in the BRS get
in the BRS?

CHAIR MUNN: Well, yes, that's one

of things. the But you see, we've this before carrying since the BRS was established. We had this on our carrying list as a placeholder.

MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.

CHAIR MUNN: And I'm very fearful that I just simply made a typo when I was in the process of putting together some of the early lists that we used for the BRS groundwork.

So since I can't find any indication of any findings from you folks, then --

DR. MAURO: This is John.

Boy, I've got to tell you, reaching back now, and I seem to remember 003 being something that was maybe asked for. And we then went back and said, there is no reason for us to review it. And I haven't seen it on a list. It may turn out that this is one that we were asked to review, and once we started

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our review, we r	realized it'	s not	something
that we should be	reviewing.		

CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, I think that's possibly the case. Because --

> MR. KATZ: It is.

Oh, now, Ted says CHAIR MUNN: Because I could find no that is the case. indication of any findings that would give us a reason to continue to carry this on the BRS.

So if I may request that we remove IG-003. I would appreciate it. I have done, I think, a fairly thorough search of any -looked for any findings. Thanks.

We have surprisingly covered the information on the agenda. I had indicated that there was a request from SC&A with regard to potential reviews that we might be looking at for them in the future. John, are you going to address that for us?

MR. STIVER: I'm going to have to defer to Steve on this. I've spent the last

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three weeks immersed in the proposal, and  $_{272}^{2}$  did not have time to make any substantive reviews of the basis documents.

So Steve put together a list of prospective documents that he thought SC&A might review and might benefit from a review, but as is usually the case, what we'd like to do is kind of a high-level pre-review to begin with just to see if it really merits a full review. That would be the first step that we'd want to take.

CHAIR MUNN: Very good. That was on your CDC mail on Tuesday, I guess. Anyhow, the Subcommittee Members should have a copy of it, if you want to pull it up. And Steve, would you like to go through it for us?

MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. Before I do that, I do want to point out one thing. BRS has decided to work with us now, and if you wanted to go back to 55-04, OTIB-55, finding 4 and see that little statement that I added

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baning language was a section of that MCDD

basically saying "SC&A has confirmed that NCRP 273 20, table 2 provides the RBE of three different thermal neutrons and recommends the status of this item be changed to in abeyance until such time as NIOSH modifies TIB-55, table 3-1."

So that was just to finish up that little piece of outstanding thing there, when we couldn't get the BRS to work.

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you, Steve. And thank you for getting it up on the screen. That certainly is reasonable to me. Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: I'm fine with that.

CHAIR MUNN: Is that acceptable,

Paul?

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MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.

CHAIR MUNN: Very good. And if you will make that change to "abeyance" then we would appreciate it. Thanks, Steve.

MR. MARSCHKE: I will do that.

CHAIR MUNN: Very good.

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

1	MR. MARSCHKE: I put up on the
2	screen now, I guess this is the attachment
3	from my email. I notice that the formatting
4	is not very well, I don't know what's going on
5	with the formatting here. I can't even see
6	CHAIR MUNN: Well, it looks like
7	everything else on my screen. So we'll read
8	through it if you will.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Well, I can't even
10	see what
11	CHAIR MUNN: Two, It looks like.
12	Well, there's a report 2.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: DCAS report 4, yeah,
14	I don't know what's going on. Hang on just a
15	sec.
16	Well, it's not really on the
17	original email, that's what's on your little
18	screen. I have this whole email, it's
19	supposed to look like that. It's all
20	CHAIR MUNN: Over-printing.
21	MR. MARSCHKE: over-printing.

CHAIR MUNN: 1 Yeah. 275 2 Basically it's a MR. MARSCHKE: DCAS report 4, and we thought that this was a 3 potential candidate. It's chronic lymphoma, 4 5 leukemia, those conversion factors. What I 6 think is one -- NIOSH has developed some of 7 factors those conversion for lymphoma, leukemia, CLL. And that is a very technical 8 9 It's a potential, it probably should be 10 reviewed. I guess the problem we see, as we 11 12 see it is that, to do a full review on that 13 would probably take beyond the end of So but we could do a pre-review on 14 contract. 15 it and look at it. But that's what the first 16 one was. 17 Steve, this is John. DR. MAURO: 18 I don't know if Jim, is he there with you folks in the room? 19 CHAIR MUNN: 20 Yes, he is. 21 DR. MAURO: This major was

undertaking by NIOSH. They reported on it,  $_{2}$   $_{6}$  you recall, during the full Board meeting --

Yes.

CHAIR MUNN:

DR. MAURO: -- where I believe they actually finished the work then had a review done by six individual really world class, internationally recognized scientists, on how they came to this particular problem, and how they reconstructed those in to the complex set of organs that would be embraced by chronic lymphocytic leukemia. And as a result, this would be one of those big ones.

MR. MARSCHKE: Yeah.

DR. MAURO: And actually, it might transcend again largely into the medical field. It could be that -- I know it's all in discussions, the Science Group, on matters. So just keep in mind that we're talking about a very unusual, unique and major new addition by NIOSH that took quite some time to do.

MR. MARSCHKE: That's what we just

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said, yeah.

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I mean, it is a document that is out there, it's very technical in nature. It's -- you know, I don't know. You say it's been reviewed by outside peers. But whether the Board wants their contractors also to do a review on it, but it's probably not something -- you know, it's not something we would probably want to -- you know, we have to keep in mind that we have a limited timeframe, I guess, at this point, with the contract coming to an end at the end of the year, I guess, is my understanding.

DR. NETON: I might want to correct -- this is Jim. I might want to correct something.

The concept and the methodology that we adopted was certainly reviewed by a bunch of our -- a series of -- a number of peer scientific experts. But I think -- I don't have my computer, but report 4 is really

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sort of the technical implementation of those concepts. You know, it's to take the calculation and mechanize it, essentially, and how you actually do this in principle based on the concepts that vetted with the we scientific experts.

And you're right, it was a tremendous amount of work, and it would be -- it would take some time to review how we approached that.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, the initial reaction to the information is that this particular report is of a quality and of a magnitude that that type of authorization would need to come from the Board rather than from this Subcommittee. That's just my first blush reaction.

Paul, what do you think? Do you have a thought?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah. Well, first of all, I don't think we want to estimate --

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or review the science of it. 1 279 2 Jim So, suggested, the as it could be part of 3 implementation part of 4 what is Ι guess is what's in this 5 particular document, is that correct? I believe that's the 6 DR. NETON: 7 case, although I have not looked at this most recently. I know that we were writing it, I 8 9 don't recall -- Stu's bringing it up so I can 10 take a look at it. My computer is blocked. 11 It's getting there, I think. 12 KATZ: Well, while they're MR. 13 looking this up, Paul, can you hear me? Ι 14 think this is working. 15 mean, generally our procedure 16 is, we've tasked Procedures anew at the Board 17 level and not at the Subcommittee level. So 18 the Subcommittee -- I mean, the Board has sometimes said, for example, take this set of 19 PERs and decide which ones to do, for example. 20

They've done that. But I don't think we've

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1	done a lot of original, you know, de ngyo
2	tasking of procedure reviews at the
3	Subcommittee level.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
5	MR. KATZ: So I'm a little
6	concerned about sort of taking over that
7	function without the Board's authorizing the
8	Subcommittee to do so.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Regardless of the
10	content of this particular report, which I
11	think everyone who's been involved
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think maybe what
13	we've done in the past is bring to the Board
14	our recommendations from the list or something
15	like that.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, that is what
17	we've done. Yes.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Rather than task
19	it outright.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, I don't think
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that -- I've never felt -- yeah, I think so,

1 too. 281 2 MR. STIVER: This is John. 3 So this would be something that would be tasked at the earliest in the Denver 4 5 Board meeting the teleconference or 6 beforehand? Yeah, so it would be September? 7 It would --CHAIR MUNN: 8 MR. STIVER: So we have to 9 mindful that we'll have a task which would 10 have to be complete within three months? CHAIR MUNN: Yeah. 11 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: So Wanda, what I'm 13 wondering, because I haven't had a chance to absorb this, I think I just got this a day or 14 15 two ago. 16 Yes, you did. CHAIR MUNN: 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: But I'm wondering 18 if we could have a chance to go through it and then feedback to you sort of our priorities. 19 And then we could probably do this by email 20 21 even, between the three of us or the four Work

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Group Members, and compile a list of the ones that we think are the ones that should be looked at provisionally. And then the Board can take action maybe at the phone call meeting.

CHAIR MUNN: I think that's probably true. This is not a long list that SC&A has provided for us, and I think that perhaps I might schedule --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Are they all doable or just the list from -- I don't have a feel for it.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, they -- there's quite a gamut. But there's also very technical documents here that are being suggested. And certainly a great deal to do with -- there's a suggestion for OTIB-82, which is dose reconstruction for chronic -- that's not what I wanted to see. That's what we were just talking about.

But yes, they are highly

technical, and perhaps -- I will suggest that what I will do is make sure that we've cleaned this format up a little bit so that you can read it when you download it from your email. And I will contact the Subcommittee Members with -- we will transmit this cleaned-up list to you when SC&A provides that to us. can get your comments by email as to whether or not you think each of these individually should be presented the Board to possibilities for future work.

If that's amenable -- is that okay with you, Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. I'm wondering, aside from the first one which was suggested, that would be a really extensive effort. Are the others doable within the existing contract timeframe, if they were all passed?

MR. STIVER: Dr. Ziemer, this is John Stiver.

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I think we would need to do<sub>28</sub> accursory kind of very high-level pre-review of them to see if we could get them done in three months. And then we'll have a revised list. Obviously, the first, the really big on here is going to be off that list. But then we'll submit that to Wanda who can then distribute that among the Subcommittee Members.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I think that would be appropriate.

look We others that have technical, but not that -- not that involved. There's internal dosimetry data, some dissolution there's models for insoluble plutonium. It's one of those that requested.

So yes, John, if you will clean this up so that we have a revised list, then I will circulate it. That okay with you, Josie?

MEMBER BEACH: Yeah, that was going to be my suggestion as well.

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

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1	CHAIR MUNN: And we'll take
2	opinion of the Members of the Subcommittee as
3	an action to present suggest that we
4	present this to the Board at during the
5	teleconference meeting.
6	MEMBER BEACH: And how many are we
7	looking at, Wanda? Just two? Are we decided?
8	Or more?
9	CHAIR MUNN: There are about four.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Four.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Four, five on this
12	list.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: I think there's
14	six.
15	MR. STIVER: Yeah, there are six,
16	but we're going to have to review them for the
17	time attention.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Yeah, they'll clean
19	them up. So good.
20	MR. MARSCHKE: I apologize about
21	that, Wanda. It looked okay when I sent it,

but then it didn't look so good when 286 received it.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, there's something that happens when it comes through my computer, regardless of source, that seems to turn it to mush half the time.

MR. HINNEFELD: Steve, on that Word file, if you can try highlighting like the top two rows, it will only highlight the overwritten part, and then cut that and paste it down below. I think you'll be able to read it.

MR. MARSCHKE: Okay, thank you.

Good. CHAIR MUNN: Our next meeting, we need to take a look at when we're going see this if to next \_\_\_ you calendars, given what we've just heard terms of what's on the plates already, seems unlikely to me that we're going to have deal of opportunity great to outstanding issues prior the September to

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	certified by the Chair of the Procedures Subcommittee for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.
1	Board meeting. Although yeah, I know. 287
2	know.
3	So October is how is the first
4	full week of November for our next meeting?
5	Say something like Thursday the 7th?
6	MR. KATZ: That's clear on my
7	schedule. I don't have any there are no
8	holidays then.
9	CHAIR MUNN: No, not that week.
10	It's election day that week, but no holidays.
11	MR. KATZ: So November 7. How
12	does that work for you, Paul?
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: That will work for
14	me.
15	CHAIR MUNN: Josie?
16	MEMBER BEACH: That's okay for me.
17	MR. KATZ: Okay, Josie. And we'll
18	let Dr. Lemen know that.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, very good.
20	MR. KATZ: Is that good for NIOSH?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Right now it looks

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okay. 288		
MR. KATZ: And SC&A, that's good?		
MR. STIVER: As far as I can see		
into the future, that's		
MR. KATZ: Okay. November 7 it		
is, then.		
CHAIR MUNN: Very good. We'll		
send you the details with respect to that		
meeting.		
MR. KATZ: Yes.		
CHAIR MUNN: And after we've		
talked with Dr. Lemen.		
Does anyone else have anything for		
the good of the order?		
(No response.)		
CHAIR MUNN: Any suggestions,		
complaints?		
(No response.)		

(No response.)

Openings

# **NEAL R. GROSS**

MUNN:

CHAIR

Hallelujah Chorus?

for

the

CHAIR MUNN: If not then we stand adjourned. Thank you all very much. This is not easy for me, and I know it's not easy for a lot of you as well. Thank you for sticking with us and we're going to make this work one way or the other.

Thanks so much. Bye-bye.

(The meeting was adjourned at 4:44

p.m.)