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

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# ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOSE RECONSTRUCTION REVIEWS

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MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

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The Subcommittee convened via teleconference at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, David Kotelchuck, Chairman, presiding.

# PRESENT:

DAVID KOTELCHUCK, Chairman BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member MARK GRIFFON, Member WANDA I. MUNN, Member JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member DAVID B. RICHARDSON, Member

# ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official NANCY ADAMS, NIOSH Contractor KATHY BEHLING, SC&A LIZ BRACKETT, HHS RON BUCHANAN, SC&A GRADY CALHOUN, DCAS DOUGLAS FARVER, SC&A ROSE GOGLIOTTI, SC&A DEKEELY HARTSFIELD, HHS JENNY LIN, HHS JOHN MAURO, SC&A JODIE PHILLIPS, ORAU Team MUTTY SHARFI, ORAU Team SCOTT SIEBERT, ORAU Team MATTHEW SMITH, ORAU Team JOHN STIVER, SC&A

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

10:01 a.m.

MR. KATZ: It's time to start.

Let's begin and give our try at roll call, make sure we have our Board Members.

For everyone involved, we are speaking potentially about a number of sites today: Rocky Flats, Los Alamos, Paducah, Portsmouth and Fernald. And none of our Subcommittee Members have conflicts on any of those sites. So we don't need to run through conflict of interest for these sites for the Board Members. But that may not be the case for staff and so on. So please still speak to that for staff. But I'm just covering the Board Members on this.

So, let's begin roll call.

(Roll call.)

Okay. There is an agenda for the meeting. It is probably not posted. I have circulated it to the core staff at least and Board Members. I thought I had circulated it

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earlier, but I dropped the ball on that, but I circulated it this morning. And then all sorts of materials have been distributed by SC&A and NIOSH. So, Dave, it's your agenda. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Now I see that we added one item on the agenda, progress report on blind reviews. Who might be speaking to that? 9 10 MR. KATZ: That would be Grady. 11 MR. CALHOUN: That would be Grady, and our progress is that we still only have two 12 more completed since the very last time that we 13 discussed these. So there is nothing new on 14 15 this. That is where we are at this point. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Very good. 16 How many in total is that that we have? 17 Two more were completed, which gives us a total of? 18 19 MR. CALHOUN: I will have to look 20 that up there, Dave. Let me check into that. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. 21 No 22 urgency. I was just curious. Okay.

1	MR. CALHOUN: Once I get around ten
2	new ones, I will make a whole new presentation
3	to the Board, or to the Work Group, and have a
4	new assessment.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. That
6	sounds good.
7	MR. KATZ: Can I just check with
8	Grady also? Do you sense by the next meeting
9	or are these bottled up for some reason?
10	MR. CALHOUN: They are not bottled
11	up for any reason other than they are not a very
12	high priority for us. We obviously are going to
13	focus on actual dose reconstructions and SEC
14	products before we get into those. So they are
15	kind of like something that we pick when we can,
16	given the fact that we have so many layers of
17	other QC involved with our program.
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. In other words,
19	has this been held up a bit because of
20	sequestration?
21	MR. CALHOUN: Maybe. I would say
22	that that probably had something to do with it

and, also, the fact that we have got the new tools
that we haven't really dived into yet either. I
know that SC&A has started looking at using those
tools, but we wanted to get our guys trained up
to those, too, because they would help us. But
that is part of it. There's a few things driving
it. I would say the biggest thing is that it is
just not a pressing matter for us.
MR. KATZ: Okay. Thanks, Grady.
MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. I'm
on the line.
MR. KATZ: Oh, welcome, Brad.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Very good.
Welcome, Brad.
MR. KATZ: Brad, for the record, we
just went through conflicts. You don't have
conflicts for Rocky Flats, Los Alamos, Paducah,
Portsmouth or Fernald. So okay.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Very good.
MR. KATZ: Go ahead, David.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. So,
we should begin on Set 9. We just have a few left

1	on that. What is it, two or five, Doug? I
2	forget how many. I saw your note the other day.
3	MR. FARVER: This is Doug Farver.
4	We have got two findings that are open. They
5	both have to do with Huntington Pilot Plant,
6	185.6, and I think it is the next one down, 185.7.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Can
8	we have that on the screen?
9	MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.
10	I'm bringing it up here.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
12	Good. Okay. It is on our screens. Let's go
13	ahead, 185. Oh, yes, it's rolling in.
14	MEMBER MUNN: I am not getting it on
15	my screen yet.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Well,
17	we're not there yet, 185.6 and then seven.
18	There were go; 185.6 is on my screen. I trust,
19	Wanda, it's on yours?
20	MEMBER MUNN: Not yet.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. We'll
22	wait just a moment.

MEMBER MUNN: I don't know why. can see attendees, but I'm not --CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Well, I'll give folks a chance to read, myself included, the discussion about that, starting with significant underestimate of airborne dust loading to which this particular worker may have been exposed --MR. FARVER: Right. This goes back 10 a ways. Well, it really goes back to Set 8, where we reviewed the Huntington Pilot Plant's 11 Site Profile. If you look over in 12 right-hand column, you can see, starting in 13 March of 2013, we started talking about this. 14 15 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: MR. FARVER: And it goes down 16 further, and I believe Steve Marschke wrote 17 another report on a review of when they revised 18 19 the Site Profile. And in that, he had a couple 20 of findings that we never closed out or never fully discussed. 21

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And what we came up with was NIOSH

would like to go back and look at that report and provide some kind of input on that. So, really both of these findings relate to issues that had to do with the TBD from past items.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. FARVER: And I don't know if Grady is prepared to talk about this or not.

MR. CALHOUN: I don't think that we have provided a formal response, but I really thought that 185.6 we had closed in our last meeting, that topic at least.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  FARVER: No, we closed some of the earlier ones of the 185 --

MR. CALHOUN: Around the airborne estimate.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Grady, would it be possible, since this is Set 9, way back, is it possible that we could postpone this until toward the end of the meeting and, then, at some time during one of the breaks that you might have a chance to look at it and be willing to comment? Or do we just have to postpone yet again?

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MR. CALHOUN: Let's try that. And
I will tell you quite candidly that it is not
going to be me that looks at it. I'm going to
shoot it off to somebody else who's the expert
in this TBD.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, that
would be excellent because, hopefully, that
person is not irrevocably committed to doing
something else today and will have a chance to
look it over and report back.
So, let us move it down on our
agenda. Is there the same issue for 185.7,
Doug?
MR. FARVER: No. If you go back and
look at Steve Marschke's report, he identified
several findings.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
MR. FARVER: And 185.6 concerns
Findings 5 and 6 of his report. 185.7 concerns
Finding 1 of his report.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
Modeled intake values failed to consider

radionuclides other than uranium.

MR. FARVER: So, I would recommend, if Grady has someone look at these, to look at those specific findings, 1, 5, and 6, and kind of see what their input is on that.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. That sounds fine. And we will come back to it at the end of the day after we close some other ones. Let's say this: I would love to close out nine, but, obviously, it cannot be that we simply give something to somebody and that they look at it and -- put it this way: I don't consider it obligatory that there be a report, a confirmed report, from NIOSH by the end of the day. But, if that were possible, it would be wonderful, so that we don't have to postpone the closing out of nine.

That said, let's move on to the Set 10 with Rocky Flats. What do we have? Is that not closed?

MR. FARVER: No. We stopped at 320.5.

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1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
2	MR. FARVER: So, we have, I believe
3	it is five more findings.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Oh,
5	yes, five, right. Okay. I remember that
6	number. Okay. Sets 10 through 13, Rocky
7	Flats.
8	MR. FARVER: And this was where
9	NIOSH had provided responses. We just never got
10	to discussing the issue.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Yes,
12	I saw that. Alright. This is rolling on our
13	screen now.
14	MR. STIVER: Did you say 320.5?
15	MR. FARVER: 320.5 is where we left
16	off. So we will be starting at 321.1.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.
18	MR. STIVER: And this is on RFP. Do
19	you know what page it is supposed to be on,
20	because we are going from 301 here to 327?
21	MS. BRACKETT: It looks like it's on
22	page 33.

1	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, the problem is
2	all the Rocky's are first this is Scott all
3	the Rocky's are first and, then, all the LANLs
4	were near the end of the document in the LANLs.
5	MR. STIVER: Okay. It's 33?
6	Okay. Here we go. Finally.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Almost
8	there.
9	MR. STIVER: It should be on the
LO	screen now.
L1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I have 320.5
L2	on the screen, which was the last one completed.
L 3	MR. STIVER: Alright.
L 4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: One more
L 5	screen down. There, 321.1. There we go.
L 6	MR. STIVER: It is kind of slow on
L 7	my end here. Alright. There we go.
L 8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No problem.
L9	MR. FARVER: Okay. The first one
20	is pretty simple, 321.1. Incorrectly assigned
21	a shallow dose as a deep dose for one year.
22	NIOSH agrees that it was incorrectly applied.

1	And basically, it is a QA issue, and we would
2	suggest closing the finding, unless someone has
3	a good idea of what else to do about it.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thoughts
5	anyone?
6	COURT REPORTER: This is the Court
7	Reporter. Could the last speaker identify
8	himself?
9	MR. FARVER: Doug Farver.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So this is a
11	QA concern, but it seems that it was an error and
12	it was found. I'm not quite sure what we are
13	supposed to do with it.
14	MR. FARVER: Oh, you just say no
15	further action; suggest closing it.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I'm
17	more than open. In fact, it says close on there.
18	MR. FARVER: For a recommendation
19	and, then, the
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Got it.
21	Let's close it. Okay, fine. Okay.
22	321.2.

1	MR. FARVER: Okay.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Correct
3	number of missed doses was 66 instead of 68.
4	MR. FARVER: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Again, there
6	was an error. That is a matter of concern. But
7	there's nothing that this Committee needs to do
8	further. It sounds to me that it should be
9	closed.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
12	MR. FARVER: This is Doug. Give me
13	a second here. I'm updating the matrix.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
15	Surely.
16	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug
17	again. We go down to the third finding, 321.3.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
19	MR. FARVER: They used a larger
20	intake value than the actual intake value they
21	used was larger than what they said they used.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Aha. Again,

it was a straightforward error, a QA concern. We should close. Yes, folks? (No response.) It doesn't seem like there is an issue for the Subcommittee, unless someone wants to raise something. is MEMBER CLAWSON: This speaking. This is on Huntington, right? still trying to get all my stuff going. 9 10 One of our concerns on this was we have had very few of these done, and that if we 11 were seeing these kinds of errors, have we 12 13 checked to make sure that this hasn't happened on the other ones at the same site. That's what 14 some of the issues of this QA problem are. 15 is we are doing a very small spot-sampling, and 16 how are we assured that these things aren't going 17 to happen? 18 19 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. 20 MEMBER CLAWSON: That is part of the issue. 21 This is Doug. This is 22 MR. FARVER:

for Los Alamos.

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MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. Okay.

MR. FARVER: But, still, I mean, your concern is valid here. I mean, we have got three findings we have talked about and each one is a QA concern on the same case.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, and this is part of the issue that comes up with QA. I don't want to just, yes, if it is a QA issue, go on with it. The thing is, what are we doing to make sure that these aren't in? And you know, a lot of times, I will be honest, a lot of these have been earlier ones.

I'm still trying to get all my stuff up. I apologize.

But the thing is that NIOSH has taken steps to correct these, but is that the case or not? I guess that is my question, Doug. Are these an older case or are these a newer one? And what contributed to these QA problems, because they are an issue. You know, we are

1	doing a very, very small spot-sampling. To find
2	these kinds of issues kind of gives me a red flag.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, well
4	taken.
5	MR. FARVER: Well, and it gives us
6	a red flag, too, because we feel that some of
7	these should have been caught. For example,
8	this one, we have talked about the intake was
9	different. Well, that is a matter of reading
10	your report and looking at what was done and say
11	they don't match up. So, from our point of view,
12	we feel a lot of these should have been caught.
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: And, Doug, that is
14	my issue, and I'm not trying to step into your
15	place there, Dave, but
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Please do.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: we are looking
18	at this, and, yes, these are QA concerns, but I
19	am agreeing with Doug, these should have I
20	want to know how come these got missed like this.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is, I guess,

because I am starting to look at, were we lucky and we hit the one that they messed up on or is this a bigger issue at this site. Is there something in their tool that is missing that they didn't see this? And I thought all the tools that we have changed so much that, you know, it really changed a lot of things. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. MEMBER CLAWSON: Doug, is this an older case that has been run or is this one of the newer ones? I'm trying to find a MR. FARVER: date on it. MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott.

It's from 2007.

MR. FARVER: Okay.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.

MR. SIEBERT: So, it is pretty old.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, Scott,

when you or when folks from NIOSH find problems like this, what is your standard procedure? We identify something that is a QA problem.

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MR. SIEBERT: Generally, what I do is I go through the responses that we have, and then, when we are seeing these types of QA issues, look through the whole process and see if it seems to be some sort of systematic issue, which we have run into those in the past and we have fixed in the tools, as you well know.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. SIEBERT: Or, if it seems to be a one-off that automation may not be able to correct as well, in which case we will send out reminders to the dose reconstructors as well as the peer reviewers to be watching these types of cross-checks as well.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. And when you are saying you review other similar ones, we are talking about other similar ones at that facility, right?

MR. SIEBERT: In general.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Yes. Well, the concern is -- I appreciate, Brad, that you raise that because that is in our purview

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when these start springing up. But, beyond that, I think that is a It has been raised here at the concern. meeting. It will be on the transcript. think in terms of closing for us, I think probably we just need to go ahead and close this. Would you agree, Brad? MEMBER CLAWSON: Hello. 8 Can you 9 hear me? 10 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, we certainly can. 11 12 MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. I'm sorry. 13 I had my mute button on, but I can't remember 14 which way it goes. 15 Alright. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: MEMBER CLAWSON: I agree with you. 16 I agree with you on that. The only thing that 17 I want to be able -- what I want is that we have 18 looked at this, that we address this, and if we 19 20 continue to see this issue, that we keep this in the back of our mind. Because, to me, these are 21

some serious ones. These are some serious QAs

1	that I don't see how they can be missed.
2	But I agree with you that that's
3	fine; we can move on. I just want to keep in the
4	back of our minds that we have seen these and just
5	get them documented, that these are issues.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right,
7	right. Let me ask you, Brad well,
8	others we are looking at a number of them from
9	this facility. Now we are looking at the last
10	ones, and the last ones, if you will, may be the
11	hardest. But the question is, looking at the
12	whole group that we have selected in this
13	facility, have we had a high percentage of QAs,
14	right? We are looking at Rocky Flats, right?
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Hello. We
17	hear you.
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. Yes, I
19	thought one of these was Los Alamos.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, actually
21	somebody said it was Los Alamos, and I'm sorry,
22	I thought we were starting with Rocky Flats.

1	MR. FARVER: No, no. This is Doug.
2	This is Los Alamos. The cases were Rocky Flats
3	and Los Alamos. All the Rocky Flats are closed
4	out.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, okay.
6	Alright.
7	MR. FARVER: Half of the matrix was
8	the Rocky Flats, and then they went into the Los
9	Alamos ones. I'm sorry, I should have clarified
10	that.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, no,
12	that's okay. I thought that I saw that one of
13	the plants was finished, and that was Rocky
14	Flats. And we are on Los Alamos. No, it's my
15	mistake.
16	MEMBER MUNN: This is Wanda.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes?
18	MEMBER MUNN: I have a suggestion.
19	Regardless of what site it is, our real concern
20	here is whether or not we have a major QA issue,
21	right?

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

Right.

MEMBER MUNN: We certainly have the capacity to search our database and identify how many of these have been called out as QA issues. We shouldn't have any difficulty in reviewing our database, identifying what the number of QA issues is, and having a discussion on whether or not these are the same types of errors, whether they are differing errors, or whether they are, in fact, something that we, as a Subcommittee, need to be addressing. Can't we just simply do that?

I would like to rely on the back of Brad's memory to call these things up because I'm quite sure his memory is superior to mine, but that doesn't change the fact that I think we have a fairly straightforward method of identifying how large our concern needs to be. I just don't think we have called that out. I don't think we have done that.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MEMBER RICHARDSON: This is David Richardson.

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1	As a response to that one, I think
2	this was something that was reviewed in the
3	10-year report, at least
4	MEMBER MUNN: I believe it was, too.
5	MEMBER RICHARDSON: for the
6	first set. And they described sort of the
7	magnitude of the QA issue.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I don't
10	recall what was said.
11	MEMBER MUNN: And I don't, either.
12	I recall that there was a topic, but I don't
13	remember whether there was an opinion or whether
14	there was
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad
16	speaking. In the 10-year review, they just
17	talked about the QA issues and that we were
18	trying to work around it, you know, kind of
19	giving a path forward and stuff.
20	Wanda, you're absolutely right, and
21	I don't want to rely on my memory because it is
22	getting foggy, too. But I just wanted to make

sure that we are looking at these in the right situation because QA has been a big issue. In my opinion, that is one of the main reasons why we're looking at so many of these, to make sure that they are done right.

And I agree with Wanda that we should have a database that we can go back and take a look at and see how many QA issues we are having and see if this is a site problem or see if this is another problem. And I guess I was going to kind of fall down into Doug's area there because I don't know if I know where that database is at.

But I agree. I just want to make sure that we just don't casually go over these and just go, yes, okay, they have found a response that makes you go on.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.

MEMBER CLAWSON: That was my only thing.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. We can consult the 10-year review, but we are meeting now, and I think that the question is,

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first, in my mind, Wanda, are we talking about reviewing the entire database for Los Alamos National Lab or are you talking about reviewing the particular selections that we're looking at, the 1 percent of cases that we're reviewing in this Committee?

MEMBER MUNN: I am talking about the items that we have on our current matrices, which are the items we have identified as those we as a Subcommittee are looking at.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.

MEMBER MUNN: We should be able to at any time pull up that matrix, and for our own benefit identify that we are now going to look at all items that were closed as QA items on, for example, Set 9. We should be able to do that and review it as a Subcommittee and proceed as we choose, once we have identified the types of errors that we have put into the QA box.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. And we have a Table 2 in front of us.

MR. STIVER: Yes, this is John

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I just want to sort of give a backstory. A couple of years ago -- I believe it was back in 2011 -- we were kind of struggling with how best to expedite a findings resolution --

MEMBER MUNN: Right.

MR. STIVER: -- because it gives us problems. There is such a huge backlog.

One of the other things we had talked about was trying to group them by finding type or finding category. And we had tried, I believe, Category A and found that, really, it wasn't any more expeditious to go that route than to just group them by site, because, you know, typically, you find a lot of the same kind of recurring problems at a given site.

And so, that is kind of where we are at this point. This is basically, this Table 2 is the Set 10 to 13. And you can see Type E is the QA concern.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Aha.

1	MR. STIVER: If we look at the
2	totals, that is 27 out of 171. It is not the
3	highest proportion really.
4	In this particular Los Alamos I
5	think we have got right here, as you can see,
6	three findings of the QA variety, which are the
7	ones that we're looking at right this minute.
8	MEMBER MUNN: No, we don't show any
9	of them under Category A.
10	MR. STIVER: Also, in the last
11	couple of years I mean, keep in mind this is
12	a 2007 case they have their own internal QA
13	program.
14	I don't know, maybe Grady could
15	weigh in about how they're tracking the
16	different types of findings and what kind of
17	lessons learned and remedies are being applied
18	there.
19	MEMBER MUNN: John, what is Table 2?
20	I mean, where is it maintained? I'm delighted
21	to see it on the screen.
22	MR. STIVER: This was for a paper I

put together, kind of a White Paper on the backlog reduction strategies. MEMBER MUNN: Oh, okay. I recall that we had --MR. STIVER: Yes, we can copy information out of those matrices very easily. MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I recall we had numerous conversations on how to categorize these things that they fell out so appropriately. And that's one of the reasons I 10 was being kind of puzzled about our current 11 discussion, because it seems to me we have talked 12 13 about this on more than one occasion, and I thought we had set up a method for being able to 14 15 identify exactly what I just said. easily identify how many of these have fallen 16 into the QA bin. 17 Right. 18 MR. STIVER: 19 MR. KATZ: This is Ted. Unless 20 Grady is going to say something, can I make a suggestion for how to deal with this? 21 22 I mean, we are trying to get through Sets 10 through 13; in other words, just close out the findings, so that we have sort of an entire sort of base of cases for which to do our next report to the Secretary.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

MR. KATZ: Dose reconstruction reviews.

And it seems to me, I mean, you know this is an issue. QA will be one of the issues that the Subcommittee and the Board will address in reporting to the Secretary on how this program is going. It's the review of how the program is going.

So, I mean, I think at that point, once you've gotten through all these sets, we can have, with SC&A's help, some sort of analytical work to sort of do just what Brad is concerned about here.

Well, you know, given the size of the sample we have looked at at particular sites, and so on, how do we feel like QA is going for these, et cetera, with all the other issues that we

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have, too? So, I think once you get through these sets, I mean, you will have sort of your data to, then, make some judgments about how things are going and what needs to be improved, and so on, which is what will be the substance of your report to the Secretary.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes

MR. KATZ: So, I guess all I am saying is I think it probably makes sense to note, for example, as we have been doing, this is a QA issue, and so on, as we go through, but not necessarily try to sort of do half-baked analysis without having all the data in front of you at this point, to wait until you have sort of gotten through all of this and you have your final data.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes, and I think that --

MR. KATZ: It is just a suggestion.

MEMBER MUNN: -- we just checked to
see that QA was not finding type Category A,
right? QA is --

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MR. STIVER: QA is Category E. MEMBER MUNN: E, yes. One in eight, CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: roughly, 1 in 8 have a Category E problem. sounds like a lot to me, but this discussion and these cases have been going on for years. Ι mean, we were just reviewing a case from 2007, six years ago. But I do think that we can't resolve 10 this issue at this point. Let's just go on, put 11 that down. These findings are being tallied and tabulated, and let's hope in the end we do better 12 than 1 in 8 with QA concerns. 13 14 MEMBER CLAWSON: And, Dave, this is Brad. 15 What Ted said is absolutely correct, 16 I was just wanting to make sure that 17 and Wanda. we properly address these. A lot of times, what 18 I have found is that NIOSH has been able to say, 19 20 you know what we found? We found a problem in a workbook, and this is how we took care of it. 21

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

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Yes.

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: That is kind of the
2	only thing I'm getting to, and in these later
3	ones, it'd be very hard to be able to do that.
4	And I agree wholeheartedly with your path
5	forward. I was just wanting us not to just jump
6	over them and, yes, they're another QA issue,
7	because, to me a QA issue, some of them are big
8	issues like this.
9	So, I agree wholeheartedly with Ted,
10	though, that we have to go push through
11	everything, and then, we will have all the facts
12	in front of us.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
14	Resolved.
15	MR. STIVER: At that point, we can
16	see trends, you know, whether there is
17	improvement or whether it is a total study or
18	what not.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. So,
20	let us move on.
21	MR. FARVER: Okay, this is Doug.
22	We were up to 321.4.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.

MR. FARVER: And the finding is that NIOSH did not address urinalysis bioassay results. What this concerns is the employee had, I believe it was three bioassay results. The dose reconstruction report did not specifically mention urine bioassay results, and the file that evaluates the urine bioassay was not included with the files that we got to review.

So, as we're looking at this and we see bioassay results or urine results, we are thinking, okay, they didn't mention it. There's no file. They didn't address it. So, that is what prompted the finding. There was no indication that they addressed the bioassay results or the urine results.

Okay. And then, we go on and look at NIOSH's response. They say all results were evaluated, but the bottom line is the file wasn't included. So, there really wasn't a good -- no indication that the urine bioassay was looked

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1	at, but it was. So, they didn't do anything
2	wrong other than not including the file.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. That
4	is straightforward. That is not QA. That is,
5	the file was gone over and was okay as it was.
6	MR. FARVER: And as I understand it,
7	now, Grady, I believe the file was out there. It
8	just wasn't included in the package that we
9	received, is that correct?
10	MR. CALHOUN: I don't know that. I
11	don't know that off the top of my head, if the
12	file was there or not.
13	MR. SIEBERT: Grady, I will speak to
14	that. I believe the dose reconstructor did the
15	comparison, but the file was not in the folder,
16	as you said.
17	This is Scott, for the court
18	reporter, by the way.
19	It was not in there. We recreate it
20	for this finding. But, as I said, we deal with
21	this on a daily basis, these projections. And
22	as we have said before, this is a 2007 case, and

we have gone over this many times with the dose
reconstructors to put in all their supporting
and defending files since that time. So, we
should not be seeing this issue anymore except
in the old cases.
MR. FARVER: This is Doug. Now,
Scott, what is the process for getting the files
from your dose reconstructor over to, let's say,
Grady?

MR. SIEBERT: The process is the dose reconstructor does the work. They turn it over to our initial QC process.

I think we discussed this when I went over there. Our QC did that presentation last year in August and November. I outlined this, just in case anybody wants to look back in their notes.

Once initial QC looks at it, the peer reviewer has those files, reviews it, and then, it goes to our final QC group. And then, it gets turned over to DCAS as a full submittal package.

MR. FARVER: And then it would get

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1	put onto the NOCTS system?
2	MR. SIEBERT: Right, all the files
3	would be handled by DCAS at that time, putting
4	everything up there.
5	MR. FARVER: Okay. And then,
6	Grady, when we request files to do these cases,
7	how does that work? You would go into NOCTS,
8	pull out certain ones, or how does that work?
9	MR. CALHOUN: Yes. Typically,
10	what we do is our IT guys will pull out the DOE
11	submittal files, the DOL initial file at least,
12	I believe, and the files that have been provided
13	to us by ORAU for the dose reconstruction.
14	MR. FARVER: Okay. I have a better
15	understanding now.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
17	MR. CALHOUN: But I'm not telling
18	you that every one of them will always make it
19	over there because some cases you have just got
20	a bunch of different files named a bunch of
21	different things. But I think, for the most
22	part, he may grab and when I say he, our IT

guy -- he may grab just the entire folder and put it over there. And, Grady, that is MR. FARVER: kind of where I was coming from. I know there are a lot of files out there that aren't sent to And I understand that. Some cases have us. just a tremendous amount of files. So, I just wanted to get the flow. 8 9 So, yes, I do understand that we may not always get that, and if we don't get what we are looking 10 for, we probably should just come back to you or 11 go to NOCTS and look for it. 12 13 Does that make sense to everyone? 14 It occasionally happens that we do not get a file 15 of something related to the case. You know, we might be looking --16 But you certainly 17 MR. CALHOUN: have access to that, you know. 18 19 MR. STIVER: Yes, this is John. This 20 would be a good idea to take care of this on the front end, so these things don't become findings 21 22 later on.

1	MR. FARVER: That is kind of where
2	I am going on this because I know it happens
3	occasionally where we won't get a name of file
4	for something, and we will write it up as a
5	finding, but maybe we should go check first and
6	see if
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, I
8	recommend a technical call.
9	MR. KATZ: It is not even necessary.
10	I mean, as Doug says, he has access to NOCTS.
11	So, yes, I totally concur, Doug, you are welcome
12	to go into NOCTS and look for what you're missing
13	always, and that makes a lot more sense.
14	MR. FARVER: And then, if we can't
15	find it, we can always make a technical call.
16	MR. KATZ: Right, right.
17	MR. FARVER: Write an email or
18	something like that.
19	MR. KATZ: Exactly.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It doesn't
21	need to come to the Board.
22	MR. FARVER: No.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Agreed.
2	MR. FARVER: I think we can
3	eliminate a lot of findings like this.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Okay.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it is
6	accessible. That's all that is necessary.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That's
8	right.
9	So, let's close it. Yes?
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Our
12	DRSC action, close.
13	321.5.
14	MR. FARVER: On 321.5, this is Doug
15	again.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
17	MR. FARVER: Let's see. NIOSH did
18	not consider returned badge for 202. And this
19	comes from the CATI report, I believe. Yes.
20	Apparently, when the employee took
21	his badge home after cleaning out his locker, and
22	I guess it was part of the paperwork that the

employee had that was turned over to NIOSH. And so, we said they did not use the results, but, as in the NIOSH explanation, when the employee completed the determination checkout list, they indicated that everything had been returned. So, they did not consider it when it was received later on in 2008. And as it turns out, it doesn't make a lot of difference anyway.

MR. SIEBERT: Hey, Doug.

MR. FARVER: Yes?

MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott.

I just want to point out, yes, as you said, this information showed up after the dose reconstruction was completed. But I do want to correct you on one small thing. You just said we did not take that into account when we received it.

If you look at our response, there is general correspondence in October of 2008 that does state that the additional information was supplied by the claimant, we reviewed it, and it would have no impact.

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1	And I even quoted what the log says.
2	I talked with Chris and the analysis is valid.
3	The new data was reviewed, and Mr. X's dose is
4	essentially all internal and overestimated.
5	So, it was taken into account once
6	it was received.
7	MR. FARVER: I understand, Scott.
8	Yes, I was incorrect. You considered it; you
9	didn't include it.
10	MR. SIEBERT: Right. Correct.
11	MR. FARVER: In other words, lack of
12	an addendum to the dose reconstruction because
13	it wasn't necessary.
14	MR. SIEBERT: Correct.
15	MR. FARVER: Okay. I understand.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. And
17	really, our only response is that he probably
18	should have acknowledged it in the DR. But, as
19	you say, the DR had been completed,
20	MR. FARVER: Right.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I
22	mean, if he would have gotten it during the time

1	that the DR was being worked on, I don't even know
2	if he would have included it then, put a little
3	note in the report.
4	MR. SIEBERT: We likely would have
5	addressed it in the incident section. I like to
6	say that we likely would have. And since we
7	don't have the opportunity to test that in
8	reality, I am going to say 100 percent that we
9	would have stated that in the dose
10	reconstruction report.
11	MR. FARVER: I admire your
12	confidence.
13	(Laughter.)
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
15	Alright. Nothing more the Committee needs to do
16	on this, correct?
17	MR. FARVER: Correct.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Then, should
19	we close?
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, let's close
21	it.
22	This is Brad.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
2	Others agree?
3	MEMBER MUNN: Sure.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay,
5	closed.
6	DR. MAURO: Doug, I'm sorry to
7	interrupt. This is John Mauro.
8	I got a note from John that you might
9	be talking about Huntington Pilot Plant. And I
10	am just calling in to let you know that I am
11	available if there are still any residual issues
12	related to the AWEs.
13	MR. FARVER: Okay. John, just to
14	update you, that was from the ninth set. There
15	were two findings, and it was NIOSH's action to
16	review Steve Marschke's report
17	DR. MAURO: Yes.
18	MR. FARVER: for Findings 1, 5,
19	and 6.
20	DR. MAURO: Which case? What site?
21	MR. FARVER: Huntington.
22	DR. MAURO: Okay. Yes, I'm

1	familiar with that. Right.
2	MR. FARVER: And so, Grady is going
3	to assign someone to look at that while we
4	continue on with the meeting. And then, if he
5	can get a response back by the end of the meeting,
6	we will go back to those.
7	DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. Very good.
8	Thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.
10	DR. MAURO: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, we have
12	finished; we have closed it. And there should
13	be one more.
14	MR. FARVER: There is one more
15	observation.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
17	MR. KATZ: Before we go on, just for
18	the court reporter, that is John Mauro, and he
19	is with SC&A.
20	MS. LIN: Hi, Ted. This is Jenny
21	Lin with HHS. I just wanted to register my
22	attendance.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good
MR. KATZ: Thank you, Jenny.
MS. HARTSFIELD: And this i
DeKeely Hartsfield as well. I called in later
MR. KATZ: Thanks, DeKeely
You're welcome, both of you.
7 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good
But we have an observation comin
up, and that is our fifth case that we have stil
out. Well, I don't know. For an observation
I don't know if we say the case is out. We need
to look at it.
MR. FARVER: We usually don't clos
out observations officially.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
MR. FARVER: An observation i
something that we noticed while we were doing ou
review, but it is not really a finding. It i
just something we would like to point out, s
that NIOSH is aware of it.
This one has to do with som
information in a Technical Basis Document. W

are just going to point out that a pathway had not been completely addressed. And then, they give a response to it. But it is not the level of a finding. Right. It should be MEMBER MUNN: adequate for our purposes. MR. FARVER: Yes. MEMBER MUNN: Yes. 8 9 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. So, 10 thank you for moving it to the bottom, so we can finish reading it. 11 But, for an observation, we do want 12 to look at it, if the Committee Members want to 13 take a quick look at it to refresh your memories. 14 15 MR. FARVER: Okay. This is --CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright. 16 17 MR. FARVER: the exposure pathway that has not been completely addressed 18 19 in the TBD or SEC process for potential intakes 20 of workers near the area of the TA-53 evaporation The intake would likely be from 21 lagoons.

airborne tritium in concentrations greater than

the LANL environmental concentrations. And that was what prompted the finding. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. MR. FARVER: And I am not that familiar with LANL to tell you where the TA-53 evaporation lagoons are or anything about that. So this is where I would go back to the NIOSH response and look at their input. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. 10 FARVER: It looks like the information is available. And if there is a 11 reconstruction that 12 dose concerns that particular area, the information is available. 13 That is how I read that. 14 15 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. MR. SIEBERT: You read that 16 correctly. 17 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. 18 MR. FARVER: Now whether or not that 19 20 is something that needs to be put into a TBD or something else or referenced somewhere, I don't 21 But the information is available, 22 know.

apparently. So our concern that had not been
addressed, is, well, it is not in a TBD and it
hasn't been addressed in the SEC, but the
information is there, if the dose reconstructor
or someone wants to use it.
MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott.
I do want to point out, it is in the
TBD. It is the occupational environmental dose
of the information.
MEMBER CLAWSON: Scott, this is
Brad.
So, what you are telling me is that
this is all taken in under the environmental
dose, if they were to give the person the outside
environmental dose? Is that correct?
MR. SIEBERT: Give me a second to
pull stuff out here.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
MR. SIEBERT: Yes, this information
is in the occupational environmental TBD
TKBS-10-4.
MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. So, Doug,

let me ask you, does that take care of what your
observation, that it should have been addressed
someplace. Let it be under occupational or under
the environmental dose? Yes? No?
MR. FARVER: Give me a second. I
just closed out that case file.
MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, I thought
that I understood your concern was that this
should be taken into consideration.
MR. FARVER: Yes, I believe the
concern was that, if they are in that area, they
would just get assigned the environmental dose.
And our concern was that the tritium dose would
exceed the environmental dose levels.
MEMBER CLAWSON: Oh, so if they were
working around the ponds, they would have been
higher than what the environmental dose was?
MR. FARVER: And higher than just
the general LANL environmental.
MEMBER CLAWSON: So, Scott, I guess
my question would be, would somebody that would
be working right next to those ponds, say the

pumps or whatever else like that, would that environmental be the same as somebody off around the plant? Is that the way that they would look at it?

MR. BUCHANAN: This is Ron Buchanan, SC&A.

And, yes, that's correct. Los Alamos has the proton accelerator. And at the end of that is the target area, and over to the east southeast is the tritium or the hold-up ponds. And this held all the drainage from the accelerator floors and tanks and stuff for a number of years. And then, it was cleaned up.

And the concern was that the air samplers and stuff were in the general area, but a person that actually was down and worked in the lagoons, they were called, would be exposed to more than the general environmental area.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, I agree with you on that. So, yes, I see what the observation is now. I better understand it. I appreciate that.

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1	And I agree with SC&A that this is
2	just being an observation, but somebody that did
3	work down there would have gotten more than just
4	the general person working around the building.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
6	Okay. Further comments?
7	(No response.)
8	Then, should we go on to Paducah and
9	Portsmouth?
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: Sure.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Let's
12	do that.
13	MR. SIEBERT: So, correct me if I'm
14	wrong this is Scott we now have all the
15	Rocky Flats/LANL matrix complete, correct?
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That is my
17	understanding.
18	
	MR. STIVER: Yes. This is Stiver.
19	MR. STIVER: Yes. This is Stiver.  I think we are closed out on LANL and
19	I think we are closed out on LANL and

1	there were no outstanding findings that we had
2	to go back and review anything for.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. So,
4	we still have the two that are still hanging from
5	Set 9, which, hopefully we will get to later in
6	the day, and we are ready to go on to Paducah and
7	Portsmouth, which is now on the screen.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: So, this is Brad
9	again. So, if we have all the Rocky and the
10	other ones done, does this mean we are supposed
11	to have a party on this, because it has been a
12	long time coming?
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It certainly
14	has been. Well, it is worthy of celebration on
15	this last day of the fiscal year, the
16	government's fiscal year.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: Oh, so are you
18	telling us
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: We beat the
20	deadline, folks.
21	(Laughter.)
22	MEMBER MUNN: This probably means

1	we can have coffee the next time, if ever we see
2	each other face to face.
3	(Laughter.)
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
5	MEMBER MUNN: If everybody pitches
6	in.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Absolutely.
8	Okay. The first case from Portsmouth. Does
9	somebody want to address that?
10	MR. FARVER: This is Doug. I had to
11	switch out phones. I was picking up some radio
12	transmissions.
13	So where are we at? We're on
14	Paducah?
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right,
16	Paducah and Portsmouth, and we're on what I think
17	is 272.1 in the 12th set for Portsmouth, and
18	shown on the screen.
19	MR. FARVER: Okay. I am there now.
20	MR. SIEBERT: Hey, Doug, this is
21	Scott.
22	I notice the one that is up on the

1	screen has SC&A responses in it. I haven't seen
2	those yet. Did that get sent out, by any chance?
3	MR. FARVER: Yes, that is the one
4	that John wasn't supposed to put up there.
5	MR. STIVER: Okay.
6	MR. FARVER: He was supposed to put
7	up the one that had the NIOSH responses.
8	MR. STIVER: Okay. I must have
9	pulled the wrong one up here. Just a second.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay. I mean, if you
11	want to leave it up, it's okay.
12	But, no, you haven't seen it because
13	it just got done over the weekend.
14	MR. CALHOUN: Okay. Is there any
15	chance that we could get that sent to us, because
16	that would help?
17	MR. STIVER: I can go ahead and send
18	it to you, Grady.
19	So, Doug, you do not want that one
20	up, yes or no on this?
0.1	
21	MR. FARVER: Not necessarily.

1	a
2	MR. FARVER: No, I don't think there
3	is anything in there that is hurtful.
4	MR. STIVER: Okay. Let me go ahead
5	and pull this one up then.
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: You know, I don't
7	know about anybody else, but this is weird
8	watching this go around. I try to move my cursor
9	to look at something, and I'm having a hard time
10	here.
11	MR. STIVER: You can't, Brad. You
12	are just seeing I'm controlling it right now.
13	So, you can't do anything with it.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: I know it, and
15	that's my problem. I was sitting here trying to
16	scroll and I'm like, what?
17	MR. STIVER: Yes.
18	Okay. This is NIOSH/DCAS's
19	responses. Doug, if you want to take it from
20	here?
21	MR. FARVER: Okay, 272. Internal
22	thorium dose was calculated using the wrong

1	isotope.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: May I? I'm
3	just thinking. Pardon me for interrupting.
4	I'm looking at the time. It's 11:00
5	a.m. our time, 8:00 a.m. West Coast time. And
6	we would normally break at noon for lunch.
7	Possibly, we want to take five minutes, a rest
8	break, right now before we get started?
9	MR. STIVER: That would be fine by
10	me, actually.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Always a good idea.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Very
13	good. It is 11:03 here. At 11:10, I would like
14	to get back together.
15	MEMBER MUNN: Very good.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Can we do
17	that?
18	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay, folks.
20	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
21	matter went off the record at 11:03 a.m. and
22	resumed at 11:11 a.m.)

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I
2	know that was a short time. So, others are
3	coming on the line.
4	With our quorum, let us Doug, are
5	you there?
6	Or, actually, this is NIOSH. So, we
7	are talking about Grady or Scott. Are you
8	there?
9	MR. SIEBERT: I'm here.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay, 272.1.
11	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. I
12	believe it is still going to work well, since
13	Doug already has initial responses, if he walks
14	through and we can respond, if that's okay with
15	him.
16	MR. FARVER: I just caught the
17	sentence if that's okay with him.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: If you want
19	to put up your response, that is, the other
20	matrix that you had at first, that NIOSH has not
21	had a chance to review.
22	MR. FARVER: Yes. This is Doug.

That's fine.

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CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure. Good.

MR. FARVER: I think I took all the references to Scott out of it.

(Laughter.)

MR. STIVER: So, Doug, these are ideologically pure, then, I trust.

MR. FARVER: I believe so. If there are any in there, I'm going to blame Rose.

Okay?

MR. STIVER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: By the way, for the court reporter, I have noticed in past meetings sometimes you will just have something and then say laughter. I find it interesting because it is not referencing right now, but sometimes people say something and some people laugh and some people don't. And I wondered, laughter suggests that everybody was laughing, and very often in real jokes some people laugh and others think, oh, come on, or something like that. So, I just mention that in passing, that

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that is a question whenever you're doing a transcript, if you will; we don't know who laughed.

Well, we will just have to deal with

Well, we will just have to deal with the ambiguity, if it comes. I have never seen an off-color joke so far, and I trust I never will. So that being the case, we go on.

Okay. 272.1, both SC&A responses on the screen.

MR. FARVER: Okay. 272.1. This is Doug Farver.

Internal dose was calculated using the wrong isotope. What we observed was that the dose that was given was extremely large, very overestimating, and that is what prompted the finding.

And according to the NIOSH response, it was overestimated because they used 234, instead of thorium-234, they used uranium-234, since IMBA did not initially have a thorium-234 that could be selected. So, it was a limitation. So, it was an overestimating case.

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Just a little background on this case. He was a pipefitter at Portsmouth for about six months, from the end of 1954 through the beginning of 1955. So it is just a very few months. And they assigned environmental doses, which would have been the environmental intakes from uranium and thorium for the year of 1955. And this will come into play if you look at the other two observations. But, anyway, so that is the time period we're looking at, a very short time of 1954 to 1955.

There was a limitation in the CADW program so they used a thorium-234 and overestimated.

In this case, the PoC was less than 45 percent. I would guess that, if it had been closer to 50 percent, they would have gone back and done these doses differently, so as not to severely overestimate them. But I understand what they did based on the parameters given in this case.

And that is pretty much what our

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response says. A CAD model wasn't available. They should have used IMBA, which I said they probably would have if it would have been closer to 50 percent PoC.

Scott, Grady, anything you want to add?

MR. SIEBERT: Well, this is Scott.

I will point out, as we well know, the thorium model in IMBA is also horrendously overestimating because it does not take into account independent kinetics. It deals with them as shared kinetic along with all the daughters. So, the use of IMBA in this case, I didn't do the comparison, but likely would actually give you larger doses than anything that was assumed in this case.

This was an earlier timeframe before we had a reliable method to be calculating the thorium-234 with the independent kinetics. So rather than not being able to do those claims at all, we made the determination to use 234 for the small number of claims we had, until we had an

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1	updated method for doing that.
2	And as is stated in the response, we
3	had that updated in 2008, and it has been used
4	since then. So there is really not much more to
5	say about that, I don't think.
6	MR. FARVER: And just for point of
7	reference, this case was, the dose
8	reconstruction was done in March of 2006. So it
9	is kind of an older one.
10	MEMBER MUNN: The explanation
11	sounds valid and comprehensive to me.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: But you are
13	telling us that either this was recalculated
14	when CADW CADW was the later one. Give me
15	that. I'm worried that, was a recalculation
16	done?
17	MR. FARVER: Well, it wasn't
18	recalculated because it was an overestimate in
19	this case.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
21	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, it was over 50
22	percent with this overestimate. So, there

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would be no need, once we had better assessment methods for thorium, to go back and reassess because the dose would only go down. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. BRACKETT: This is Liz MS. Brackett. If I could just clarify something? The response notes that thorium-234 8 was actually not in IMBA at that time. It is not that we could have used IMBA to do it. 9 actually, IMBA is fine for thorium-234. We can 10 use that now, except for bone surface; it does 11 overestimate that. But, for all other organs, 12 it's fine. 13 But our early version of IMBA did not 14 15 have thorium-234. So, that was not an option at the time. 16 The issue has been 17 MR. FARVER: corrected, right? 18 MS. BRACKETT: Yes. We had an 19 20 alternative at that time, but it time-intensive. And so this would be done first 21 as an overestimate. And then, if that couldn't

1	have been done, then we would have had to have
2	passed this on to someone who could run DCAL and
3	go through all of the permutations of all of that
4	and get a better estimate.
5	MR. FARVER: Right.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
7	MR. FARVER: I am going to put in
8	there that the issue was corrected in the 2008
9	CADW update, and we are going to close the
10	finding.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That sounds
12	good. Does NIOSH agree?
13	MEMBER MUNN: I'm sure they do.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That we have
15	closed that was to say that it upholds NIOSH.
16	And then, does that close it for the Board?
17	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
19	Anybody else? Any other comment?
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad.
21	This is kind of for Liz. What

1	knowledge, though, what time did IMBA start
2	being able to do the thorium? Do you know when?
3	MS. BRACKETT: I'm thinking our
4	last update was in 2008, but
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. So, it was
6	probably in that same time period? I was just,
7	when we see this kind of stuff, I wanted to just
8	keep that in the back of my mind, of when these
9	things came to change.
10	MS. BRACKETT: I believe that the
11	last update we had was 2008 or 2009. I don't
12	remember for certain. I could go back and check
13	on that.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: That's all right.
15	Just a brief time period there. So, when any of
16	these other ones come up, that I could kind of
17	fall back to that a little bit.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Let's
19	go on.
20	MR. STIVER: Can I just check in for
21	a second? This is John Stiver.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, please.

1	MR. STIVER: I have a question for
2	Liz.
3	If I've got this correct, IMBA did
4	not have the dose conversion factors for
5	thorium-234. But, when they did add them,
6	because of the shared versus independent
7	kinetics issue, the doses are grossly
8	overestimated. So, then, you guys went ahead
9	and did your own analysis and put that into the
10	CADW or the Excel tool that you guys used. Is
11	that correct?
12	MS. BRACKETT: No. No, not for
13	thorium-234. The shared kinetics does not have
14	an impact on thorium-234 except for the bone
15	surface model.
16	MR. STIVER: Okay. Alright.
17	MS. BRACKETT: Everything else is
18	okay.
19	MR. STIVER: That makes sense.
20	MS. BRACKETT: There are other
21	isotopes of thorium that present a bigger
22	problem.

1	MR. STIVER: Okay. Alright.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
4	Observation 272.
5	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug
6	again. We can just go through these
7	observations pretty quick.
8	The first one is a questionable
9	value of the intake of thorium-234. This goes
10	back to the previous finding.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
12	MR. FARVER: It was an
13	overestimate. It has been corrected in Rev 2 of
14	the TBD. So it is not an issue any longer.
15	Observation 2, the intake was
16	assigned to the wrong year. This is where they
17	assigned the intake to `55 instead of `54. And
18	I don't see it in here. I must have read it
19	somewhere, that they didn't start assigning
20	intakes until `55, but they went and applied the
21	`55 to `54.

It was such a short time period, that

1	you have three months in one and two in another,
2	that it really doesn't matter. It was just kind
3	of pointed out that we thought that it was
4	assigned to the wrong year. It has no impact on
5	the case.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Just a comment; no
7	action.
8	MR. FARVER: Right.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Okay.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No action
12	needed.
13	Let's go.
14	MR. FARVER: Okay, 273.1. Okay.
15	Let me call up that case. Is it on the screen
16	and are we ready?
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, it is on
18	the screen.
19	MR. FARVER: Okay. The employee
20	worked at Portsmouth, it looks like, from `75
21	through `87. He had six skin cancers, was a
22	welder, janitor and fireman. PoC was about 47

percent.

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Okay. So we have got six skin cancers. NIOSH did not include dose from possible skin contamination.

Now we have talked about this before, and this is an older finding. I think what we have kind of agreed upon now is, if there is an indication in the employee's files where they were contaminated on or near the same location of a skin cancer, then you may consider that there was like a particulate contaminant.

Is that a recap of kind of where we have been on this discussion? Because in this case there was no indication in the DOE files that there was any contamination of the skin at all, let alone in the locations of the skin cancers.

But we have had this issue before where we brought it up about should you have considered skin contamination from particulates.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.

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a response, and the response is basically the was no evidence of contamination, so it was considered.  MEMBER MUNN: That's comforted for me.  MR. FARVER: And the case reworked because there was a new cancer add and it was just a partial rework. I think it just external, and it was a compensated cancer and the case members of the contamination, because this was before we contamination, because this was before we		
was no evidence of contamination, so it was considered.  MEMBER MUNN: That's comfortation for me.  MR. FARVER: And the case reworked because there was a new cancer add and it was just a partial rework. I think it just external, and it was a compensated catheral cancer and the case CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, yes, MEMBER MUNN: No reason to pursuant then.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I agree.  MR. FARVER: We are going to this in a couple of other ones on here, I believe about did not include possible so contamination, because this was before we all the discussions during our meetings on the skin contaminations.	1	MR. FARVER: So, anyway, they give
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11 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, yes.  12 MEMBER MUNN: No reason to pursu.  13 then.  14 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I agree.  15 MR. FARVER: We are going to  16 this in a couple of other ones on here, I belief  17 about did not include possible so  18 contamination, because this was before we  19 all the discussions during our meetings on the  20 skin contaminations.	9	and it was just a partial rework. I think it was
12 MEMBER MUNN: No reason to pursu  13 then.  14 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I agree.  15 MR. FARVER: We are going to  16 this in a couple of other ones on here, I belie  17 about did not include possible s  18 contamination, because this was before we  19 all the discussions during our meetings on th  20 skin contaminations.	10	just external, and it was a compensated case.
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15 MR. FARVER: We are going to 16 this in a couple of other ones on here, I belie 17 about did not include possible s 18 contamination, because this was before we 19 all the discussions during our meetings on th 20 skin contaminations.	13	then.
this in a couple of other ones on here, I believed about did not include possible sometimes on the contamination, because this was before we all the discussions during our meetings on the skin contaminations.	14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I agree.
about did not include possible sometimes contamination, because this was before we all the discussions during our meetings on the skin contaminations.	15	MR. FARVER: We are going to see
contamination, because this was before we all the discussions during our meetings on the skin contaminations.	16	this in a couple of other ones on here, I believe,
all the discussions during our meetings on the skin contaminations.	17	about did not include possible skin
20 skin contaminations.	18	contamination, because this was before we had
	19	all the discussions during our meetings on these
21 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.	20	skin contaminations.
	21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.

MR. FARVER: Okay.

1	MR. STIVER: This is Scott.
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: Doug, this is
3	Brad.
4	Well, go ahead, Scott. I'm sorry.
5	MR. STIVER: Go ahead, Brad.
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: No, go ahead,
7	Scott.
8	MR. STIVER: No, go ahead.
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, my issue
10	is and this is Brad again my issue is in
11	the early years, skin contamination was really
12	nothing. It wasn't logged. It wasn't done,
13	anything. You would go in and you showered off,
14	scrub it off. The only time that it was actually
15	reported was when it broke through the skin or
16	you had any other couldn't get it out.
17	That is an issue. Especially in the
18	earlier years, you had a lot more of this. We
19	didn't have the coverage that we do.
20	I feel, basically, this is somewhat
21	an issue, but
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, it is

1	an issue, but not in this case because this has
2	been a PoC greater than 50 percent and was
3	compensated.
4	MEMBER CLAWSON: I know and I
5	understand that, but we're looking and, Dave,
6	this is the way I look at these we do these
7	as a sample section of them. So this one is okay
8	because this one was compensated, but it is all
9	the other ones that we don't look at that have
10	the same issue
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: many of these in
13	these situations.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
15	MEMBER MUNN: If you have decent
16	badge and/or any other kind of information with
17	respect to exposure, then are we recommending
18	that we make things up? Well, this might have
19	happened' so let's add this in. That doesn't
20	seem like a good approach.
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Or, Wanda, we
22	could do it this way: because they never

reported it, it never happened, but we know that it did happen in many cases with the CATI reports and everything else, but we don't see it.

What my issue is, especially with him being as a welder because the welders, because of the way the TLDs were set up, many times, remember, these people had to go into some hot areas and be able to cut out pipes and re-weld them in. They didn't have their TLDs on because they were afraid of the sparks hitting the surface of it and ruining these.

My issue is that it falls back a lot onto the hot particles and everything else like that. In the early years they didn't have the dosimetry that we do now that we have fingerings. There's times I go in there that I have more dosimetry on me than anything, fingerings and everything else, because of a hot area like this.

My issue is that we do need to keep in consideration that there are skin contaminations out there. This really falls into the skin cancer and all that thing.

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CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right, right. But this case was MEMBER MUNN: compensated. Why should we add some additional --CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, I don't think he is suggesting -- this is done. This is finished. But I don't know how in the other 10 cases that we're going to come to or that were 11 there, I just don't know how to compensate for an exposure that I am confident existed, but was 12 13 not reported. I mean, we're left holding an empty bag, if you will. 14 15 But if there is a concern --MR. KATZ: Dave, this is Ted. 16 I don't know if this is truly hot 17 particle we're talking about here or uranium, 18 19 but, you know, you recall that we have referred this issue as a generic procedure science issue 20 to the Procedures Subcommittee, and it is on 21

their agenda for the next meeting, which is in

1	a month or so, a little more than a month. But,
2	no, we have already referred this as a generic
3	issue over to Procedures to consider how to deal
4	with these situations.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
6	Thanks for reminding us.
7	Let's move on, right? This
8	particular case, we'll move on from this case,
9	not move on from
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, no. Dave?
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes?
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Dave, what I'm
13	saying is that I cut Scott off. He probably had
14	a response, and he allowed me to go first.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, sorry.
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: I just wanted to
17	make sure that Scott had his opportunity.
18	MR. SIEBERT: And I appreciate
19	that, Brad. Actually, I wanted to point out
20	something a little bit different on this case
21	before we moved on.
	1

If you look at the second part of our  $% \left\{ 1\right\} =\left\{ 1$ 

response, we mentioned that we are now getting the medical records so that we can see the decontamination and contamination reports for the employees. And I just wanted to point out that I looked at a random sampling of other claims that had additional information that we received after we completed the claims, the less than 50 percent. The ones I checked had been addressed in the pad system.

So when it comes to the old records, it is a slightly different issue, but I wanted to point it out that we weren't getting the records; now we are. And we are also going back and checking the ones that it did impact to ensure there's no compensability issues. I just wanted to point that out.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Thank you, Scott.

I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.

And I'm sorry, Scott, that I did not hear you before, and I'm glad you spoke.

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But we should go on to 273.2, I believe.

MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug. 273.2, inappropriate procedure used for the calculation of missed photon dose. This is missed photon dose.

Normally, when the calculation of a photon dose from a dosimeter reading is done there is a dosimeter correction factor applied. This is Portsmouth. For Portsmouth, they apply a correct -- dosimeter correction factor when they do missed dose.

And we thought this was odd. So we have been writing this up as a finding because it is the only site that I know of where they apply a dosimeter correction factor to a missed dose. So we just wanted to bring the issue to light. Like I say, this is an older case from a while back. But we just found that as odd.

And I believe if you go through their response, they are going to look at this issue and see whether it needs to be -- or, you know,

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1	they should apply a correction factor or not for
2	missed dose. So, they are going to look into it,
3	I believe.
4	Scott?
5	MR. SIEBERT: That is correct.
6	Did I lose everybody?
7	Yes, that is correct.
8	MR. FARVER: Okay.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
10	MR. FARVER: So, do we want
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: This is
12	claimant-favorable here.
13	MR. FARVER: Is this something we
14	want to let NIOSH examine and get back to us? Do
15	we want to transfer this to the Procedures group,
16	like we like to do?
17	MEMBER MUNN: Let's don't be too
18	hasty.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Could
20	this be discussed between NIOSH and SC&A, and
21	then report back to us at another meeting?
22	MR. FARVER: NIOSH is just going to

1	have to look into it. You know, it is a
2	technical issue for Portsmouth, I guess. So, I
3	don't know if it would go to a Work Group.
4	MEMBER MUNN: What is the
5	correction factor for this particular site, for
6	this particular badging?
7	MR. FARVER: You mean the number?
8	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, what were we
9	using as a correction factor?
10	MR. FARVER: Let me go see if I can
11	find it.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
13	MR. FARVER: I don't see it in our
14	report. I would have to
15	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it is photon
16	doses only, right, that we're talking about
17	here?
18	MR. FARVER: Missed photon dose.
19	MEMBER MUNN: And in any case, we
20	can assume that it would improve the potential
21	PoC for any claimant, correct?
22	MR. FARVER: Oh, yes. It was just

odd, Wanda, but this is the only site that I know of that this is done this way.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes. Yes, I understand, and I understand the question; I understand the finding, and I understand why you made it.

What I am trying to define here is whether this -- and it is an interesting question because it seems to be site-specific, but that doesn't change -- the question that I have is whether this is something we need to pursue because of its potential impact on the claimants. And that is the major concern of most of us, I think, is the impact that these things have on our findings for the individual claimants.

So this is an interesting question, but I am questioning how far we need to pursue it, actually. And I'm trying to recall whether this particular item -- as it says, are we saying that it is a potential to transfer this issue to Procedures or that we have?

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MR. FARVER: No, we haven't. It was that we had suggested a response.

MR. KATZ: This is Ted.

I mean, if it is site-specific, it is really not a Procedures matter anyway. We

have a Gaseous Diffusion Plants Work Group. And if this is important enough that you want to bring it to their attention, then you certainly can refer it to them. They have mostly

But I think it is good to sort out, first, whether this ends up being important enough to transfer or whether it can just be

completed their work in their reviews they have

resolved here.

done so far.

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CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, this is claimant-friendly.

MEMBER MUNN: Yes, it is.

MR. SIEBERT: I can tell you, the dose correction factor, the correction factors we're talking about range from 1.04 to 1.165, depending on the years. So, it is relatively

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1	small, up to 16.5 percent. And it is all
2	positive. It is claimant-favorable as
3	presently applied.
4	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I would
5	anticipate that it would be. It just seems to
6	me that, although it is an interesting finding,
7	and one worth noting, I'm questioning whether it
8	is of enough significance in terms of result that
9	we should pursue it further. Is it really
10	something that would have a negative effect on
11	claimants if we said we'll accept that as an
12	artifact of this particular site?
13	MR. KATZ: Before we go on, just the
14	court reporter had asked who is speaking. That
15	was Scott Siebert speaking just before Wanda.
16	MR. SIEBERT: Oh, I'm sorry about
17	that. Yes, that was me.
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Hi. This is
19	David Richardson.
20	Just to argue the other side, I
21	think, aside from claimant-favorability, we
22	should have concerns about consistency,

transparency and logic. I find there's so many kind of curious parameters layered upon curious parameters already, that where we find one which is kind of exceptional and apparently sort of ad hoc or applied only in one case and not in others, I think it just makes the program more difficult to explain in a clear and coherent way why one group of workers is being treated one way and one group of workers is being treated a different way.

And so, I think it is not necessarily just claimant favorability. It is a principle of, as I said, fairness and transparency, that when we find things that should be cleaned up, they are cleaned up.

MEMBER MUNN: I agree. However, by the same token, we must recognize that each of our sites and each of our processes is unique in some respect. And certainly I don't think anyone would fail to argue that the processes at Paducah and Portsmouth did have their own unique signatures. And that if this is an artifact of

that -- and it seems very likely that it would be -- since it is speaking directly to the photon exposure, then I'm just questioning what benefit will come from our pursuing it.

MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean, historically, I think the argument has been that the external dosimetry in these settings is cleaner than in other settings.

MEMBER MUNN: Well, that is sometimes true, but, again, I think it depends on the project and what is transpiring at any given time at one of these sites. If you want it to be pursued, David, then just certainly I'm sure that you have the ability to see that that happens. I'm just questioning for our purposes here in this Subcommittee whether it achieves something for us to pursue it. And that is my only question.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, I mean, it is a concern when you have one set of rules for one facility and another set for another. I mean that consistency is important because,

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ultimately, we will be explaining to people in all sorts of facilities what was done and why it was done.

There is a part of me that feels like there is nothing to be gained by -- well, I shouldn't say. I would guess we could send it to the AWE Committee. I just don't feel like it is -- it is not going to have any impact here. And there is a part of me that would just say to them, why don't you do something consistent and that we don't change this, and we move on. Not the Procedures Committee, but what was it?

MR. KATZ: I'm sorry. It is the Gaseous Diffusion Plants Work Group.

But all I was saying is you don't need to refer it to them necessarily. I mean, for this one particular issue, you can just resolve it, get a resolution here. If you think it is a big deal for how things are going at the gaseous diffusion plants, this one in particular, then certainly refer it to that Work Group. But there is nothing wrong with just

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resolving it here at the Subcommittee, and, basically, resolving it by getting a final disposition from NIOSH as to what they are going to do, how they are going to deal with this.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. That is, asking NIOSH to do this in the future. That is, not to use a dosimeter correction for missed doses.

MR. KATZ: Well, unless there's a basis for it, I guess.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. KATZ: But I guess it is for NIOSH to finally report out what they want to do with this issue. So I'm just saying there's no reason to kick the can over to the Gaseous Diffusion Plants for this one limited matter. And it has this issue that David Richardson has just raised, that it is treating one group differently than other groups possibly. But, anyway, let's get a final disposition from NIOSH on this and go from there.

MEMBER MUNN: In fact, we already

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looked at these things in the past. Otherwise, there would not be different correction factors for different years. So, they have clearly taken into consideration the activities that were under way at any given time in these plants. But I guess what I am trying to say is it looks to me as though this has been -- this is not a new issue for them. They have obviously looked at this in the process of putting together this TBD and certainly in the process of doing the individual calculations that they have done.

So I'm still at a loss to see what additional information can be provided to them, and I do take issue with the idea that consistency is anything other than a hobgoblin when we really and truly recognize that the difference in activities among these sites — there is a reason why we have different sites.

So I guess I can see the arguments that are being made, but I can also see the validity of my own argument here. And my only

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question that I'm posing is whether this is worthy of the time and effort of continuing to pursue it further than we have. We have identified it is claimant-favorable and we have identified that the issue has been pursued philosophically because there is a difference in correction factors from one time period to another. Sothat being the case, I'm unsure as to how pursuing it further would be beneficial other than the superficial argument that we, then, would be consistent across all sites, despite the fact of their variability.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, I don't know enough about the derivation of the correction factors to feel comfortable in responding to your argument. Your argument is that, because the correction factors vary by year, that this issue has been taken into account, if you will.

MEMBER MUNN: It has been taken into account. Whether it is taken into account to the satisfaction of the people who are now

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1	overviewing it is a different question. I'm
2	arguing that
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
4	MEMBER MUNN: there obviously
5	has been
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And I just
7	don't feel, I just don't know enough about those
8	correction factors, and I don't feel comfortable
9	in passing on that. I suppose if NIOSH came back
10	and said, this is the way we're doing it or this
11	is why we included the correction factor here,
12	but didn't include it in other facilities, I
13	would feel more comfortable.
14	But part of it is my ignorance about
15	how the correction factors were derived and what
16	those
17	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it is clearly
18	odd that they applied the missed dose. That in
19	itself is odd.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
21	MEMBER MUNN: But that doesn't
22	change my initial concern over whether it is of
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value, what the end result of pursuing it would get for us or for others, including the claimants.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MEMBER MUNN: But if we choose to pursue it, that's our prerogative certainly.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, what do others think on the line? Mark? John? Brad?

MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, this is Brad.

You know, this may come as a shock;
I agree with Wanda in one aspect there. And the
aspect is that each one of these sites is unique,
and each one of them is going to have their own
unique correction factor, be it the type of badge
that was used, whatever else like that. I do
agree that each one of these is going to be
different.

But I also agree with David Richardson that we need to make sure that this is transparent enough and that we can actually

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explain what we are doing with this.

So for me, you know, it is kind of an interesting situation. I think that the Work Group is doing a good job, but maybe they have actually addressed this issue. I don't know anybody on those. Well, Phil.

But I think there are two ways we could do this. We could address it best for our needs, for the dose reconstruction side of this, but also assure that the Work Group understands what our issue is with it and make sure that it has been addressed. That is just my opinion.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. KATZ: This is Ted.

I'm just trying to help you with procedure here. Why don't you just ask, whatever it is that you want to know that you don't know at this point from NIOSH, why don't you clearly ask that of NIOSH and get that response. And then you can consider whether they have put to bed the issue or whether you have continuing concerns. And then you can move on

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But I think NIOSH needs just a clear request, what it is you want to know that you don't already know because that is the matter in hand.

MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.

If I could jump in for just a second?

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Please.

MR. STIVER: I agree with Ted. I mean, we don't really know what the significance is until we see the response. To me, it is not really an issue of what correction factors are applicable to which sites. I mean, we know there was different dosimetry at different sites in different years and different periods of time. The question is, it just seems like, as David Richardson said, it is a question of logic and consistency. Why are we applying a dosimeter correction factor to missed dose at this particular site and nowhere else?

And we just get that response from NIOSH. And if it makes sense and it is

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reasonable, then it is the end of the story. not, then it might be worth pursuing. MS. BEHLING: This is Excuse me. Kathy Behling from SC&A. Let me also, not to add confusion here, but let me ask a question. Missed dose is based on a dosimeter. And so, I don't see there being a problem with applying the appropriate correction factors for missed dose since missed 10 dose is based on a dosimeter reading. Kathy, I agree. 11 MEMBER POSTON: am just kind of curious as to why it has only been 12 13 found at this site and nowhere else. 14 MS. BEHLING: Yes. In fact, I think just the opposite. Those sites that they 15 are not applying a correction factor to the 16 missed dose, they should be. I don't know. 17 That's a whole other discussion. 18 19 MEMBER CLAWSON: Thanks, Kathy. Now 20 I guess that kind of brings up the other part of it, but, yes, I agree with you, John. We need 21 22 to have NIOSH respond to this. This is Brad.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So, Scott or
2	Grady, might we suggest that you bring this back
3	to our next meeting?
4	MR. SIEBERT: It sounds like you are
5	suggesting that, actually.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
7	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, we will.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
9	Alright. Well, then, that resolves it, this
10	issue, for the moment.
11	I don't think we're going to spend
12	a long time. The next meeting should resolve it
13	one way or the other. Because there's merit to
14	both positions, it is a question of what are you
15	going to do and what's logical and what's
16	sensible.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: And as what Kathy
18	just stated, too, because I think this is part
19	of the root of the problem, too, is that if you
20	are doing it at this site, what is different from
21	the other sites?

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

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So,

Okay.

1	this will be a report from NIOSH to our next
2	meeting. And so, for the moment, this is not
3	resolved.
4	And I think we can go on. We have
5	10 minutes or so. I don't know. Do you want to
6	go on 273.3?
7	MR. FARVER: This is Doug. Yes, we
8	can get this wrapped up pretty quick.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, let's
10	do it then.
11	MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.
12	Excuse me for interrupting.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure.
14	MR. STIVER: I just wanted to bring
15	up kind of a procedural thing. At noon SC&A is
16	having a kind of internal state-of-the-union
17	talk, a lunch meeting. And so, if we could break
18	at noon, that would work out really well for our
19	team.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
21	MR. STIVER: Okay. Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.

2	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is 273.3.
3	NIOSH did not account for all the occupational
4	medical doses.
5	Okay. The employee had several
6	x-rays in the records from 1975 through 1983, and
7	then, another one in 1993. When we reviewed the
8	IREP table, there were no x-ray doses listed for
9	1993, which is what prompted the finding that
10	they missed a dose for 1993.
11	Well, as it turns out and it is
12	a very good response the dose that would have
13	been assigned for 1993 was much less than a
14	millirem and, therefore, was not included in the
15	IREP sheets.
16	Now, in the past I have seen doses
17	less than a millirem included in the IREP sheets.
18	They will show up as zero when you look at them.
19	But, then, if you click on the cell, you can
20	actually see what the number is.
21	That's correct, right, Scott? I
22	mean, you will see numbers? Even though it

We will do that. It's 11:52. Let's go.

1	appears to be a zero, it will actually have the
2	real number?
3	MR. SIEBERT: That is correct.
4	MR. FARVER: Okay.
5	MR. SIEBERT: There are times that
6	those are left in; that is correct.
7	MR. FARVER: Yes, and in this case
8	those were not left in. And there can be
9	different reasons for that, I know. Sometimes
10	if they do a cut-and-paste in, then they would
11	just not include those. So, there are reasons
12	why it would not be included.
13	But the bottom line is, it was less
14	than a millirem. It didn't need to be there.
15	It caused some confusion on our part, just
16	because we just didn't see the 1993 year with a
17	zero or a very small number next to it.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
19	MR. FARVER: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: This appears
21	to be technical because the partial dose
22	reconstruction gave a PoC greater than 50

1	percent. So, if we had put it in at 0.0794, it
2	would have raised it a little bit, but it is
3	already above 50 percent and, presumably, it was
4	compensated.
5	So, I don't see any reason I'm not
6	quite sure whether this shouldn't have been an
7	observation.
8	MR. FARVER: Oh, well, David, this
9	is Doug.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes?
11	MR. FARVER: At the time we looked
12	at this case, it was not a compensated case.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Ah.
14	MR. FARVER: It was at 46 percent.
15	The case was reworked. I think there was an
16	additional cancer or so, and the case got
17	reworked. And then, it was over 50 percent.
18	But, when we looked at it, it was
19	still less than 50 percent, and we didn't see
20	that there was no indication that they did a
21	calculation for it.

KOTELCHUCK:

CHAIRMAN

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see.

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1	Well, that's fair enough. But it is now
2	resolved?
3	MR. FARVER: It is resolved.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So, I don't
5	think there's anything that the Committee needs
6	to well, let the Committee I'm one
7	Committee member. I don't see that we need to
8	do anything further, and we can just close it.
9	Other Members may have other thoughts.
10	MEMBER MUNN: I have no objection to
11	closing it. It seems logical. What else can we
12	do?
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, this is
15	Brad. I just have one question for Doug. Have
16	we seen this in any of the other cases that we
17	have looked at, Doug?
18	MR. FARVER: This is Doug.
19	We have seen, like I had mentioned,
20	sometimes they will not include a dose that is
21	less than a millirem in their calculations or in
22	the IREP table, but many times they do. And I

think a lot of it comes down to how they do their calculations because I know sometimes they will cut and paste from one worksheet into another.

And I believe sometimes they just don't include them.

MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. I can speak to that. It is not just willy-nilly. We can leave out anything that is less than 1 millirem. I mean, that has been an accepted process since the beginning of the project.

But, in order to ensure or reduce the number of, as we know, QA errors that we discussed before, if a tool automatically calculates something that is less than 1 millirem, generally speaking, we won't have the dose reconstructor go in and physically remove those because that is an individual going in and making changes that really don't affect the claim, but have the opportunity to introduce errors in cutting and pasting and things of the sort.

So, generally speaking, we will

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leave the information in unless there is a reason for us to take it out, such as in this case, the medical x-ray values don't come directly out of a tool. They were hand-entered by the dose reconstructor. So, when there was less than 1 millirem, they did not put those less-than-1-millirem values in. Does that make sense?

MR. FARVER: I agree with you 100 percent, Scott, and we probably shouldn't write that down.

But, yes, that is what we have seen.

And I would have suspected that, like you said,
this was done from a hand calculation because
that is the type of thing we will see, where it
is not always included in the IREP table when
they do the calculations by hand. But, when it
is done by the tool, they are left in and we will
see the low numbers. So, I agree with you
completely.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. That seems like a reasonable procedure, and that has

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1	always been done.
2	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, it is
3	reasonable.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So, nothing
5	new.
6	MR. FARVER: To answer Brad's
7	question, that is the type of we will see it,
8	like Scott said, when they do their hand
9	calculations and when it is not done by the tool.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: I understand.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. FARVER: Okay.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
15	Close, folks?
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: Close.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Close.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Closed. It
19	is 11:59. Shall we take a break now until one
20	o'clock? One o'clock, Eastern time.
21	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay, folks,

1	see you back at one o'clock Eastern.
2	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
4	Eastern Daylight. Bye-bye.
5	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
6	matter went off the record at 11:59 a.m. and
7	resumed at 1:01 p.m.)
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## A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N 1:01 p.m. So, I think we can just MR. KATZ: proceed from here. We are on Portsmouth. But, Dave, it's your agenda. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Right. We just finished 273.3 before. are ready to go for the next one, I assume 273.4. Okay. This is Doug. MR. FARVER: 10 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. 11 MR. FARVER: Oh, 273.4, NIOSH needs to further address the types and number of 12 13 cancers. There were six confirmed cancers in 14 In the correspondence there seemed 15 this case. to be a lot of going back and forth to get the 16 correct pathology. And at one point it was 17 listed as a jaw. And then, it was changed to 18 another, you know, eyelid. So there is a lot of 19 20 confusion going back and forth, and that is what prompted this finding, just to make sure that 21

everybody was on the same page.

1	As you can see from the NIOSH
2	response, they were reviewed and verified; the
3	cancers are correct. As it turns out, there was
4	a later seventh cancer, and that is the cancer
5	that caused the PoC to go over 50 percent. The
6	case was reevaluated and it was compensated.
7	But there was just a lot of confusion in this
8	matter about where the cancers were and what they
9	were. So we had a little confusion on our part.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, by both
11	NIOSH and SC&A, these were, if you will, unusual
12	cancer sites, but they were checked out from both
13	ends and confirmed. And in a sense, it was a
14	technical issue, yes?
15	MR. FARVER: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And it looks
17	like it should be closed.
18	MR. FARVER: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Any Board
20	Member comment?
21	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. I'm
22	sorry, I just want to clarify that there is

absolutely nothing wrong. The documentation was all there from the Department of Labor, and the final version that they sent us, which is what we used for the assessment, was correct.

MR. FARVER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Absolutely. I suspect this was done before August 2010, when this SC&A response was made. Am I right? No? Maybe not. I don't know when the SC&A response was originally written, but things came to a conclusion with agreement on both sides.

MR. KATZ: This is Ted. This is just an error on SC&A's side with respect to the finding. The finding wasn't warranted in this case, but that is all.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, yes.

Okay. It may have been more worthy of an observation. But whatever it was, it is settled now. And again, unless I hear something from one of the other Board Members, I would move to close.

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1	MR. FARVER: And, Dave, I would like
2	to point out that this probably would have been
3	better as an observation.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, yes.
5	Okay. Good. Closed.
6	Now Observation 1 on 273.
7	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug.
8	Observation 1 of 273, that's more of trying to
9	get our understanding of the guidance that is in
10	place than an observation. It was just, is this
11	correct, how the tool is being used? Has that
12	been outside the primary beam or, just because
13	of the area on the skin of the back of the neck,
14	is that outside the beam, or how is that
15	considered?
16	NIOSH gives a good explanation there
17	on how it was done. It was done correctly, and
18	it was not a finding. It was just trying to get
19	our understanding straight.
20	MEMBER MUNN: So, is the NIOSH
21	response satisfactory? It appears to be
22	MR. FARVER: Yes, yes.

1	MEMBER MUNN: So no further action
2	required. Closed.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
4	Current guidance supports the use. Okay. So
5	that is so noted.
6	Any other comments?
7	(No response.)
8	Okay. 326.1, we are starting on
9	Portsmouth.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay, 326.1.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Excuse me.
12	Is this it may not be starting on Portsmouth.
13	We have been doing
14	MR. FARVER: Portsmouth.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: We have been
16	doing Portsmouth before. This is the next set.
17	We have been doing the 12th set of Portsmouth.
18	MR. FARVER: Right.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And now, we
20	are doing the 13th. Good.
21	MR. FARVER: This is actually going
22	to be our last Portsmouth case, and then we will

1	move into the Paducah cases.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.
3	MR. FARVER: 326, let's see, he
4	was[identifying information redacted],and
5	worked there from `53 through `94. Was
6	diagnosed with prostate cancer and bladder
7	cancer in `99. And the PoC was about 45 percent.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
9	MEMBER MUNN: That is a pretty fair
10	indication this is not a borderline case.
11	MR. FARVER: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
13	MR. FARVER: Sorry, I had to change
14	the phone there. The battery was dying on my
15	other phone.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
17	MR. FARVER: I'm back now. That is
18	the background behind it, and our finding was it
19	was based on where the person worked and the TBD.
20	We felt that, even though they were not monitored
21	for neutron dose, we felt they should have had
22	neutron dose assigned, based on the external TBD

1	and the work areas that were noted, X336, X330,
2	X333. And that is what prompted the finding.
3	Dose-wise, we have estimated it at
4	about 0.7 rem.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Not a bunch.
6	MR. FARVER: Not a bunch. As you
7	can see in NIOSH's response, the neutron dose
8	probably should have been assigned, but it would
9	not have changed the PoC. But it is one of those
10	things where, okay, it should have been; it
11	wasn't. Who missed it? Why was it missed?
12	And what can we do about that to make sure it is
13	not missed again, when maybe sometimes it does
14	matter?
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
16	MEMBER MUNN: So, it is a QA issue?
17	MR. FARVER: It is, and, honestly,
18	I am not sure how you correct it, but
19	MEMBER MUNN: I'm not, either.
20	MR. FARVER: all we can do is
21	identify it at this point. I don't know that we
22	can do anything else on this finding. I just

1	wanted to point that out. You know, it is
2	probably something that should have been caught
3	somewhere along the line.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Does this
5	mean that this person was not monitored for
6	neutron dose?
7	MR. FARVER: I believe not.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Because it
9	said, should be assigned.
10	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. That
11	is correct. They were not monitored.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. And it
13	should have been assigned. Well, that is a
14	major area of exposure, and 7/10ths of a rem is
15	not a small amount, a small dose.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Well, but when a
17	person is in the 20th percentile, then the
18	addition of that dose clearly will not make a
19	difference.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure.
21	MEMBER MUNN: That kind of
22	assessment is a question of whether to include

1	something else in a case that clearly it is not
2	compensable on the face of it, it sounds like a
3	judgment call. And as was pointed out, it
4	probably is not something that you can correct
5	because it would be a case-by-case view, it
6	appears.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, to me,
8	it is that neutron dose was ignored, both in the
9	field and in our process. And that, to me, is
10	the most significant issue.
11	MR. FARVER: This is Doug. I don't
12	think I would categorize this as a judgment call.
13	It was more, you determine the work locations,
14	and once you establish that, you go to your TBD.
15	And your TBD says, if it is this location, then
16	you assign neutron dose. It was more just not
17	following your TBD.
18	MR. STIVER: Doug, this is John.
19	This was also a best-estimate case, wasn't it?
20	I mean, looking at the PoC.
21	MR. FARVER: No, it is PoC less than

45 percent. So, I am sure that it is more of a

hybrid case. MR. STIVER: Yes. So it could have been an overestimate, in which case that was just overlooked or just made the decision not to include it. But I think that after you cross that threshold, then it is very small, 45.12, but that would trigger a more thorough review, and that might have been included. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It seems just 10 a broad category to miss, a broad category of That's what bothers me. 11 exposure. Well, I'm not sure what to say about 12 13 the QA process. 14 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Doug -- if I could, this is Dave. I just have a question for 15 Doug. 16 17 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. MEMBER RICHARDSON: You are saying 18 that this could have been a hybrid or not. Do 19 we know exactly for sure what this kind of was, 20 what this case was? They used a best estimate 21

or what?

MR. FARVER: Really, I don't really
know. Let's see, this was done in 2008. So
they were doing the hybrids back then. And
believe that, if it was less than 45 percent
they could go ahead and use some overestimating
or some efficiency techniques.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: But it was
over 45 percent.
MR. FARVER: 44.97.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, but it
started out as 45.12, right? And before this
oversight was identified
MR. FARVER: It started out at, it
should have been 44.97. Let me check that.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, it says
changed from 45.12 to 44.97.
MR. STIVER: That might be a typo
Because I think just look at the logic of it. By
adding a dose, you would have increased it to
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, I would
think it was a little bit strange.
MS. BEHLING: Not always this is

1	Kathy Behling when you are doing the Monte
2	Carlo.
3	MR. FARVER: I believe the original
4	one was the 44.97.
5	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. I
6	think I can clarify that.
7	This is because we have a process
8	that we are working through. When we initially
9	put this response together, we sent the initial
10	claim over to DCAS at 45.12 percent. They then
11	ran the 30 IREP runs with the 10,000 iterations
12	that they do when it is in the best-estimate
13	territory. And the final PoC actually was 44.97
14	percent in the original case, which is what Doug
15	is referring to and the SC&A report refers to.
16	So I really should have had that as
17	the first PoC as well. And there was no change
18	in PoC is the bottom line here.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, that's
20	clear.
21	MR. SIEBERT: But that does not
22	change the fact that we agree that the dose
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reconstructor and the peer reviewers should have noted that work location and should have assigned neutrons. We are not arguing that at all.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. FARVER: But to answer Brad's question whether this is a true best estimate or a hybrid, I am not sure.

MR. SIEBERT: I believe it actually was a best estimate, Brad.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. Well, I understand that. I am looking at it from the standpoint that we have these processes that we are supposed to follow. As NIOSH has said, he should have had the neutron dose assigned to him, and it wasn't. I guess, to me, that is the bottom of the issue. That is the whole issue right there.

And what have we done? I am sure that we have -- and this is to NIOSH -- I'm sure that they have put something in their workbooks. I know we have made numerous changes over the

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1	year to be able to correct things like this.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Given that
3	this is a sample, would/should anybody have gone
4	back and looked at other cases where there might
5	have been cases where the neutron dose was again
6	overlooked?
7	MR. STIVER: Dave, are you implying
8	that it would be a systematic problem in their
9	approach as opposed to just a missed QA-type
10	thing?
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, that is
12	the question.
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: Has NIOSH changed
14	anything in the process in the last two years to
15	be able to correct something like this, I guess
16	is where I'm coming from.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
18	MR. STIVER: This is John. I think
19	we are coming up against the same type of problem
20	we had with the Los Alamos QA issues. We have
21	identified a problem, but at this point what car
22	we really do about it?

I mean, once these sets are all completed and we do kind of an overview and look at trending and the different categories of findings, I think, once again, it would be kind of inconclusive to look at this in isolation from --

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Well, no, I mean, I agree. I am willing to wait until we are finished. I asked the question, has this been done. And maybe the answer is no. And that would have to rest, then, I guess, until we finish the set. And that is what I think I have heard, that other cases haven't been looked at. This will be put down as a QA Type E error. And we will continue on, right?

There is no question about what the outcome is, and that in terms of this particular case, it should be closed, right?

MR. STIVER: From the broader perspective, it is closed for this particular case, but it does raise the issue of QA in general.

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1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
2	MR. STIVER: And that is going to be
3	looked at in kind of more of a broader
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
5	Well, to the extent that the Subcommittee is
6	supposed to act, then it seems to me we ought to
7	act to close it and move on.
8	MR. SIEBERT: Maybe to make
9	everybody feel a little bit better I'm sorry
10	I have been so quiet; I was typing away, getting
11	information.
12	The new Portsmouth TBD does have
13	more explicit instructions on assigning neutron
14	dose.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
16	MR. SIEBERT: So, it is more clearly
17	defined for the dose reconstructors, in my
18	understanding, than it was at the time we did
19	these claims, this specific claim.
20	And I have also checked, and we have
21	assigned neutrons in the past many times. I
22	don't think it is, it is probably not systematic.

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1	I think it is just the dose reconstructor did not
2	catch the correct location in this dose
3	reconstruction.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, that's
5	good. And that means that something has already
6	been done in a systematic way in terms of the
7	instructions to the dose reconstructors. That
8	is positive and responsive. Good.
9	Let's go on, I believe.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay. The next case
11	is going to be Paducah, 232.1.
12	A little background on the Paducah
13	case, the individual worked there from `52
14	through `95.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Did you skip
16	some observations?
17	MR. FARVER: Oh, did I? I may have.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, there
19	was 326, Observation 1.
20	MR. FARVER: Oh, yes. Okay. We
21	will go back to 326, Observation 1. It has to
22	do with the missed dose correction factor that

1	we talked about earlier.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
3	MR. FARVER: Only this time we made
4	an observation because we had written it up
5	before as being a finding.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Ah, right.
7	Okay.
8	MR. FARVER: So we are trying to
9	eliminate some findings by writing
L O	observations.
L1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. Very
L2	good. Okay. In this case, you did both.
L 3	MR. FARVER: Yes.
L 4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
L5	Okay. Let's move on.
L6	MR. FARVER: Okay.
L 7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And by the
L 8	way, when I, as Chair, to other Board Members,
L9	when I say, move on, I am always open to somebody
20	saying, wait a minute, I have a thought or
21	concern. So, that is not an order if any Board
22	Member says wait a minute Okay?

1	All right, the 10th set, Paducah,
2	232.1.
3	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug.
4	The background on the case, he worked there from
5	1952 through 1995. Was diagnosed with, it looks
6	like, two skin cancers. Total dose was 25.5 and
7	22.5 rem to each location. And the PoC was over
8	50 percent. So, the case was compensated.
9	And the DR was done in 2007. So that
10	gives you a timeframe.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
12	MR. FARVER: And the first item here
13	has to do with the inappropriate procedure used
14	to determine the medical dose. And in our
15	review, we go through and say you have picked the
16	wrong number, used the wrong year. For the '73
17	doses, they used the '75 tabulated values, and
18	it is one of those cases.
19	And you can see NIOSH's response.
20	Yes, they did use the wrong one, the lower value,
21	and they also had the incorrect values for the
22	1970, beginning in 1970, for the left forehead.

The case was compensated. So it really doesn't affect this case. It's just a matter of another QA issue, how they got the wrong ones, why they used the wrong ones, and so forth.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. FARVER: And I don't know if this is a workbook or if this was something that was hand-calculated. I know a lot of times on the workbooks they will have all this input into the workbook, so that the dose reconstructor doesn't even have to enter the values for the x-rays; it automatically calculates them. So, I don't know for this case. I would have to go back and track down the file. In any case, it is probably something that should have been caught.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So it is another QA error to be assigned, but the case is closed.

MR. FARVER: That is what I would suggest.

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CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: What do others think, Board Members, Subcommittee Members? MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. Т recommend that we close it. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. I, once again, was frantically typing, just to 9 verify. And there was no workbook at this time. 10 The workbook had not been created yet for Paducah. So this was hand calculations across 11 the board. So, that's why. There is one now. 12 13 So, this, presumably, would not be the same 14 issue. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: All right. 15 That's good. Then let's close and move on. 16 MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug. 17 Observation 1 from 232. Oh, okay. NIOSH 18 assigned the photon dose of 32 millirem for '91 19 and '94. We could not locate those doses in the 20 records. And I do remember looking at this now, 21

and there is no workbook.

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These were hand

1	calculations. And I don't know where they got
2	the 32 from. It was just not in the records, and
3	there was nothing in the files to tell where that
4	number came from.
5	And I believe NIOSH agrees they
6	couldn't find it either in the records. And it
7	was assumed just to be an error on the dose
8	reconstructor's part.
9	MR. STIVER: So, it is an
10	observation, not a finding?
11	MR. FARVER: It is. Looking back
12	on it now, I probably would have made it a
13	finding, but I think we didn't because it was
14	claimant-favorable at that time. That is why we
15	didn't do it. I probably would have made it a
16	finding, just to address the QA aspect.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
18	MR. STIVER: So will it enter the
19	tally in this next summary, in the report, when
20	we would tally up QA issues?
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No.
22	MR. FARVER: Probably not, because

1	unless we can make it a finding somehow, we would
2	have to add a
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: You know,
4	once this is assigned, you can't change it,
5	right? Or can you?
6	MR. FARVER: Oh, I could probably go
7	back and modify a report.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, you
9	would have to do that.
10	MR. KATZ: No. Excuse me. This is
11	Ted. I mean, these cases come to the Dose
12	Reconstruction Subcommittee for their final
13	disposition. So, really, it is up to the
14	Subcommittee to decide whether something should
15	or shouldn't be a finding. And you can do it
16	here, and SC&A doesn't have to revise their
17	report for that. It just needs to be recorded
18	finally.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
20	Okay.
21	MR. KATZ: So Dave Richardson was
22	asking. If you think that this actually should
	1

have been a finding, then, by all means, that is what you should record it as.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sounds to me

as if it should have been a finding. What do other people think?

MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, it should have been a finding. Remember -- I agree with what Ted just said -- SC&A does an initial report and they bring it to us. And I think there are several times that we have changed it from an observation to a finding.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Well, this seems to be an appropriate case. We just finished one that was a finding that should have been an observation. But I'm not going to go back. I didn't know if we had the power to do it. Since we have the power to do it, let's just take 232 and make a finding out of it. Decide.

And for that, since we are making a change in this record, I want to make sure that all agree. I agree. Brad, you said you agreed?

MEMBER CLAWSON: That is correct.

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1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Wanda?
2	John? Dave?
3	MEMBER POSTON: John agrees.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Dave?
5	Wanda?
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: David
7	Richardson agrees.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
9	Wanda?
10	MEMBER MUNN: Well, I'm of two minds
11	on it, primarily because I don't see 32
12	millirems. I look at outcomes, and I am of two
13	minds.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
15	MEMBER MUNN: But, yes, it was an
16	error and should be addressed as one, yes.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. So,
18	that will be changed to a finding.
19	MEMBER RICHARDSON: S, one thing,
20	Wanda, is what I am imagining is, at some point,
21	as you said, we would like to summarize these
22	data. And if the story is a good news story,

then, you know, a number of types of errors, and maybe the overall rate of errors, has diminished over time. And so we would like to have a kind of accounting of those when they happen. And if this is the case that happened in the past and where it won't happen later, we would like to see those.

So, I guess, in order to be able to understand whether the things that have been implemented to reduce the rates of errors are occurring, we would like to be able to get a good count of these events.

MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug.

I will go and make that a finding and give it a finding number and appropriate Table 2 indicator/category. So, I will go ahead and take care of that. And then it will be a finding number.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, right.

And, David, you basically are suggesting that
let's just say let's not do this too often?

Could I take that as a conclusion? Or would you

1	say we shouldn't do it now?
2	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Oh, no, I think
3	we should do it.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Then
5	we will do it, Doug, as you said. We will do what
6	you said.
7	MR. FARVER: Okay. Now we are
8	going to keep this open? Do you want to close
9	it? Is there anything we can do to it other than
10	give it a number?
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, I think
12	we should close it.
13	MR. FARVER: Okay.
14	MS. BEHLING: Excuse me. This is
15	Kathy Behling. Shouldn't there be a category
16	assigned to this, so that it ultimately gets put
17	into a QA bin?
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Kathy, I
19	can't hear you.
20	MS. BEHLING: Okay. I'm just
21	asking, should this be assigned a category code,
22	so that it gets put into an appropriate bin,

1	ultimately?
2	MR. FARVER: Kathy, this is Doug.
3	I will take care of all that. I will give it a
4	Table 2 identifier and category and all that. I
5	will make it a finding, just like a normal one.
6	MS. BEHLING: Okay. And does that
7	also go for all of the previous findings that we
8	have been talking about? Because, at this
9	point, I didn't see category codes in that
10	column.
11	MR. FARVER: You know, I noticed
12	that, too, and I don't know why. But, yes, I
13	will have to have a category.
14	MS. BEHLING: Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good. Thank
16	you for pointing that out.
17	The 11th set for Paducah.
18	MR. FARVER: Okay, 251.1 is easy.
19	We can close that.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
21	MR. FARVER: I'm guessing that
22	somehow during our editing we eliminated a

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1	finding and just never got the renumbering
2	correct.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, okay.
4	So, we go to 251.2.
5	MR. FARVER: Okay. A little
6	background. Worked at Paducah from 1969
7	through 1980. Had three skin cancers.
8	Associate design engineer, weld inspector. The
9	PoC was 49.09. Okay.
10	And, oh, okay, 251.2, NIOSH did not
11	include dose from possible skin contaminations.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I thought we
13	said that was in the Procedures Committee.
14	MR. FARVER: It is. This looks
15	very similar to the one from Portsmouth.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
17	MR. FARVER: I believe at this time
18	is when we were writing this up as a finding
19	because there was still a lot of discussion about
20	that.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right, and
22	appropriate.

where there was nothing to show, like in the
records, where the person was deconned. And
then a skin contamination or a skin cancer
appeared at that location. So, there is nothing
in the DOE records to show.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I think we
have to hold if this is a case that's going
to the Procedures Committee, then we just have
to hold it in abeyance, right?
MR. FARVER: Well, no, I believe we
closed it, because it's already being addressed.
Now I will have to go back and find out our
wording.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: From where I
can see, I don't see on the screen I don't see
where it says closed.
MR. SIEBERT: I don't believe we put
in a recommendation on this, Doug.
MR. FARVER: Okay. I see, I see.
I don't know. It's a judgment call, but
MR. SIEBERT: It is similar enough

MR. FARVER: But this is a case

to the previous TC-99 question that we could probably use the same recommendation, don't you think? MS. GOGLIOTTI: The past one was compensated, though. That's the difference. MR. KATZ: This is Ted. I mean, I still think, irrespective of how the case comes out, I mean, you can close it here. I mean, we 8 will have the record of all the cases that fit 9 10 within this little box of these contamination cases. 11 And then when Procedures resolves 12 13 the matter, I mean, then, hopefully, you will have that done before it's time to write the 14 report to the Secretary. And so, for all of 15 these cases, you will have resolution from the 16 Board as to what it thinks is appropriate with 17 respect to these cases. And you can apply that, 18 19 then, to the block of them in your report to the 20 Secretary.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

this one.

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Including

1	MR. KATZ: Yeah, yeah. So, I think
2	you can close it here. You don't need to leave
3	it open, because there is nothing more for you
4	to do on this, except to hear what the
5	Board and you will certainly be a part of it
6	at the end of the road but what the Board
7	considers appropriate for handling these kinds
8	of cases.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. So,
10	you are saying the result in this case, one would
11	have to say, is uncertain, but the Committee
12	can't do anything about it?
13	MR. KATZ: Right. I mean, they are
14	not
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: We have no
16	role in deciding that.
17	MR. KATZ: individual cases on
18	the basis of the reviews. So your review of this
19	case is completed. You noted that there is an
20	issue. That issue will get resolved by, first,
21	the Procedures Subcommittee and, then by the
22	Board, once the Procedures Subcommittee

1	believes it has the right handle on it, right?
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And then they
3	will come back to this
4	MR. KATZ: It won't come back to
5	this Subcommittee, but it will come back for all
6	of these cases that you have in this bin when you
7	write your report. If the Board at the end of
8	the day decides that these aren't being handled
9	in the right way, that would be one of the things
10	that you cover in your report. At least that is
11	the way I would suggest.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
13	Comments, folks?
14	MS. BEHLING: This is Kathy
15	Behling. The only thing that I would suggest is
16	that you clearly mark somewhere in here that this
17	is going to either I don't know if this is up
18	to the Procedures Committee or if this is going
19	to the scientific overarching committee. But I
20	would make sure that that gets in this matrix
21	somewhere.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

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No,

Right.

1	this is in Procedures.
2	MR. FARVER: This is Doug. I will
3	go back. I thought we had this before where we
4	wrote in there where it was transferred to the
5	Procedures Committee.
6	MR. KATZ: We did.
7	MR. FARVER: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
9	MR. FARVER: I will go back and find
10	the wording and paste it in here.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
12	MR. FARVER: I don't know where it
13	is at right now, but I remember writing it.
14	MR. KATZ: Yes, that is correct.
15	This is Ted. And that's fine. That is the way
16	to
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
18	That's good. That will make it clearer when we
19	go back over the record.
20	MR. FARVER: Wasn't it last meeting
21	we talked about this?
22	MR. KATZ: I believe so, Doug.

1	MR. FARVER: Okay. I will go back
2	and check those matrices.
3	MR. KATZ: Right. Because, in
4	fact, I know so, because I sent a memo out once
5	I got the transcript of this last meeting, your
6	last meeting, to the Procedures Subcommittee,
7	giving them this issue.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That's
9	right.
10	MR. KATZ: Because of the
11	discussion.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
13	MEMBER MUNN: Correct.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Yes,
15	that's right. I'm reminded of it because you
16	cc'ed me on that, as appropriate.
17	MR. FARVER: I will check the August
18	7th matrices that we did. And I will put in the
19	appropriate wording.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay, good.
21	So, that will be closed with that wording.
22	And we are ready to go on to 251.3.

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1	MR. FARVER: Yes, there is one
2	observation, one 251 observation, Observation
3	1. It refers to the OCAS-IG-001. They have a
4	method in there about determining the median
5	number of zeroes. And in this case, it came up
6	to two-and-a-half zeroes for missed dose, for
7	determining missed dose.
8	And the observation is, well, gee,
9	you could have just upped it to three zeroes.
10	Okay?
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Doug, this is
13	Brad. Is everybody else's screen showing
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Blank?
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: Seeing nothing,
16	yeah.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Mine went blank, too,
18	Brad.
19	MR. FARVER: Yes, that just
20	happened. Hang on a second.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: I wanted to make

1	sure I wasn't the only one with a blank look.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Well, we can never
4	tell. We can never tell. There's no way.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: There we are.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. FARVER: Okay. So, the
8	difference in dose is 11.5 millirem, which is
9	half a zero, basically.
10	I don't know. They followed their
11	procedure. I guess that's why it wasn't a
12	finding. It was just an observation saying, you
13	know, there is no such thing as two-and-a-half
14	zeroes.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
16	MR. FARVER: I don't know. There's
17	really no action required or anything.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, yeah.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Close it and move on.
20	It's just an observation.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Nothing to be done.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
2	MR. FARVER: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Twelfth set.
4	MR. FARVER: Close out a couple of
5	windows. Case 2, tab 270. And worked at
6	Paducah for eight months in 1952 as a truck
7	driver and welder. Was diagnosed with lung
8	cancer in `81. The PoC was over 50 percent, and
9	the dose reconstruction was done in March of 2006
10	as an underestimate. Okay.
11	So, we move into the finding.
12	Incorrect date of cancer diagnosis.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And that's a
14	type?
15	MR. FARVER: Let me find the
16	finding. Incorrect date of cancer diagnosis.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Isn't this is a
18	clerical error that doesn't affect outcome?
19	MR. FARVER: It doesn't affect
20	outcome. I mean, that's
21	MEMBER MUNN: It's a clerical error
22	if it doesn't affect outcome.

1	MR. FARVER: Yeah. It was another
2	confusing issue with different letters that were
3	in the case file giving different dates. One
4	said '79 and others said '81.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: The death
6	certificate gave a date of diagnosis?
7	MR. SIEBERT: Well, this is Scott.
8	The death certificate gave a general timeframe
9	prior to death, like 18 months or whatever. I
10	don't know the number off the top of my head.
11	And that is what the initial number the
12	number was to subtract to get the date.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
14	MR. SIEBERT: And this is one where
15	DOL actually did go back and forth discussing it.
16	They made their final decision, and that's what
17	we assessed it on. Even though we knew it could
18	be different, once it was compensable, there was
19	no point in even going back to DOL to change
20	anything.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, I agree.
22	Just when I see a number like that coming off a

1	death certificate, I just consider that kind of
2	data on a death certificate unreliable.
3	But since it was over 50 percent, and
4	had the correct date been put in, it would still
5	remain over 50 percent, then there is nothing to
6	decide. I mean, I think the case should be
7	closed.
8	MR. FARVER: Correct. They used an
9	earlier date.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah.
11	MS. BEHLING: This is Kathy
12	Behling. Can I just ask a quick question for
13	clarification, maybe from Scott?
14	So, am I hearing you say that if you
15	did go into the records and you determined that
16	perhaps DOL assigned an incorrect cancer date,
17	you would go back to DOL and ask them about that,
18	you know, ask them to clarify that that is the
19	correct date of diagnosis?
20	MR. SIEBERT: Yes. If we have in
21	the document something clear for us to point at,
22	we will ask for clarification, yes.

1	MS. BEHLING: Okay. Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good. So, I
3	am going to say case closed. Any further
4	Committee comments?
5	Okay. Hearing none
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. I
7	am good with proceeding ahead with that date.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good. Okay.
9	Hearing no disagreement, we go on. It's closed.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug.
11	270.2, "Incorrect calculation of total uranium
12	intake."
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Are other
14	folks having the program jump out of Live
15	Meeting?
16	MEMBER MUNN: I have had a couple of
17	incidents with that, but not as bad as it used
18	to be.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It's quite
20	frequent.
21	MR. FARVER: Okay. This should
22	have been just a matter of pulling a number off

of a table in the TBD of so many becquerels per day intake, and then multiplying it by the X amount of days that the employee worked there.

We came up with a little different number than NIOSH did. And so that is what prompted the finding.

And to give you some idea of the difference in the total becquerels, I think we came up with about 7,828 becquerels, and they came up with 7,203 becquerels. So, you're off by -- what's that -- 600 becquerels. I mean, that was the difference, and we just couldn't understand why we came up with such a different value.

And the worksheet was not included to show what the basis for the calculation was. It looks like they used 140 days instead of the 213 days, and it didn't matter because it was still a compensated case. It was just unclear about what the reasoning was.

And like I said, this case was back from 2006, and they are getting much better at

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1	including this information in these more recent
2	cases. So, I'm not sure there is anything we can
3	do about this, Scott, unless you have anything
4	to add?
5	MR. SIEBERT: No, I agree
6	wholeheartedly that that spreadsheet should
7	have been in there to clearly define what the
8	assumptions were.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. So,
10	it seems like it should be closed.
11	MR. FARVER: Okay.
12	MEMBER MUNN: Agreed.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Go
14	on.
15	MR. FARVER: Okay, 270.3. This is
16	another one where it was unclear what the basis
17	was for assigning tech-99 and thorium-230.
18	You can see a lot of this comes down
19	to that the calculational spreadsheets weren't
20	there. So the dose reviewer has to go through
21	and try to go back to the TBD and determine how
22	they came up with their different values.

1	And I believe that, even in our
2	report, we refer to a column 2, or column 3, of
3	a Table 5.2. And I think the value that they
4	really meant was column 2 because that works out
5	to be the ratio that he was referring to. And
6	the ratio that he looked at of thorium-230 to
7	uranium-234 was .25. And the one in Rev 00 came
8	out to be .027. It was off by a factor of 10,
9	which prompts the finding.
10	Okay. That's the background of the
11	finding. We just didn't really understand
12	where the numbers came from.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And since it
14	goes back a way I mean, is there any response
15	that can be given or should be given by NIOSH or
16	ORAU?
17	MR. FARVER: Well, on the one hand,
18	I can say the case was compensated.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
20	MR. FARVER: And I'm not sure that
21	NIOSH can go back and say exactly why the numbers
22	there were used.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. So,
2	it seems to me that it is something that isn't
3	going to happen again, right? It's been
4	resolved because we have a workbook?
5	MR. FARVER: I don't know. Scott,
6	any input on that?
7	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, this
8	information, this would not be done in the dose
9	reconstructor's own calculational spreadsheet
10	anymore. There's tools for applying these
11	types of things which did not exist consistently
12	back in 2006. So, yes, it would not occur at
13	this point.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I
15	think that resolves it. I mean, that
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Hey, Dave, this is
17	Mark Griffon.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Mark,
19	welcome back.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yeah, I was off for
21	a little while.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: I came back about
2	10-15 minutes ago.
3	But on this one and the last case,
4	I don't disagree with the fact that the worksheet
5	should have been in the file and now we have
6	already resolved that. The question I would
7	have is, on both of those, should NIOSH provide
8	the worksheet and resolve these calculational
9	differences? Or are they so trivial that we are
10	willing to overlook them? I didn't quite follow
11	that. I mean, I think we should maybe still
12	follow through on that.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, this
14	one is compensated.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. This one's
16	compensated, yeah.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And I think
18	the previous one was. I can't see it. Wasn't
19	the previous one compensated, folks?
20	MR. FARVER: Well, the finding was.
21	I mean, it was the same case.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, okay.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Alright. If it is
4	compensated, that's fine. I didn't catch that.
5	I'm sorry.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
7	MR. FARVER: And NIOSH can go back
8	and if those spreadsheets even exist now. I
9	mean, they do in current cases, but at that time
10	I am not sure they did exist.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. I
12	mean the question was raised, essentially,
13	shouldn't one go back and do a workbook on it now,
14	you know, do it again? But, given that it is
15	compensated, there is no point to that.
16	MR. FARVER: Correct.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I think we
18	just close it.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: And also, just to
20	understand, if it's something a problem that
21	could be carried through to other cases, I mean,
22	I know this is

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, sure.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure. I
4	don't know. I guess there's too much work ahead
5	that has to be done for other cases.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: I will defer to the
7	Chair on this.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
9	Alright. But thanks for the input on that.
10	Observation 270
11	MR. FARVER: Okay, this is Doug
12	again. "Overall strategy for internal dose
13	minimization could be clarified." Agreed. We
14	had spreadsheets that weren't there. There was
15	just not a good explanation in the DR report.
16	Once again, in more recent cases
17	they are getting much better at putting in
18	explanations and including spreadsheets.
19	But, basically, that was our
20	observation, which was it was making it
21	difficult to figure out what was going on because
22	it wasn't well documented.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
2	MR. FARVER: And I don't think any
3	of us disagree with that.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
5	That's the consistent issue. But it ultimately
6	reflects the same issue we just were talking
7	about, right?
8	MR. FARVER: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. So, I
10	would go on.
11	MR. FARVER: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 271, no
13	findings. Okay.
14	MR. FARVER: No findings; just one
15	observation. It comes down to prorating the
16	doses. And they said it was four months for one
17	year and three months for another. Instead, we
18	found it was four months when they said it was
19	three months. So, you're talking about small
20	differences. And I will have to look to see if
21	this was a compensated case or not.

(Pause.)

1	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. It
2	was not.
3	MR. FARVER: It was not. It was
4	close, 49.3 percent. Nine skin cancers. Wow.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: In other
6	words, in this case, though, the 1954 data was
7	calculated for four months when it should have
8	been only three.
9	MR. SIEBERT: Correct.
10	MR. FARVER: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So, the
12	effect of correcting it would be to reduce it
13	was close, but it would still reduce the PoC?
14	MR. FARVER: Yes. And that is why
15	it was made an observation and not a finding,
16	because it was claimant-favorable.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Is
18	that a quality assurance
19	MR. FARVER: I don't know. I'm
20	thinking that they didn't have the workbooks
21	back then, and that probably it wouldn't happen
22	again today like that.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah. Yeah.
2	MR. FARVER: This is also an
3	older
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I hope so.
5	MR. FARVER: This was done in April
6	of 2008. And I don't know if they had Paducah
7	workbooks then or not.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Could
9	anybody say? Was there a workbook or when did
10	the workbook come?
11	MR. SIEBERT: I am looking here.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure. I
13	suspected you were.
13 14	suspected you were.  MR. FARVER: And while he is
14	MR. FARVER: And while he is looking, we can go on to Observation 2, which
14 15	MR. FARVER: And while he is looking, we can go on to Observation 2, which
14 15 16	MR. FARVER: And while he is looking, we can go on to Observation 2, which just talks about the electron dose, the same
14 15 16 17	MR. FARVER: And while he is looking, we can go on to Observation 2, which just talks about the electron dose, the same issue.
14 15 16 17	MR. FARVER: And while he is looking, we can go on to Observation 2, which just talks about the electron dose, the same issue.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
14 15 16 17 18	MR. FARVER: And while he is looking, we can go on to Observation 2, which just talks about the electron dose, the same issue.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.  MR. FARVER: And once again, that

1	and, again, reduce PoC?
2	MR. FARVER: Correct.
3	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. There
4	was not a Paducah workbook at that point.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
6	MR. FARVER: But, Scott, there is
7	one now?
8	MR. SIEBERT: I am verifying that is
9	the case, but I believe that is.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
11	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, there is a
12	Paducah workbook now.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Well,
14	it's an observation. It is so observed.
14 15	it's an observation. It is so observed.  The screen went blank.
15	The screen went blank.  MEMBER MUNN: Again.
15 16	The screen went blank.  MEMBER MUNN: Again.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: There we go.
15 16 17	The screen went blank.  MEMBER MUNN: Again.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: There we go.
15 16 17 18	The screen went blank.  MEMBER MUNN: Again.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: There we go.  MEMBER MUNN: There it is. Thank
15 16 17 18	The screen went blank.  MEMBER MUNN: Again.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: There we go.  MEMBER MUNN: There it is. Thank  you, whoever did what.

A little background: he worked at Paducah for three months in 1964. He was diagnosed with lung cancer in 1995. A PoC of just over 50 percent. Worked as a laborer and a painter and was not monitored for external or internal.

So we are going to be talking about coworker doses. So our first finding is: "Inappropriate coworker percentile used," would be the basis. "SC&A finds the use of the 95th percentile coworker dose to be inappropriate and excessive for the employee." So, we are saying that they overestimated it by using the 95th percentile.

We thought that the 50th percentile would have been more appropriate, based on OTIB-31, which states, "In general, the 50th percentile dose may be used as a best estimate of a worker's dose when professional judgment indicates the worker was likely exposed to intermittent low levels of radiation."

And they make a good point in their response, saying that it really doesn't matter

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1	because the internal dose is what is going to be
2	the driving force. You know, the total dose is
3	20.5 rem.
4	MEMBER MUNN: And it's all assigned
5	dose anyway, right?
6	MR. FARVER: Pardon?
7	MEMBER MUNN: It's all assigned
8	dose anyway?
9	MR. FARVER: It's all coworker
10	dose.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, right.
12	MR. FARVER: And the internal dose
13	component of that is 20.2 rem. So, the driving
14	dose was the coworker internal dose.
15	MEMBER MUNN: Well I certainly
16	agree with you that it appears to be an
17	overestimate. But it is a technical judgment
18	call.
19	MR. FARVER: Yes.
20	MEMBER MUNN: And it's now water
21	under the bridge, and we can't recall it because
22	it is compensated. And for the Subcommittee's

1	purposes, it appears to me that it is closed. We
2	have noted that it occurred.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Okay.
4	MR. FARVER: Okay. Let me get this
5	updated.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
7	MR. FARVER: Okay. The next one is
8	an observation. And they are referring to the
9	medical dose.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Are you
11	saying that that was the wrong medical dose data
12	that was given? It was given for the wrong plant
13	or calculated with the data from the wrong plant?
14	This is Paducah.
15	MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. What
16	happened is the values that are in the Paducah
17	TBD are rounded to the nearest millirem.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
19	MR. SIEBERT: And the numbers that
20	are in the tool are the actual fully-calculated
21	numbers which go beyond the 1 millirem.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.

1	MR. SIEBERT: So, the values are the
2	exact values that are calculated as opposed to
3	the specific truncated or rounded values that
4	are in the TBD.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
6	MR. SIEBERT: I mean,
7	realistically, they are the same number.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, rounded
9	off to the same number. Okay.
10	MEMBER MUNN: And it has now been
11	observed. No action necessary.
12	MR. FARVER: Scott, this is Doug.
13	Do they happen to be just the same as for the
14	Pinellas plant?
15	MR. SIEBERT: I believe I don't
16	have that in my response but I want to say in
17	the back of my mind I believe that is correct,
18	but I am not positive. That is entirely from my
19	memory.
20	MR. FARVER: I don't think that
21	would be too unusual because it is x-rays.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, if it had to do

1	with operation, I would say that doesn't make
2	sense, but
3	MR. FARVER: Right, but it
4	MEMBER MUNN: But a medical x-ray,
5	yes.
6	MR. FARVER: Alright. Okay.
7	MEMBER MUNN: It was probably the
8	same all over the complex, give or take a couple
9	of millirem.
10	MR. FARVER: Okay. That's why it
11	was just an observation.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright. So
13	observed. Results are credible.
14	MR. FARVER: Oh, you are going to
15	hate to hear this, but that's the end.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Aw.
17	MR. FARVER: I know. I know.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Now, Grady,
19	you sent something out this morning on Fernald.
20	And we have Set 9 still hanging, the two cases
21	from Set 9 from Huntington.
22	MR CALHOIN: Right Let me see

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Let's go
2	back. Folks, let's go to the two Huntington
3	cases then, and talk about them.
4	MR. CALHOUN: I might not have
5	anything on that. Hold on. Let me see what he
6	said.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
8	(Pause.)
9	MR. CALHOUN: Okay. Here's what
10	his response was: "The first one is from what we
11	discussed during DR Subcommittee meeting on
12	August 7th and presumably agreed to by SC&A and
13	the Subcommittee. I can write another
14	response. Do you want the long or the short
15	version?"
16	And then the second one was the
17	second one on the list concerns Finding No. 1.
18	"I doubt I can get sufficient response done
19	today."
20	So, we are not going to be able to
21	close them both out. So we might as well leave

them both open.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That sounds
2	fine.
3	MEMBER MUNN: And which two again,
4	the numbers?
5	MR. FARVER: 185.6 and 185.7.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Okay. So, it's all
7	185. Sorry.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
9	DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro. I
10	called in just specifically for Huntington to
11	see if I could help out.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay,
13	thanks.
14	DR. MAURO: In terms of our
15	understanding of where things are, I put
16	together a brief memo that I sent on to Doug
17	earlier. It reflects, I guess, my
18	understanding and Steve Marschke's
19	understanding, from SC&A, of where things are at
20	Huntington. I just want to make sure we are on
21	the same page, because you folks may have

responded and we didn't review it.

But where we are right now is that we had a number of findings. I don't want to take up too much of your time, but one of the big findings, that was really the most important one, had to do with the dust loading of nickel, where we felt that the way in which the protocol was being used underestimated the potential dust loading of nickel, which is important because it is directly related to the dust loading of uranium. And we refer to those as Issues 5 and 6.

It's my understanding that those issues are closed now. I just want to make sure everyone sees it the same way, because NIOSH explained at the last meeting that the time periods when the literature that we reviewed showed these relatively-high levels of dust loading really does not apply to the time period when the nickel barriers were being processed.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That's right, yes.

DR. MAURO: So, that was the big

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one. And I just want to make sure -
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That was

185.6.

DR. MAURO: Okay. Good. Because I don't actually have the numbering system in front of me that you folks are working with. And I call those issues 5 and 6. They were related.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

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DR. MAURO: And those are closed. But we do have a few that I have here that I see as being items that are still unresolved, nothing major. And I just wanted to make sure that everyone agrees that these are, in fact, the ones, as I understand them and Steve understands them. So I will be very brief.

There was Finding No. 1, which had to do with recycled uranium. The protocol in the Site Profile made certain assumptions regarding what fission products, and perhaps other activation products, might be present along with the uranium in these nickel barriers that were being processed. And we raised some

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1	question whether or not they missed any.
2	And my understanding, that the way
3	we left it is that NIOSH would look into that.
4	Am I correct that that is where we are right now?
5	Or has NIOSH already looked at it and resolved
6	it?
7	MR. CALHOUN: I think that that's
8	where we are at, John. I think that 185.7 here
9	has to do with radionuclides other than uranium.
10	DR. MAURO: Okay. Good.
11	MR. CALHOUN: This is Grady, by the
12	way.
13	DR. MAURO: Bear with me, I'll be
14	very brief. Good. The second one had to do
15	with the specific activity. Well, I think it
16	had to do with levels of enrichment perhaps
17	that is where it came in of the uranium that
18	was airborne. And we just raised the question
19	whether or not the right level was worked with.
20	Is that still an open issue that NIOSH is looking
21	at or has that been resolved?
22	MR. CALHOUN: It is not on this

1	matrix.
2	DR. MAURO: Okay. Well, maybe I
3	would just like to alert the Subcommittee that
4	it's my understanding that that one is still a
5	question. It was called, I think it was Finding
6	No. 2, where we raised some questions pertaining
7	to that, whether or not that was the appropriate
8	picocuries per milligram.
9	MR. STIVER: Hey, John, this is
10	Stiver.
11	DR. MAURO: Sure.
12	MR. STIVER: I think we may be
13	confusing the Attachment 3 from Set 8 with this
14	particular case.
15	DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. Very good.
16	Okay.
17	MR. STIVER: It's still relevant.
18	DR. MAURO: I'm confounding the
19	two. Okay. So, you know, the case and the
20	attachment are sort of connected at the hip, but
21	you're saying in this case that this particular

issue does not have applicability?

1	MR. STIVER: It doesn't necessarily
2	apply to this particular finding.
3	DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. Okay.
4	Well, those were the technical issues that were
5	still on our minds. There were other matters
6	relating to, you're right, not the case, but that
7	Attachment 3 that are what I would call more like
8	typo kind of issues.
9	But I just wanted to make sure we're
10	on the same page. And it sounds like that we
11	are. And thank you for bearing with me for a
12	moment.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure, sure.
14	MR. CALHOUN: Shall we go ahead and
15	close out 185.6 then?
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: We could.
17	MR. CALHOUN: And I'll just owe you
18	the next one, which is 185.7.
19	DR. MAURO: Yes. I mean, from my
20	perspective, that is what was on my mind.
21	And the answer is, yes, I think that
22	we have resolved the nickel dust loading issue,

1	but we haven't resolved yet the recycled uranium
2	issue.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Okay. So airborne
4	dust loading can come off of our plate.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Excellent.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Fine. Okay.
8	Then, we have one open on Set 9, and we will come
9	back to that next meeting, after our Board
10	meeting.
11	And I don't know what to say about
12	Fernald. Just this morning, Grady, you sent us
13	your comments about Fernald, right?
14	MR. CALHOUN: Right. Yes, Scott
15	put those together. Just to be clear, I am going
16	to be very quiet on this because I am conflicted
17	at Fernald. But I did send that information
18	from Scott to the group.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. But
20	there is not any point for the Committee to
21	consider this, for the Subcommittee to consider
22	this, until we get an SC&A response, right?

1	MR. FARVER: And I looked at them.
2	I do have responses.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. Yeah, this is
4	Ted. We actually sent these out on Friday, not
5	today.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I'm sorry.
7	MR. KATZ: So, great, if Doug is
8	ready to take any of them on, that's fine. We
9	can work through some of them.
10	MR. FARVER: Yes, I did them
11	yesterday.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Appreciate
13	that.
14	MR. FARVER: So we are ready to go
15	as soon as I find it.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
17	Good.
18	MR. FARVER: And, John, you can go
19	ahead and put the I believe I sent you the SC&A
20	responses with the Fernald.
21	MR. STIVER: I am trying to find
22	them. When were they sent?

1	MR. FARVER: This morning when I
2	sent you the other information.
3	MR. STIVER: Hang on. They're not
4	showing up.
5	MR. FARVER: Okay.
6	MR. STIVER: Just give me a minute
7	here. We have been having email issues here. I
8	think there is some sporadic collections of data
9	in those servers that aren't going through, and
10	I think this might have happened here.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
12	MR. STIVER: Let me see if I can find
13	it.
14	MR. FARVER: Yeah, this was sent to
15	your CDC account this morning, when I sent
16	you I don't know, I sent you some other things.
17	MR. STIVER: Hang on a second.
18	MEMBER MUNN: Interestingly, I have
19	three blank pages.
20	MR. STIVER: I found it. Never
21	mind. Just a minute. I've got to save it and
22	then open it up.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Mine starts on page
2	four. Odd.
3	MR. STIVER: Bear with me one moment
4	here.
5	MR. FARVER: I believe I took all
6	the references to Scott out of this, too.
7	MR. STIVER: Okay. It's loading
8	up, and I have to share it here.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
10	MR. STIVER: Here we go. Can
11	everybody see this?
12	MEMBER MUNN: So far, yeah.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: There it is.
14	MR. STIVER: 225.1.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
16	MR. STIVER: Okay.
17	MR. FARVER: Okay, 225.1, first
18	finding. "Inappropriate method used to
19	calculate unmonitored neutron dose."
20	A little background, the employee
21	worked at Fernald from [identifying information
22	redacted], `56 through [identifying information

redacted], of `57. So about six months. And was diagnosed with 11 basal cell carcinomas and a squamous cell carcinoma. So we've got 12 cancers, skin cancers. He was an electrician. The dose for each cancer was probably about 1.6 rem for each cancer site, and the total PoC was just under 44 percent.

The employee was monitored for external photon and electron exposure, and also some urine bioassays for the internal.

Just as a matter of note, for the internal dose, it's about a half a rem of that 1.5 rem. So you've got about a rem external, about a half a rem internal, to each cancer site. So just kind of keep that in perspective.

Okay. And the finding has to do with which NP ratio you use, whether you use it for low-enriched uranium or you used it for depleted uranium. And we believe that it was better to use the low-enriched uranium, anyway, based on guidance in the Technical Basis Document. Okay.

That's difficult. MEMBER MUNN: Based on the TBD, you said? MR. FARVER: Yes. MEMBER MUNN: The TBD telling you what about this case and this electrician? MR. FARVER: The TBD is saying that, since the uncertainty cannot be properly tracked without a detailed job history and material 8 tracking information, in order to simplify the 9 10 dose reconstruction, the low-enriched uranium neutron-to-photon ratio should be used. 11 assumption will tend to slightly overestimate 12 13 the actual neutron-to-photo ratio and considered 14 а reasonable, but necessary, claimant-favorable assumption, 15 given the limited data available. 16 Okay. 17 MEMBER MUNN: So I can understand the rationale for the original use of 18 19 depleted uranium, but the TBD says to use low-enriched. 20 MR. FARVER: And that's kind of what 21 22 generated our finding.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Yeah.
2	MR. FARVER: Okay. And our big
3	concern is, well, could this have happened
4	before? What's to prevent it from happening
5	again? You know, and even though it is really
6	just a small increase in the total PoC, that's
7	an increase of about 1.15 percent of the PoC, not
8	1.5 PoC points, but the increase is a
9	percent-and-a-half of the 43.91 number.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yeah, but the issue
11	really is, are you following the prescribed
12	guidance or not?
13	MR. FARVER: That's the big thing.
14	MEMBER MUNN: That's really the big
15	issue.
16	MR. FARVER: And how do we make sure
17	that it hasn't happened and isn't happening, and
18	things like that?
19	MEMBER MUNN: Yeah.
20	MR. FARVER: But, yes, that's the
21	big issue. And that's kind of where I left it
22	because I don't you know, what do we do? Do

1	we need to go back and look and see if a PER is
2	needed? Is there something in place now that
3	was not in place then that makes this an unlikely
4	event to happen again?
5	MR. CALHOUN: Doug, this is Grady.
6	MR. FARVER: Yes sir.
7	MR. CALHOUN: I just looked
8	back and I'm just speaking from an
9	administrative standpoint here. The Technical
10	Basis Document for external dose is Rev 0 and was
11	approved in 2004. The newest revision is in
12	process and is kind of hung up in the Work Group
13	for Fernald. So when that document comes out,
14	and if the doses go up, a PER will be completed.
15	MR. FARVER: Okay. Has the
16	guidance changed?
17	MR. CALHOUN: Not as far as I know,
18	but Scott might know that better than I do. The
19	TBD has not changed, unless this was approved
20	before '04, and I don't know when this DR was
21	approved. It's not in front of me.

MR. SIEBERT: No. At present, the

TBD has not changed. This was done in 2007. MR. FARVER: Right, but I mean has Is the quidance different it changed now? today? If this were to be done today, is there something so this error would not happen again? MR. CALHOUN: I can't tell you what the new guidance is on that, again, because I am not even privy to anything going on with Fernald dose reconstruction techniques. So I don't know that. I could check, or Scott could check and find out later, but I don't know that right And there is no new TBD. So my quess is no. Well, this is Scott. MR. SIEBERT: From the documentation point of view, this is not a systemic issue. This is a dose reconstructor selected the wrong neutron-to-photon ratio to use in this specific case. I don't see that as

MEMBER MUNN: That was the question

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a systematic issue unless you're saying that

people are consistently doing that, and we are

not aware of that being the case.

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I was going to ask. Do we have any indication
that this is anything other than a single data
choice issue? If it were previously seen or
eventually seen in kind of repetition, then it
wouldn't seem to although I understand the
concern, but I'm not sure whether doing a PER,
or what other action could be taken to ascertain
that it is or is not a repeatable kind of error
that we see. But it appears it would require
some kind of additional data mining to identify
whether this is a common error or whether it is
a singleton.
MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.

MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.

It seems like if there was an error that was recurring because of an ambiguity in the TBD, that that might then prompt a change. But if this is just a mistake that has arisen, I don't see that a PER would really be appropriate. I may be wrong.

MEMBER MUNN: It doesn't seem like it.

MR. STIVER: And correct me if I am.

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1	MEMBER MUNN: Not on the basis of a
2	single case that we see here. Agreed.
3	MR. CALHOUN: This is Grady again.
4	A PER is pretty much driven just by changes in
5	documented approaches to dose reconstruction.
6	So until that document comes out, and if the dose
7	comes up, we don't know if a PER will be required
8	or not.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Well, in this case, it
10	is very clear that their guidance existed at the
11	time that it was done, but it was not done in the
12	way the guidance prescribed. So, it looks like
13	I see no reason for us to believe that it is
14	anything other than a one-off error that should
15	be corrected.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Go ahead,
17	Brad.
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: Grady, you said
19	that this was held up, this new PER, or whatever,
20	was held up with the Fernald Work Group. I am
21	just wondering if there is something that I need

to be taking care of.

1	MR. CALHOUN: That's just my
2	understanding, Brad. I think that it's one of
3	those deals where everybody is discussing the
4	TBDs, because I think there is an SEC that is
5	pending there, and they may be waiting for all
6	those, for the SEC to become final before they
7	issue the TBDs. But I am not sure of that.
8	MR. SIEBERT: Grady, you are
9	correct. That is exactly what is going on.
10	MR. CALHOUN: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Clarify,
12	please.
13	MR. STIVER: This is John Stiver.
14	I might be able to add a little bit, too. I have
15	been involved in Fernald for a number of years
16	and the SECs have been decided at this point.
17	And now we are in a position to go back and look
18	at all these Site Profile issues that have kind
19	of been held on the back burner while the SECs
20	were being decided.
21	Now, having said that, I don't
22	believe that this particular issue was in play

at the time, although I don't know for sure. I do recall something about doing some work on -- some of our people have done this years ago, looking at the uranium, low-enriched uranium, and the neutron generation from the tetrafluoride.

So, at this point, we are going to have to wait until we can systematically go through those findings and resolve them before there will be any kind of a change, a potential change that might potentially result in a PER.

MEMBER MUNN: But it doesn't appear to me that there is any change appropriate. That's the whole question here. The issue is that someone did not follow the guidance that existed. The guidance doesn't need to change, does it? It exists. It was not followed appropriately. There was an error in this --

MR. FARVER: And, Wanda, I agree with you. I don't know that a PER is needed or not. I put that in there. I think you understand my concern. My concern is --

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1	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I do.
2	MR. FARVER: the guidance wasn't
3	followed. And how do we make sure that it
4	doesn't happen again? And that's all.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Yeah.
6	MR. FARVER: Okay. And I don't
7	have a good answer for the second part of that.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: Doug, I think this
9	is really going to fall back to the and, John,
10	you need to help me remember this, because we
11	have been kind of waiting, holding off going into
12	the Site Profiles for Fernald. And this is
13	something that maybe we need to be able to
14	address and look into a little bit deeper as a
15	Work Group.
16	MEMBER POSTON: Agreed, Brad. As
17	it relates to this particular case, I don't think
18	it's a PER issue, but there is kind of a larger
19	issue of addressing the Site Profile findings
20	for Fernald. That is something we are going to

MEMBER MUNN: You don't have a

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have to look at.

2	MR. KATZ: Wanda, there is
3	something wrong with your phone because you are
4	barely audible.
5	MEMBER POSTON: Yes, this is John.
6	I can't hear her at all.
7	MEMBER MUNN: What I asked was
8	MR. KATZ: Wanda, you're still
9	barely audible. Something is wrong with your
10	phone.
11	MEMBER MUNN: I'll change my phone.
12	MR. KATZ: And while she is doing
13	that, can I just ask a question? So, did I
14	understand this correctly? This is a QA issue
15	basically. Somebody didn't follow, right, the
16	procedure?
17	MR. FARVER: It's a QA issue, and
18	how do we prevent it from happening again? Is
19	there anything we can do? Is it a workbook,
20	something that is in the workbook? I don't
21	know. But, yes, a QA issue.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Can you hear me now?

workbook for Fernald?

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, Thank you. better. MEMBER MUNN: Okay. I was simply asking the question: do we have a workbook? MR. SIEBERT: Yes. Yes, there is. This is Scott. Yes, there is a workbook. It's just the dose reconstructor did not make the same decision as to work location, as SC&A pointed 8 out, and I tend to agree with SC&A's decision on 9 10 this, that the work location as everywhere is a better ratio, could have been used for the 11 enriched rather than the DU. So I still see this 12 as the dose reconstructor made a poor decision 13 as to location. 14 Okay. Because I was 15 MEMBER MUNN: seeing this as he had an oversight with respect 16 to the appropriate selection of the ratio, that 17 he chose the wrong ratio. But you are saying 18 that he or she chose the incorrect workplace 19 location. 20 Yes. But, regardless of how you look at 21

it, it is an error in selection criteria, not --

MR	. KATZ	: We]	ll, I	think	the
question tha	t was	being	asked,	is t	here
something that	t can be	done wi	th the	guidano	e to
avoid this jud	dgment e	error, i	f you w	ant to	call
it that? Or	is the g	guidance	as goo	d as it	can
be and it	is simp	oly just	t a Q	A prob	olem,
non-complianc	e with	the guid	lance?	Scott?	

MR. SIEBERT: I'm sorry, I'm also talking to the dose reconstructor off to the side who did this one, to try to get the thought process at the time as well.

Yeah, it's not a systematic issue. The individual is just looking that they selected a location as opposed to all locations, which would be the most claimant-favorable process for this electrician who did walk throughout the plant. So they are admitting that it was just a bad location decision while they were doing the claim.

MEMBER MUNN: No amount of instruction is going to change that or prevent it from happening again.

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MR. SIEBERT: Well, what prevents it again in this case, at least for this dose reconstructor, is they know about the issue and it's in their mind.

MEMBER MUNN: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So you don't think it is a matter of sending it back to the Fernald Committee?

MEMBER MUNN: There is nothing they can do. There's really nothing to be done here. You have a workbook. You have instructions. A choice was made that was an inappropriate choice. How are you going to change that? How can you prevent it from happening? One really can't.

MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. I beg to differ on that. On many of these, this is what we are here to look at, is how are we to be able to make these so that, basically, these errors aren't made again. I think this one has two folds on this, and part of this lays with me, as the Fernald Work Group Chair, that we've got

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a lot of Site Profile issues. We really haven't
dove into I think after the SEC has been put
in, and we take and address the areas, because
I believe that it may have somewhat changed from
the very beginning of this, and we may have to
be able to put something into place to be able
to make sure that the people like electricians,
or whatever, as they go throughout the site
or all the workers, because they went from one
side to the other that this selection won't
be made anymore. It will be all probably all
the not-depleted uranium; it would be all
slightly enriched.
And I think this is part of what our

And I think this is part of what our task is here, is to be able to try to make sure that when we find issues like this, how can we prevent these from happening again?

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So do I understand that that really suggests that maybe the workbook can be improved?

MEMBER CLAWSON: In my opinion, yes. Looking at something like this, yes.

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You know, we put an awful lot -- I'm sorry, though I don't know a lot of dose reconstructors or anything else like that, but this is where we get into like the 10-year review of professional judgment, or whatever else like this.

Some cases they are going to have to be able to make this, but in something like this I don't think that they should have to be put into the position, when we could improve this workbook so this wouldn't be a mistake that would happen again.

And I look at Fernald because Fernald has been out there on the books for a long time. We have sidestepped a lot of the Site Profile issues. And by maybe changing the Site Profile issues, this would not have been an issue.

But I disagree that this is something that we should just look past, that this is a one-time incident. I am a firm believer that we are handling a very small amount of these. If we see these issues, to me, they

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1	are a fairly significant issue. We should see
2	what we should do to be able to make it better
3	for the claimants, but also for the dose
4	reconstructor, that his guidance is more clear.
5	He or she should not be put into a
6	lot of these situations. They are going to have
7	to be in some, but where we can, we should be able
8	to do better.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Well,
10	now, Fernald has been decided to be an SEC? I'm
11	trying to remember from our last meeting. Or is
12	that coming up?
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: The Board has
14	submitted it up, and I believe that we are
15	waiting for Dr. Howard, or whoever, to be able
16	to respond back if they accept our
17	recommendation. I believe that's correct.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Fine.
19	We made the decision. Okay.
20	MEMBER POSTON: Yes, Dr. Melius
21	read it into the record of the Board

teleconference.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.

Pardon my short memory, but okay.

MS. BEHLING: This is Kathy Behling. Can I just interject some comments here, my opinion?

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure.

MS. BEHLING: Okay. One of the things that Scott just mentioned, and that I think is important and is correct in what he stated, in this particular case, yes, the dose perhaps should reconstructor have, definitely should have for claimant-favorability assumed that the individual worked throughout the plant.

The only thing I will make mention of -- and sometimes, if you have been through these dose reconstructions, you can understand how this type of thing can happen -- in some situations, when you are trying to determine certain external dose parameters, it's more claimant-favorable to go in and say, "Oh, we know he worked at plant 4" or "We know he worked at

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plant 6."

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So, as you are going through these dose reconstructions, you have maybe something of a little bit of a mindset that you said, okay, I'm going to assign him to this particular plant. And now you are coming to another parameter where it would be more claimant-favorable to say he worked throughout the plant.

So, in my judgment, I don't know how something like that could be put into a workbook. But what I do think is important is when NIOSH agrees with a finding that we have and feels that this was a judgment call, they should go back to that particular dose reconstructor, make them aware of that, and, as Scott just said, he just did that, and that dose reconstructor will now be more aware of thinking about that.

I can easily understand how something like this happens. I don't know how it gets put into a workbook. But I think, not only in this case, all cases or all findings where NIOSH does agree with us, it might be

important -- and I don't know if they do this routinely -- that they go back to that dose reconstructor and just say, "During this meeting this was decided. And so maybe when you are doing your judgment calls, keep this in mind."

Correct me if I'm wrong, Scott.

MR. SIEBERT: No, and you are correct. And the other thing I would point out is, normally, if the dose reconstructor is still working on the project, those are the people who give me the first responses on these, and then I go back and forth with them. So they are generally the people who are aware of this in the first place, when we get the responses, as well as if -- and this is something I know we have talked about in the past, but we have a process in place, when claims come back for re-work, if we have reviewed under the Subcommittee, that information flagged is and the dose reconstructor is notified to talk to me about any outstanding issues that we have found in the review, so that we can ensure it doesn't happen

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2	MR. KATZ: This is Ted. I just want
3	to thank Kathy. I mean, I think that insight is
4	immensely helpful in understanding this case.
5	So, thank you for bringing that detail to the
6	table.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
8	MS. BEHLING: You're welcome.
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Dave, this is
10	Brad.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Kathy, I do agree
13	with you with, but I do have a question for Scott,
14	then.
15	You have gone back to this dose
16	reconstructor and explained that. Is this the
17	only dose reconstructor that does this? Is his
18	whole thing just Fernald? Or is he doing other
19	sites, too?
20	MR. SIEBERT: Well, the individual
21	is doing other sites as well.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. See, so you
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again.

have come back and corrected it with this one, but could this come up with other dose reconstructors?

I guess I kind of looked at one of our processes that we have at my site that is called "lessons learned." And, you know, it goes out to all of us, so that we understand when somebody had a judgment problem or something else like that, so we can all learn from that mistake. Is there any way that that is portrayed to all the dose reconstructors?

MR. SIEBERT: I can say not on a one-by-one basis of all responses we deal with on the Subcommittee. But as soon as I see trends that are going on, I am making sure my group and Joel's group across the dose reconstructors, in our meetings that we have with them, very much like you are saying, a lesson learned, what have we seen.

It's very much like the way we handle peer review comments that are trending, we are seeing the same issues. And I know I gave a

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presentation to the Subcommittee last year about how we are trending those now and watching them more carefully. It's the same thing. When we are seeing trends, we do put that information out to all the dose reconstructors to ensure that they are aware of it. So, yeah, it is a very good question, 8 Brad, and we are doing that. 9 10 MEMBER CLAWSON: So, Scott, what 11 you are telling me is, even with some of the internal QA issues that you guys uncover 12 yourself, you are tracking that? And when you 13 14 start to see a trend, you are making sure that everybody is aware of this and to be able to look 15 at it? Is that a correct assumption? 16 MR. SIEBERT: Yes, that is correct. 17 MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. Thank you. 18 MS. LIN: Hi. This is Jenny. 19 20 think Ι might have missed part of conversation. I'm sorry, I'm going in and out 21

of the conference call today.

But I wasn't sure, are we talking about this one specific error that is associated with this claim? Because it seems to me that we are using this one observation to imply that all others have issues, all other claims have issues.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, I mean, that discussion has been going on all day.

I mean, the question is, when you see it, when you are doing a one percent sample and you are picking out and you find the problem, is this not indicative of another problem or is it a one-off?

MS. LIN: Right. So what would be the basis for you to say that this is an issue across all the claims that use the same Site Profiles or conducted by the same dose reconstructors?

So, I'm just trying to put these issues in perspective here. Because, obviously, if we are responding to public inquiries or letters to the Secretary, we need

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1	to be very clear about what is it that we are
2	seeing, right?
3	So, if this is a speculation that the
4	dose reconstructions has this serious error,
5	based on the one percent audits, then I think we
6	need to have more of a stronger basis to have that
7	conversation than just the speculation, right?
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I don't know
9	how to answer that. Part of it is I am not clear.
10	I'm waiting for somebody to suggest how we
11	resolve this, how we act on this.
12	MS. LIN: Right. So what I am
13	hearing is that ORAU is tracking trends of either
14	internal audits or issues brought to light by
15	this Subcommittee?
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
17	MS. LIN: So does ORAU have any
18	plans in terms of so it sounds to me that ORAU
19	is tracking, and then they will make adjustments
20	to their procedures or they will provide
21	guidance to dose reconstructors?
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: The latter.

MS. LIN: Yes. Okay.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Jenny, this is also Brad. One of the things, there are several contributing factors to this. The one thing we were looking at it is from the standpoint to make sure that there isn't something that we can put into place to make sure this doesn't happen again.

This is when Kathy also explained to us that, no matter what, it would be very hard to be able to put into this. And this is when Scott explained to me what they are doing internally when they see an issue like this and how they can track, and when he starts to see trending, the corrective actions that they are taking care of internally in-house.

MS. LIN: Okay.

MEMBER CLAWSON: And this is what I was looking for, is to make sure that we have something in place. We have seen small issues. This is how they are taking care of it. This is what we are going forward with.

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The other adding factor into this is, if Fernald has just been made an SEC, some of the Site Profile issues have not been fully addressed yet. And we are hoping that, when they are addressed, that it will probably take care of this problem.

MR. KATZ: Well, yes, I am not sure whether they overlap, Brad. But, I mean, I think in this case what we have just heard, basically, is there was an error in judgment, in NIOSH's opinion, and it's not something that is systemic. We also sort of figured that out. But it has to do with sort of the nature of this kind of case, which has some complexity to it.

And so I think the Subcommittee can close this out. There is not more to do on this case. You now understand what happened, why it's correctly found as being an error, and that is really it for this.

I mean, the Fernald Work Group will be working on the Site Profile issues, which may or may not overlap with this at all. But that

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1	is sort of independent of this, I think.
2	MS. LIN: Okay. Thank you. So,
3	just to be clear, this issue isn't necessarily
4	indicative of any trend for claims at Fernald
5	necessarily? This is just this claim.
6	MR. KATZ: No, I mean, this was very
7	clearly explained by the end of the
8	conversation, that this was really a complicated
9	judgment issue here.
10	MS. LIN: Okay. Thank you.
11	MR. KATZ: So, right, it's
12	individualistic here.
13	MS. LIN: Okay. Thank you.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So I think we
15	do know that this is being taken care of for the
16	future in terms of working with the dose
17	reconstructors. And I think that's all we can
18	do with it, unless
19	MEMBER CLAWSON: Dave, I agree with
20	you. This is Brad. We just wanted to make sure
21	that there wasn't something that we could put in
22	place. And I would like to thank Scott because

this makes me feel better, understanding their
internal process of how it has been working. I
know we have been working on this numerous years
for this. And Kathy's input of how difficult
this is, and by addressing it the way we have,
I don't see that we can do much more. That is
my personal opinion, but I think we have run
everything to ground. We have looked at it.
We've done what we needed.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, maybe
this is a reasonable time to close, based on the
discussion we've had.
MEMBER CLAWSON: I agree with that.
This is Brad.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah. Any
other comments? We have gone along for quite a
while. If people have other
(No response.)
Then, I'm simply going to propose
that we close it. Are there objections?
(No response.)
All right. Then, let's consider

1	that closed.
2	Now, we just did 225.1. It is
3	nearing 3 o'clock. 225.2. Should we take a
4	break now, folks? We have had a long
5	conversation. Take a 10-minute break?
6	MEMBER MUNN: That sounds
7	reasonable.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. It's
9	2:50. Let's get back together at 3:00. Or do
10	you want to make it five after 3:00? I don't
11	know.
12	MR. KATZ: Three is fine. John has
13	to leave us at 4:00. So it would be good to get
14	in what we can while John is with us.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Wonderful.
16	Okay, three o'clock it is. See you all back in
17	10 minutes. Thank you. Bye-bye.
18	(Whereupon, the meeting in the
19	above-entitled matter went off the record at
20	2:50 p.m. and resumed at 3:00 p.m.)
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, one of
22	the more minor virtues of having a telephone

1	conference call or a Live Meeting like this is
2	that there's no chance, when you take a 10-minute
3	break, for you to sit around and talk with the
4	other people on the Committee and talk about last
5	night's football game or whether the government
6	is going to close down, and then you get wrapped
7	up in a conversation and overstay your time.
8	We're all isolated.
9	MR. KATZ: That's right.
10	MR. CALHOUN: We in Cincinnati
11	prefer not to talk about Sunday's football game.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, I see.
13	Right, yes. Well, I shouldn't talk about it;
14	one of our teams in New York has lost four
15	straight.
16	Anyhow, enough said. Let's go back
17	to business because John has to leave at 4:00.
18	And by the way, is that John Poston?
19	MR. KATZ: Yes, that is John Poston.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, that's
21	what I thought.

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MR. KATZ: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Well,
2	then, let us proceed. Something like a trip of
3	1,000 miles begins with a single step. Well,
4	we're kind of in the middle, I hope, of that 1,000
5	miles, though it seems a long way off.
6	Somebody is controlling? We have
7	just finished 225.1. We were just getting to
8	225.2, I believe.
9	MEMBER POSTON: Do we still have
10	Doug online?
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I wonder,
12	Doug may not be on the line. That's what I am
13	MR. FARVER: I'm here, guys.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, okay.
15	That's all right.
16	MR. FARVER: I had to swap out
17	phones again.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, I see.
19	Okay. You weren't talking with your colleagues
20	about yesterday's football game or anything like
21	that?
22	MR. FARVER: No, no, no.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No? Okay. MR. FARVER: Okay. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 225.2, please. FARVER: 225.2, that's the MR. x-ray dose. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: MR. FARVER: Just to recap, I think 8 this person had 12 skin cancers. Five were 9 10 identified on the left side of the face, and the 11 remaining seven were either the right side or the front of the face, as I recall. 12 13 So the basis for our finding, I know it says, "did not consistently follow the 14 guidance," but the reviewer did not understand 15 why five of those facial cancers were treated one 16 way and then the remaining seven were treated 17 another. And I'll explain. 18 19 The five cancers on the left side of the face, it was assumed that the left side of 20 the face was toward the beam. So, it was getting 21 22 a higher exposure. The remaining cancers were treated assuming that it was the dose to the eye, which would have been a lesser dose.

And this was the way, gosh, this was the way it was done back in that time period.

And I am trying to get the exact time period.

MR. SIEBERT: It was early 2007, Doug.

MR. FARVER: Oh, okay. But we just didn't understand what they were doing because it just wasn't real clear. It is not that they did it wrong. We didn't understand the reason for assuming higher dose on one side and then assuming the eye for the other side.

Without going into a lot of detail, this has all changed. There is a new OTIB-6 that is out. It was a 2011 revision, and it has a whole listing on skin doses, depending on if it is left side of the head, including the temple, front torso, base of the neck to the end of the sternum. It's extremely detailed. So this issue is not going to be an issue anymore. It should not be, anyway.

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1	But the basis for the finding was
2	that it was not clear why it was done the way it
3	was done. Other than that, since it has all
4	changed
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It is now
6	clear.
7	MR. FARVER: It's now clear, and
8	it's really clear in OTIB-60 or OTIB-6.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. But
10	it was done correctly in the first place,
11	according to the rules in place at that time?
12	MR. FARVER: Correct. It just
13	wasn't clear. Even the guidance wasn't clear at
14	the time, but it was done correctly.
15	MEMBER MUNN: We can accept SC&A's
16	recommendation and close this finding.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. The
18	changing or updating or correcting of the rules
19	would not I don't know whether this one was
19 20	would not I don't know whether this one was compensated or not.

1	why did you do this?
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
3	MEMBER MUNN: And that has been
4	explained to the satisfaction of the reviewer.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. And
6	it is not a case where the new OTIB or the new
7	TIB was sufficiently different that we needed to
8	go back and take a look at what we had done
9	before?
10	MEMBER MUNN: It wasn't changing
11	anything. It was broadening the information,
12	making it more
13	MR. SIEBERT: Right. This is
14	Scott. It clarified from location to location
15	which view and what dose should be used.
16	I did do a comparison as to what was
17	done in the case versus how it would be done under
18	present-day, and for the majority of the skir
19	sites, the dose would either remain the same or
20	go down, in some cases significantly, from like
21	81 millirem to 2 millirem. And there were a

couple of places where it moved up from 2

1	millirem to 8 millirem.
2	So, on the balance, even for this
3	case with the many skin cancers, there would be
4	no impact or reduction in dose.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good. Good
6	to know, that is. So, okay. Then, anybody else
7	have any comments from the Subcommittee?
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. I
9	don't have any.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
11	Hearing no others, I move that we close.
12	And let's go on to 225.3.
13	MR. FARVER: Okay. This is Doug.
14	225.3, the finding was that, "NIOSH did not
15	consider that he may have been exposed to
16	plutonium, as reported in the CATI report."
17	If you read the response, basically,
18	it's correct. It says that, under the one
19	section of the CATI report that talks about what
20	you were exposed to, the employee checked
21	plutonium and I believe put "drums."
22	However, at the time the employee

2	should not have been any plutonium or any
3	recycled uranium with plutonium onsite.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
5	MR. FARVER: Yes, he only worked
6	there for, gosh, about six months, seven months.
7	Okay. So there should not have been any onsite.
8	So maybe he incorrectly marked it or I don't
9	know.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: But the
11	records are clear that there was no plutonium
12	there while he worked?
13	MR. FARVER: Well, this is where I
14	want to defer to some Fernald people because the
15	recycled uranium contaminants appears to be like
16	an ongoing issue. Or has that been resolved?
17	MR. STIVER: This is John. I can
18	just weigh in on this, since I was intimately
19	involved in this recycled uranium issue.
20	MR. FARVER: Okay.
21	MR. STIVER: As of now, it is no
22	longer an SEC issue. It is a Site Profile issue.
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was employed, which was `56 through `57, there

There will have to be a revision to the Site Profile to address the new model.

And, basically, there are three time components. There is from the inception, when the first batch of recycled materials arrived, which was not in 1961; it was actually 1953, I believe, if memory serves. But there was a very small quantity. I think there was only like one barrel there for a few years. I believe in `56 or `57 a little more was received. They didn't start getting production-level quantities until 1961, but there was still some material onsite.

And so what we have is like three different timeframes during which the presumed plutonium constituents in the recycled uranium varies, I believe. I don't remember the exact numbers. I do remember that, from `61, I believe, to 1970, 100 parts per billion on a mass basis is assumed. And then, from `70 up until `86 or `87, I believe, when it wasn't really an issue of concern, it was 400 parts per billion. And I think we are proposing about 10 parts per

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1	billion in that earlier period, pre-1961.
2	So, the notion that there was
3	absolutely no plutonium onsite is really not
4	technically accurate prior to 1961. So it's
5	becoming a matter of, you know, this is one of
6	those things that is kind of on hold until the
7	TBDs are updated to reflect the new guidance.
8	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, this is Scott.
9	I should probably clarify. What I was saying
10	is, per the documentation that was in place at
11	the time the dose reconstruction was done, there
12	was no recycled uranium, yes, RU, until 1961.
13	However, obviously, any changes that are going
14	on in the Working Group and the TBD will be
15	reflected in an ongoing PER.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Which we are
17	awaiting, right?
18	MR. SIEBERT: Correct. We are
19	still in the midst of updating and working out
20	the specifics on the TBD.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. So
22	that would suggest that we have to hold this

1	open.
2	MR. SIEBERT: I would tend to say
3	that that's not the case because it was done
4	correctly per the dose reconstruction process at
5	the time, and it would be considered under the
6	PER process if it was impacted under the updates
7	in the TBD.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Got it. So
9	if we were to close it, then when the PER comes
10	out, that would be relooked at?
11	MR. SIEBERT: Correct, if it's
12	impacted by the change in the TBD, right.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
14	Okay. And if it's not impacted, it's not
15	impacted.
16	MR. STIVER: Yes, that was my
17	understanding as well.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Well,
19	that sounds reasonable. Other comments?
20	Other Committee Members?
21	(No response.)
22	Well, then, it sounds like we should
- 1	

1	be closing it. Any objections?
2	MEMBER MUNN: None here.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Fine.
4	Then let's go on.
5	MR. FARVER: Okay. The next one is
6	225, Observation 1. This goes back to when SC&A
7	reviewed the Site Profile. We had a concern
8	about the film dosimeter that was used between
9	1953 and 1980.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
11	MR. FARVER: This issue is
12	apparently being addressed by the Fernald
13	Working Group as part of a TBD review. So, at
14	least we know where that stands now. It's good.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.
16	And let's go on to the 11th set, 241.1.
17	MR. FARVER: 241.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 241.1.
19	MR. FARVER: Okay. The employee
20	worked at Fernald from, gosh, [identifying
21	information redacted], of `56 through
22	[identifying information redacted], of `57 and

1	had a skin cancer on the forehead. He was a
2	laborer, a machine tool operator. The PoC was
3	47 percent. And the dose reconstruction was
4	done in April of 2008.
5	And this is our concern with uranium
6	fires and possible skin doses. Because,
7	according to the CATI information, the employee
8	was in an area at the time there were uranium
9	fires, and the feeling was that he could possibly
10	have some particulates on the skin which would
11	lead to skin doses.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Now, was this
13	a skin cancers case?
14	MR. FARVER: It was a skin cancer
15	case, skin cancer of the forehead. Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So, there is
17	no indication in his record?
18	MR. FARVER: Right. This is the
19	same thing we talked about earlier where it is
20	possible, but there is nothing in the record
21	saying that he had contamination and was
22	deconned or anything like that, that there was

a particle removed or anything to that effect. So what do you do? My opinion is, unless you have some indication that there was contamination in that area, you really can't do much about it.

MR. STIVER: Doug, this is John. When was the employee at Fernald, this particular employment?

MR. FARVER: '56.

MR. STIVER: But I guess my concern there is this was during the NLO, National Lead of Ohio's tenure as the M&O contractor. And during that period in the `50s, there was really kind of a problem, a systemic problem, in that there was not really a robust radiation protection program in place during that time. In fact, that really didn't take place until Westinghouse came in by the mid-1980s and instituted a lot of programmatic changes.

But during those earlier years, it's hard for me to believe that a skin contamination event would have been reported as an accident or

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anything like that. SoI don't know. It's one of those things that I might have to revisit the TBDs in this regard. I don't think you can rely on the presence or absence of an incident report as being a trigger for whether there was a contamination event here in this case.

MEMBER MUNN: But, John, this employee was continuously monitored. If we are going to say that his monitoring was universally unacceptable, then we need to be very clear about what we are saying. If we are saying we don't trust this particular individual's monitoring, then that is kind of a different thing. But if we are going to -- I guess the point I am trying to make is it doesn't seem you would need to rely on an incident report when you have an employee that is continuously monitored.

MR. STIVER: I guess the only problem with that, though, is that your external film badge or a urine bioassay wouldn't necessarily help you in determining whether there was a skin contamination event. I know

1	this is something that we have dealt
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
3	MEMBER MUNN: That's true.
4	MR. STIVER: with at some of the
5	other sites.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Of course.
7	MR. FARVER: This is the same issue
8	we have talked about, and it's going to be
9	handled by Wanda.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
11	MR. STIVER: Yes, we talked about
12	this in the Procedures meeting last time.
13	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, yes.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Then
15	that is a hold in abeyance, as I understand,
16	right? Or wait a minute. No, it isn't. It is
17	a closed and we will come back.
18	MR. KATZ: It is one where, when we
19	close it here, this falls in the same bucket that
20	we have for a bunch of cases that raise this
21	issue. But we can't really address it with
22	respect to reporting out on this until the

1	Procedures and the Board have made their
2	decisions about what is actually the correct
3	procedure here, or their opinion of it.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeas. Okay.
5	So that's a close. Comments?
6	(No response.)
7	I don't hear anybody. Hello?
8	Hello?
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm here, just
10	quiet.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
12	That's alright. Well, then, I guess that is
	That's alright. Well, then, I guess that is closed and we'll move on.
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12	closed and we'll move on.
12 13 14	closed and we'll move on.  MR. FARVER: Okay.
12 13 14 15	closed and we'll move on.  MR. FARVER: Okay.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 241,
12 13 14 15	closed and we'll move on.  MR. FARVER: Okay.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 241,  observation.
12 13 14 15 16	closed and we'll move on.  MR. FARVER: Okay.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 241,  observation.  MR. FARVER: Observation. It
12 13 14 15 16 17	closed and we'll move on.  MR. FARVER: Okay.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 241,  observation.  MR. FARVER: Observation. It  sounds familiar. "SC&A does not agree that the
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	closed and we'll move on.  MR. FARVER: Okay.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: 241,  observation.  MR. FARVER: Observation. It  sounds familiar. "SC&A does not agree that the  film dosimeter between '53 and '81 was able to

1	MR. FARVER: Same as before, it is
2	going to be taken up by the Fernald Work Group.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. That's
4	right. Okay. Exactly the same observation.
5	Let's go on.
6	MR. FARVER: Observation 2.
7	MR. SIEBERT: Does anybody hear
8	that annoying clicking besides me?
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No, I don't
10	hear any.
11	MR. FARVER: No.
12	MEMBER MUNN: You're special.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: It has quit, too.
14	So I am special. Thank you.
15	(Laughter.)
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, right.
17	Every five minutes my mind gets diverted by the
18	fact that I have to sign in again. I go out.
19	I'm out again. You go ahead, folks.
20	MR. FARVER: Okay.
21	MEMBER MUNN: This is a major
22	drawback to what we were talking about earlier
- 1	1

1	with regard to advantages and disadvantages of
2	meeting by teleconference.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. I
4	recognize that.
5	MR. KATZ: John, this is Ted. I
6	think what's happening, you can extend your I
7	mean, I think it's happening because you have
8	your computer set to five minutes without
9	activity because you are not typing on your
10	computer or anything. So you can extend that
11	time and avoid this trouble.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, would
13	that be nice.
	that be nice.  MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I
13	
13 14	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I
13 14 15	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I don't want to interrupt this with that.
13 14 15 16	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I don't want to interrupt this with that.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
13 14 15 16 17	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I don't want to interrupt this with that.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.  MR. KATZ: But it's solvable.
13 14 15 16 17	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I don't want to interrupt this with that.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.  MR. KATZ: But it's solvable.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
13 14 15 16 17 18	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, anyway, I  don't want to interrupt this with that.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.  MR. KATZ: But it's solvable.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.  That would be a big help.

1	we believe that that should have been mentioned
2	in the DR report. Just an observation.
3	Once again, the radium is identified
4	in that little section where you check the boxes
5	on what you were exposed to. And we have had talks
6	about that before.
7	MEMBER MUNN: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright. So
9	observed.
10	MR. FARVER: Yes. In fact, the DOE
11	records indicate the employee worked at plant 6.
12	Now he could have visited the silos, but there
13	really wasn't anything in the documents to say
14	that. So you go with what you have.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
16	Twelfth set, 286.1.
17	MR. FARVER: Alright.
18	MEMBER MUNN: No further action.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: No. Well,
20	it's an observation.
21	MR. FARVER: Okay, 286.1.
22	Employee worked from '54 through '60, was

1	diagnosed with two skins cancers, one on the
2	face, one on the forearm. Was a laborer. Poo
3	was 45 percent. And the dose reconstruction was
4	done in February of 2008. So that is our
5	starting point.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: By the way,
7	there is a typo. The last thing in your comment,
8	"misapplied" is one word and one "S." You don't
9	need to correct it right now, but just I'd note
10	it. "Could still be misapplied." Let's go on.
11	MR. FARVER: Okay. The clothing
12	attenuation factor was incorrectly applied to
13	the missed photon doses on the forearm.
14	NIOSH, in their statement, they
15	agreed that they should not have applied it to
16	the forearm. And it raised the dose about 400
17	millirem.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
19	MR. FARVER: Once again, our
20	concern is going to be, well, how do we make sure
21	it doesn't happen again? And I don't know if

that's a rhetorical question or not because I'm

1	not sure what to do about it.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
3	Clothing attenuation factor.
4	MR. FARVER: I mean, does this just
5	get chalked up as a QA concern, something that
6	possibly should have been caught, and we close
7	it and move on? Or is there some action that can
8	be taken? I don't know.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Certainly. There is
10	nothing clearly that could
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, again,
12	one might suggest that the ORAU people speak to
13	their dose reconstructors, both the individual
14	who was involved with this decision and
15	MEMBER MUNN: I think we've been
16	reassured that that occurs.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Pardon?
18	MEMBER MUNN: I thought we had been
19	reassured that that occurs.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, that's
21	fair enough. There was another one similarly
22	before.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And, Scott,
3	that falls under the same category, right?
4	MEMBER MUNN: It seems to me.
5	MR. SIEBERT: That is correct.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
7	MR. SIEBERT: That would be the
8	professional judgment application.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure, sure.
10	MR. FARVER: Scott, this is Doug.
11	Is this something that is programmed into the
12	workbook? Or is that something that the dose
13	reconstructor has to like check a box on?
14	MR. SIEBERT: They have to choose to
15	apply it or not.
16	MR. FARVER: Okay.
17	MR. SIEBERT: So they chose to apply
18	it when they should not have.
19	MR. FARVER: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
21	Then it is a quality assurance issue, and we
22	should close it, I think.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Agreed.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
3	Hearing no objections, we go to 286.2.
4	MR. FARVER: Okay. Just a second.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure.
6	MR. FARVER: 286.2, "Environmental
7	intakes underestimate the dose and are not
8	claimant favorable."
9	I will say this was our error, our
10	misunderstanding. The CADW tool, when it
11	applies the intakes when the intakes can vary
12	from year to year, as was this case, when you look
13	at the front page of the CADW tool, you just see
14	the initial intakes. So it might say a time
15	period from like `54 through `80, but you will
16	just see the initial intake for 1954.
17	But, inside the program, it will
18	change the intakes as needed, as they vary
19	throughout the years. It's just not obvious.
20	Okay? And that was our misunderstanding.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, okay.
22	MR. FARVER: So when we look at

this, we look at that, and when it says a time
period of 1954 to 1980 and it shows this intake,
you know, we get a little concerned because
that's not the correct intake for all years.
And that's what prompted the finding.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
MR. FARVER: Okay. They didn't do
anything wrong. And now that we are aware of
that, we won't have this finding again.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. So it
was a technical misunderstanding that does not
affect the result. Is that correct?
MR. FARVER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
MEMBER MUNN: And we accept SC&A's
recommendation to close it.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: We should.
Let's go on.
MR. FARVER: Okay, 286, Observation
1. "NIOSH multiplied the dose correction
factors from IG-001 by the correction factor and
a multiplier of 1.3 to arrive at quantities for

the effective DCF."

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Okay. Basically, the DR report says that they were going to do it one way, but they did it a different way or another way. So we have seen this before, where the final report doesn't always follow it. And I think a lot of that is the boilerplate that is generated.

And since I have been working on these, our blind dose reconstructions that we're in the process of working on, I have become a bit more tolerant of these errors, because it does get confusing using the different tools. And I could see how now that the boilerplate, when you try to merge your files and get a dose reconstruction report generated, there is a lot of boilerplate that has to be checked. So I'm more understanding.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.

MR. FARVER: Once again, it's just an observation that there was that little bit of difference. There is no change in the dose. They didn't do anything wrong other than they put

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1	something in the text that they didn't do or
2	weren't supposed to do.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Got it.
4	Yes, that is pasting error. Okay. 287.1.
5	MR. FARVER: Okay. "Incorrect
6	annual dosimeter doses for the organ dose
7	calculations." Okay.
8	MR. SIEBERT: Doug, this is Scott.
9	Would you like me to walk through this one?
10	MR. FARVER: Yes, because I knew it
11	yesterday, but now I'm looking at it and
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sure.
13	MR. SIEBERT: It's complicated.
14	It's a tool issue and how things are calculated
15	within the tool. And I want to point out at the
16	beginning of this that it's not a tool that is
17	used anymore. All these calculations are now
18	wrapped up into our best-estimate tool with the
19	Vose.
20	This was something that had to be
21	done off to the side back when this claim was done
22	in 2007. We had a specific tool for calculating

best-estimate doses that took all the data into the information and ran it through the Monte Carlo calculations.

And the front-end input tab had the correct values in it, the same version that was in the file. There is a midpoint tab where the calculations are done, and then there is a final tab where the output comes in IMF format.

In that interim tab, SC&A caught the fact that, when you look at the calculations, some of the values were slightly higher, and a very small amount, but slightly higher than the input values that were in the records and also in the input tab. And those calculations were carried through to the IREP sheet as well.

When I looked at it and I rehit the calculate button, it straightened everything out. So what appears to have happened in this case is the dose reconstructor did the work initially. I don't know what specific correction factors they may have had in the initial run. But when they went back and they

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1	corrected it, finding that it's in best-estimate
2	territory, they may have missed hitting that
3	button, and it was just not caught by the dose
4	reconstructor or in peer review that there was
5	a small difference between the input and the
6	output.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, good.
8	A good explanation.
9	MR. FARVER: Yes. Thank you.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Very
11	helpful.
12	MR. FARVER: Once again, it should
13	not be an issue now because it's no longer used,
13 14	not be an issue now because it's no longer used, the tool.
14	the tool.
14 15	the tool.  MR. SIEBERT: Correct.
14 15 16	the tool.  MR. SIEBERT: Correct.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
14 15 16 17	the tool.  MR. SIEBERT: Correct.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.  MR. FARVER: Just closing the
14 15 16 17	the tool.  MR. SIEBERT: Correct.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.  MR. FARVER: Just closing the finding?
14 15 16 17 18	the tool.  MR. SIEBERT: Correct.  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.  MR. FARVER: Just closing the finding?  CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

1	MR. FARVER: Finding 287.2,
2	"Failure to account for all unmonitored
3	intakes."
4	Okay. They only accounted for a
5	thorium dose for 1955, and should have had some
6	for 1954 and did not. And that's what prompted
7	the finding.
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: October
9	through December, you're saying they worked
10	there?
11	MR. FARVER: They worked there
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Three
13	months.
14	MR. FARVER: Three months in '54,
15	correct. And then to '55. But there should
16	have been some dose assigned in '54. I mean,
17	that was the point.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. That
19	was an error.
20	MR. FARVER: And I believe it was an
21	error, but it really doesn't matter because it
22	was a compensated case.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It was before compensated the case error was discovered? MR. FARVER: Well, I don't know if it was just an error and it just happened to be a compensated case. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I'm trying to come back onto the --MR. FARVER: This would fall into a 10 QA issue, another QA concern, where, well, 11 shouldn't you somehow account for all the years, three months of '54 and all of '55? 12 13 someone have seen that? Is it just an error on 14 the dose reconstructor? I don't know. 15 MR. CALHOUN: This is Grady. just generally speaking, not about a Fernald 16 case, but if there was a dose reconstruction that 17 came over and it was a comp case, and I reviewed 18 it and noticed that I could have assigned more 19 20 dose, as a peer reviewer, I certainly wouldn't have made that comment because it doesn't 21

matter.

1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah.
2	MR. FARVER: Grady, I agree it
3	doesn't matter. And on the one hand, I would
4	say, you know, it would be nice if you just put
5	a little memo in the file saying, "I looked at
6	it and, you know, we should have had some dose
7	for 1954." And on the other hand, as a practical
8	point of view, I would say it just doesn't
9	matter. So I could see it both ways.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, one of
11	the reasons that we have this Subcommittee
12	functioning is that we want to find out about
13	quality assurance. We want to check on quality
14	assurance.
15	MR. FARVER: And for that reason, I
16	would say you should make a little memo and put
17	it in the file.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. That
19	sounds like a proper request.
20	MR. CALHOUN: Well, I don't know
21	about that, because I don't think that I want to

have the DRs, I am not sure that I want to have

them include every bit of dose that they don't need in a comp case.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Why not?

MR. CALHOUN: In this case, it sounds like it's not a big deal. But let's just say, for example, you are at one of the National Labs and I have got somebody that has literally six or ten different radionuclide urinalyses in his dosimetry, I don't want to go through and say that I didn't use any of them but, you know, einsteinium-123, if that's what I used to comp the case. I mean, that's just my thought.

The DR is going to say that it's a partial estimate or an underestimate, and I think it is somewhat intuitive, then, that I didn't include all the dose I could have.

MR. STIVER: Grady, this is John.

I'm just wondering, now the situation where you are doing a partial, you would include, say, in this case, thorium. But in the course of doing that partial, wouldn't you -- or excuse me -- you know, the underestimate, if you were picking a

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particular radionuclide, wouldn't you then just give them the full credit for the entire period of exposure where you truncated? It seems like it was kind of an arbitrary distinction that we're going to take off that first portion of 1954 and give them the rest, as opposed to not putting every little millirem of dose that he could have picked up, say, at an accelerator facility. That's kind of a different situation.

MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. I can address that. Actually, it does kind of make sense from a dose reconstruction point of view. In the CAD process, it assigns annual doses. It does not assign partial-year doses. The dose reconstructor has to go and pro-rate the dose for the shorter amount of time.

So in that case, it's creating more work that is not needed in this case. And I can see that being a thought process. Did it happen in this case? I can't tell you one way or the other, and I agree the dose reconstructor

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1	probably should document it if they didn't
2	assign the whole time, just to be clear. But I
3	can definitely see that process even within this
4	smaller timeframe.
5	MR. STIVER: Okay. I guess that
6	makes more sense that it would take an additional
7	effort to do the pro-rating.
8	MR. FARVER: And I guess it comes
9	down to was it done on purpose, or was it just
10	accidental and you happened to be compensated
11	anyway? Because I am looking at it, and the
12	total dose is 12.5 rem to the liver. And it's
13	not intuitive that that's going to be over 50
14	percent.
15	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it's not likely
16	that you are going to do a partial on something
17	that is not showing compensation.
18	MR. CALHOUN: I don't have the dose
19	reconstruction this is Grady in front of
20	me, but one thing you would want to look at is
21	does the dose reconstruction say that this is an

underestimate or does it maybe exclude external

1	altogether? I mean, I don't know that. That
2	would be something to look at.
3	MR. STIVER: Yeah, it would go a
4	long way to help our auditors if there was even
5	a paragraph indicating that this is a
6	minimizing have them just highlight the
7	things that were actually the exposures that
8	were considered.
9	MR. FARVER: This is Doug. In our
10	report, it says that, "The DR report indicates
11	that best-estimate methods were used."
12	MR. STIVER: That sounds more like
13	a hybrid case, though.
14	MR. FARVER: Well, they couldn't
15	use a hybrid if it's over 50 percent. You could
16	use an underestimate or you can use a best
17	estimate.
18	MEMBER MUNN: Since the whole point
19	of a dose reconstruction is to identify whether
20	or not a claimant is going to be compensated,
21	once you've identified the fact that the
22	claimant is going to be compensated, then any

additional information is extraneous and puts an undue burden on the folks who were doing dose reconstruction. Once you've reached the goal, which is to determine whether it is compensated or not, then that should be adequate.

MR. SIEBERT: This is Scott. In the dose reconstruction report there is a table that clearly defines that it was only assigned for 1955. We never say that we tried to assign it for 1954. Whereas, we did assign radium for '54 and '55. And there is a sentence in it saying he was only assigned unmonitored dose for thorium-228 and -232 for '55 only. So it is stated within the claim.

MR. FARVER: Well, right, I mean, it's stated that they didn't assign it, but that was what prompted the finding, that it was only assigned for '55.

MS. LIN: Okay. So, this is Jenny.

I'm just trying to understand. Is this a dose reconstruction scientific issue or is this a document issue?

1	MR. FARVER: A document issue.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Document.
3	MS. LIN: Okay. So if it's a
4	document issue, then I think the agency has heard
5	the Board's recommendation, and the agency would
6	take that recommendation under consideration.
7	And, obviously, you need to balance between its
8	staff resources versus the missions of the
9	program, which is provide dose reconstruction
10	for compensation outcome, and also balancing the
11	need to make sure that the program has a good
12	QA/QC in place. Okay?
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Soare
14	we finished with the discussion?
15	MEMBER MUNN: It appears so.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Sounds it.
17	Then, let's go on. We have a few more minutes
18	before at least John leaves.
19	MEMBER MUNN: So, our disposition
20	is?
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Close.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

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1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, yes, it's
2	closed.
3	MR. FARVER: Okay, 287.3. Okay.
4	"Environmental intakes are not
5	claimant-favorable." This is the same, I
6	believe, CADW issue, which was our
7	misunderstanding from
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, yeah,
9	286.2, right, right.
10	MEMBER MUNN: So we can accept
11	SC&A's recommendation.
12	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Absolutely.
13	We can just close this. This is the same issue
14	as before, precisely.
15	MR. FARVER: Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And it was
17	not an error. It was a
18	MEMBER MUNN: Misunderstanding.
19	CHAIRMAN
20	KOTELCHUCK: misunderstanding.
21	MEMBER MUNN: On the part of the
22	reviewer.

1	MR. FARVER: Okay. Now we are into
2	observations.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
4	MR. FARVER: "S&CA questions
5	whether the DOL forwarded this case to NIOSH for
6	dose reconstruction prior to determining,"
7	blah, blah, blah.
8	And I agree with NIOSH's response.
9	They get it from DOL. DOL makes the decision.
10	Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That's
12	right. That's fair enough.
13	MEMBER MUNN: No action.
14	MR. FARVER: Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And to
16	Observation 2.
17	MR. FARVER: Observation 2, "The
18	overall strategy for dose minimization could be
19	clarified."
20	I don't think there will be much
21	argument about that, that they could add some
22	clarification, which means it wasn't clear to

2	that's reasonable.
3	MEMBER MUNN: No action.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
5	MR. FARVER: Observation 3, "The
6	basis for intakes based on bioassay not included
7	in the DR report."
8	Again, it's not always clear what is
9	going on or how things are calculated in the DR
10	report. The methodology is correct; the
11	wording could be a little better. And we have
12	had long discussions about this in the past.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Okay.
14	MR. FARVER: And I will say that in
15	the more recent cases, the DR reports are getting
16	much better at adding phrases and wording to make
17	them more clear.
18	So, there is improvement.
19	Observation 4, "Guidance on thorium
20	intakes should be updated." This is a Work
21	Group issue. Okay.
22	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Are
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our reviewer in many instances. And I think

we near the end of this? Now it's 3:47. MR. SIEBERT: Yes, there is only one single finding on the next one, and then we are done with Fernald. CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good. MR. FARVER: Okay. I don't even have to open the report for this one. omitted 60 millirem beta dose." They re-ran it to include the 60-millirem dose. It didn't 10 change the PoC much. The concern is the 60 millirem is in 11 week 11 of the 1955 data tab, does not appear in 12 the dosimetry data input file, or in the tool, 13 It appears to be a data entry 14 the workbook. In other words, it never got entered 15 into the input file. Which prompts the 16 question, how are data entry errors identified, 17 prevented, et cetera? 18 19 CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. 20 MR. FARVER: Other than that, it's a QA issue, obviously. 21

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

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Yes.

1	MR. FARVER: And I'm not sure what
2	we can do other than talk about data entry
3	errors.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: So, yes, this
5	is exquisitely close to 50 percent, isn't it?
6	But NIOSH did it, the ORAU folks did it, and you
7	folks at SC&A re-did it. And you got the same
8	PoCs.
9	MR. FARVER: Well, we didn't run the
10	PoC, but that's not the concern.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
12	Right. You don't run PoCs. Only ORAU does,
12 13	Right. You don't run PoCs. Only ORAU does, right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?
13	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?
13 14	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?  MR. FARVER: I believe they will run  it, and then they will send it to DOL. And DOL
13 14 15	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?  MR. FARVER: I believe they will run  it, and then they will send it to DOL. And DOL
13 14 15 16	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?  MR. FARVER: I believe they will run  it, and then they will send it to DOL. And DOL  will have the final determination.
13 14 15 16	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?  MR. FARVER: I believe they will run  it, and then they will send it to DOL. And DOL  will have the final determination.  MR. SIEBERT: Yes, technically, DOL
13 14 15 16 17	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?  MR. FARVER: I believe they will run  it, and then they will send it to DOL. And DOL  will have the final determination.  MR. SIEBERT: Yes, technically, DOL  is the decider of the PoC, that is correct.
13 14 15 16 17 18	right? Is that correct? Only ORAU does?  MR. FARVER: I believe they will run  it, and then they will send it to DOL. And DOL  will have the final determination.  MR. SIEBERT: Yes, technically, DOL  is the decider of the PoC, that is correct.  MR. FARVER: Yes.

data entry. You know, here we have a data entry error that is identified. So when we are looking for different types of QA concerns, here is an example of what I believe is a data entry error.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MEMBER MUNN: It's a classic, 30 years old, far older than this program. If we seize upon some magic to prevent human error in data entry, then we can certainly make all of the Board Members fat and happy.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. But data entry errors, when you are up above 49 percent and under 50, they make one very anxious. But there it is, and it has been checked and I think we have to close it.

MR. FARVER: Right. I just wanted to point out that this one, this type of error just looks like a data entry, not a dose reconstructor error.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

MR. FARVER: Okay.

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1	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Okay.
2	So Fernald is closed.
3	MR. FARVER: Yes, all of Fernald is
4	gone.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Great.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Excellent.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Now we have a
8	few what are left are a few Hanfords. I
9	assume you didn't do the Hanfords. Or let me ask
10	you. Pardon. Doug, did you get a chance to
11	review Hanfords? Is there something?
12	MR. FARVER: Scott did not have a
13	chance to get responses to the Hanfords.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
15	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, we had Fernald
16	and Hanford in the same matrix. Fernald, I
17	really cranked it so we had it to talk about
18	today.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: And it's most
20	appreciated, really.
21	MR. SIEBERT: So Hanford should
22	probably be in SC&A's hands within the next

1	couple of weeks. I will just put it back into
2	this matrix when I get it from Doug. And then
3	I'm moving on to the Oak Ridge sites, unless
4	anybody has an issue with that.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
6	MR. KATZ: Can you be specific which
7	sites you're moving onto, Scott?
8	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes,
9	because, actually, I would like to I don't
10	have it in front of me. There are now fairly
11	small numbers of cases at the remaining sites,
12	right? There are three or four different sites?
13	MR. FARVER: I don't have that in
14	front of me.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I remember
16	from the last discussion that we had, I think,
17	two or three from GSI. We have a few here we
18	are.
19	MR. STIVER: So, we have GSI, NTS,
20	and Oak Ridge, and then a mixture of cases with
21	multiple sites.

CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK:

Right.

1	MR. CALHOUN: And the ones where we
2	basically just have two or fewer cases.
3	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. Is
4	it possible that we could at the next meeting do
5	all the rest of them? That is, 11 oh, no, no.
6	We have 17 cases with multiple sites. So, we
7	have 28 cases to go before we finish up.
8	MR. KATZ: Yeah, that sounds like
9	about two meetings' worth at least.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, it does.
11	Yes, it does.
12	MR. KATZ: Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, at the
14	next meeting, which will now be, of course, after
15	Denver, what would the folks think that we could
16	reasonably hope to cover, that they could hope
17	to do and we could hope to cover?
18	MR. SIEBERT: Well, this is Scott.
19	Let me point out a lot of those multiple site
20	cases are actually ones that have multiple Oak
21	Ridge sites, Y-12, X-10, K-25.
22	So, if we focus on Oak Ridge to start

in our next set, it's probably the largest
grouping that is left over. And then, we could
probably, I would guess, lump everything else
either together or a couple of the larger that
are left at that point.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. How
does that sounds, folks?
MR. FARVER: So, Scott, you're
going to work on Hanford and Oak Ridge?
MR. SIEBERT: Correct. And then
seeing how far I get, if anybody has any
suggestions for where to go beyond that, I'm all
ears.
MR. FARVER: I have a feeling that
that will be enough for a while. That will take
us a little while to get through.
CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. And
then after that, is it possible that we will then
be able to finish up?
MR. STIVER: If a lot of the
multiple sites include an Oak Ridge component,
I would presume then that we would cover those

1	under the Oak Ridge umbrella.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
3	MR. STIVER: So, that would be GSI
4	and NTS, 8 cases, 18 findings. And then those
5	less than 2.
6	MR. FARVER: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
8	MR. STIVER: So we could probably
9	knock a lot of those down, if not most, in two
10	meetings, I would think.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah, I would
12	think.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, this is Ted.
14	So I will have Hanford and Oak Ridge on the agenda
15	for the next meeting. We have finished Fernald.
16	That will fall off the agenda. We have finished
17	Paducah. We have finished Portsmouth, and we
18	have one case for Set 9. Is that correct?
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
20	MR. SIEBERT: I think there is only
21	one finding for Set 9.
22	MR. KATZ: No, I know, one finding.

1	MR. SIEBERT: Just one case.
2	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. Good.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: I think we
5	made a lot of progress. Should we try here to
6	pick a time, a date?
7	MR. KATZ: We might as well. Let me
8	pull up a calendar and give you the ballpark of
9	when the soonest could be.
10	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Good.
11	MR. KATZ: So I would say we could
12	do it no sooner than the week of well, and then
13	we have the issues of what's going on right now
14	with the government.
15	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah, well,
16	that we can just
17	MR. KATZ: Well, no, that's not
18	going to affect us that far out, but it's going
19	to affect our being able to post a Federal
20	Register notice.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That's
22	right. That's right.

1	MR. KATZ: We need 30 days for that.
2	That's the problem. So I don't want to start too
3	soon on it. So, let's begin with the week
4	of when's Thanksgiving?
5	MEMBER MUNN: It's the 28th.
6	MR. KATZ: Okay. Good. So the
7	week of the 18th, that would work. How is that
8	for you folks?
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: The week of
10	November 18th?
11	MR. KATZ: It's the week before the
12	week of Thanksgiving, in other words.
13	MEMBER MUNN: Oh, that's workable.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: It is. I'm
15	okay that week.
16	MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, does
17	someone have a favorite day? Any of them work
18	for me.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Well, I would
20	rather not do Monday.
21	MR. KATZ: How about the 19th, which
22	is Tuesday?

1	MEMBER POSTON: I would rather not
2	do Tuesday.
3	MR. KATZ: That's fine.
4	Wednesday, the 20th?
5	MEMBER POSTON: Wednesday's great.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Wednesday's
7	good. How is it for other people?
8	MS. LIN: This is Jenny.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Wednesday,
10	November 20th?
11	MS. LIN: Mondays are the best for
12	me.
13	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Pardon?
14	MS. LIN: I'm just joking.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MR. KATZ: Jenny will be busy with
17	other work at that point.
18	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Right. A
19	face-to-face meeting would have resolved that.
20	MS. LIN: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: But right.
22	Good.

1	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, if there are
2	no problems with everyone onboard here then
3	let's go with the 20th.
4	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: That sounds
5	good.
6	MR. KATZ: The same time, 10:00 a.m.
7	start time. Okay.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I
10	will write that down. Dose Reconstruction
11	Subcommittee. Good.
12	Alright. Then I think that would be
13	it. And then after November, December, and then
14	the next one would presumably be in January.
15	MR. KATZ: Right.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: You don't
17	want to schedule two? I would love to think that
18	we are going to finish 10 through 13.
19	You know, I've been a member of this
20	Subcommittee and that's all we have ever done,
21	is 10 through 13. I have never gotten away. It
22	is like a sinkhole I can't get out of.

1	(Laughter.)
2	MR. KATZ: No, it would be sometime
3	in January. We have another Board meeting in
4	January, at the end of January.
5	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Oh, do we?
6	Okay. Then we can talk about this in Denver when
7	we meet for our Board meeting and people can chat
8	a little bit.
9	MR. KATZ: Well, even at the next
10	meeting we set all this up.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yes, we
12	certainly can.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay.
14	MEMBER MUNN: Maybe February might
15	be a better time.
16	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Yeah, it
17	might be a good time.
18	MEMBER MUNN: Alright.
19	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Alright.
20	Folks, thank you very much. I think we made a
21	lot of progress again. We are rolling on, and
22	I like to think that things are coming into place

1	on the technical end. And therefore we are able
2	to move ahead on the judgment end here from the
3	Subcommittee.
4	Very good. Have a good week, folks.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, yes.
6	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Very good,
7	and let us hope that our federal folks who are
8	on the line will have a paycheck tomorrow.
9	MEMBER MUNN: They'll have a
10	Continuing Resolution.
11	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Very
12	good.
13	MEMBER MUNN: Alright.
14	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Bye-bye.
15	Thank you, and thanks to the reporter.
16	MR. KATZ: Thanks, everybody.
17	CHAIRMAN KOTELCHUCK: Bye-bye.
18	(Whereupon, at 3:59 p.m., the
19	meeting in the above-entitled matter was
20	adjourned.)
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