UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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104th MEETING

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WEDNESDAY
MARCH 25, 2015

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The meeting convened at 9:00 a.m., Pacific Time, in the Red Lion Richland Hanford House, 802 George Washington Way, Richland, Washington, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman HENRY ANDERSON, Member JOSIE BEACH, Member BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member* DAVID KOTELCHUCK, Member RICHARD LEMEN, Member* JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member WANDA I. MUNN, Member JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member DAVID B. RICHARDSON, Member* GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member* LORETTA R. VALERIO, Member* PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS:

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE ASHLEY, MORGAN BOYD, LARRY CARY, ANNETTE CLARK, KYLE CRAWFORD, FRANK, DOL DAY, MARY DEMERS, JOE, DOE DOMINA, KIRK ESTRADA, LUIS FINDLEY, MITCH, ORAU Team FINE, SADIE, DOL FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A FORDHAM, CHARLES FROWISS, AL* GARZA, MARY GLOVER, SAM, DCAS HARTSFIELD, DEKEELY, HHS HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS JOYNT, MARCIA JOYNT, TOM KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS KNOX, WAYNE

NEAL R. GROSS

LEWIS, MARK, DOL

LIN, JENNY, HHS

MARTY, THOMAS

MCFEE, MATTHEW, ORAU Team

MCKEEL, DAN*

NETON, JIM, DCAS

PANGELINAN, ED

PARNELL, JONI

POKOS, LOU

RHOADS, CARRIE, DOL

RINGEN, KNUT

RUTHERFORD, LAVON, DCAS

SMITH, JAMES

SPLETT, GAIL, DOE Hanford POC

STIVER, JOHN, SC&A

TAULBEE, TIM, DCAS

THOMAS, F. JOEL

VANCE, LADELL

VLIEGER, FAYE

WARREN, BOB*

WORTHINGTON, PATRICIA, DOE

ZABACK, LORNA, DOE Contractor

^{*}Participating via telephone

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:19 a.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good morning,
4	everybody, and welcome to this, the 104th meeting
5	of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker
6	Health. We're just about to get started, but
7	first we have to do some administrative issues,
8	and I'll turn it over to Ted Katz, the Designated
9	Federal Official.
10	MR. KATZ: Yes. Welcome, everybody.
11	All right. First, some preliminaries for people
12	in the room. The materials that are going to be
13	presented today and tomorrow are on the back
14	table. So you can follow on. Both the
15	presentations should be back there, but also sort
16	of the background reading materials that the
17	Board Members have that relate to those
18	presentations, they should be back there too. So
19	you are welcome to take any of those materials.
20	They're up for grabs.
21	For people on the line, these same
22	materials are all posted on the NIOSH website,
23	under the Board's section, for the schedule of

1 meetings for today's date. So you can go there and these are all PDFs online. 2 You're welcome to view them, download them, what you want. 3 Also a note for people that are on the 4 5 please, as you're listening, keep your There is a public comment session 6 phones muted. later today, at 4:30, 7 in which we'll receive public comments, first from people in the room 8 and then from people on the line. 9 And you'll be able to speak. 10 But otherwise, for everyone in the public, you should really have 11 12 your phones muted. 13 And to mute your phone, most people 14 don't have that on their phone, perhaps, but press *6, that'll mute your phone. And then none 15 16 of the noise from your phone will make it into the audio for everyone else trying to listen in 17 and hear the meeting. Now, you press *6 again 18 19 and that'll unmute your phone. So, *6 to mute your phones. 20 And the other thing is, please, no one 21 22 on the line put the call on hold at any point. Just hang up and dial back in if you need to, but 23

1	hold often causes problems for the audio for
2	everyone you've left behind. So, please do that.
3	The agenda for today's meeting is also
4	posted with the reading materials at the NIOSH
5	website, as I said, so you'll know what's
6	happening when.
7	And now let me just run through roll
8	call for the Board Members. And I will, for
9	Board Members, where there is a potential or
LO	a conflict for a Board Member, I'll note that as
L1	we go through the roll call after you register
L2	your attendance. And we'll just do this
L3	alphabetically.
L4	(Roll call.)
L5	MR. KATZ: And that covers roll call.
L6	Yeah, that's it, I think. Dr. Melius, it's your
L7	meeting.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks, Ted.
L9	And we'll start, as usual, with our NIOSH Program
20	Update. I will add, just as an introduction to
21	what Stu is presenting, I asked him to include an
22	update on NIOSH's sort of quality assurance
23	efforts regarding dose reconstructions.

1	Later today, we want to discuss some
2	issues related to the Board's dose reconstruction
3	review efforts and so I thought getting an update
4	from Stu would be helpful as a sort of background
5	for that. So, go ahead, Stu.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Thank you, Dr.
7	Melius. And hello, everyone. I'm Stu
8	Hinnefeld, the Director of the Division of
9	Compensation Analysis and Support at NIOSH, the
10	group of NIOSH that performs this work for the
11	EEOICPA program.
12	Getting right into things here, I
13	usually try to provide a little program news at
14	each meeting. I've mentioned here that I'll
15	cover briefly these bullet topics here.
16	I've mentioned at previous meetings
17	that we had been working with the Department of
18	Labor and sort of increasing our involvement with
19	them in certain aspects of the program. They
20	came to us with a request for assistance,
21	essentially, on Part B, which is the radiation
22	and cancer claims, and also on Part E, which is
23	the toxic exposure and health outcome claims,

which NIOSH has no statutory role in.

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They just said, is there something you can do in the existing framework to give us some help there? And so we've had this series of meetings with them, and let me start with the Part B which is cleaner.

They were concerned that the dose reconstruction part of a case wasn't getting a full hearing at the adjudication step. because they said, well, that's NIOSH's ball, you know, NIOSH's bit, we don't really know, you know, in terms of technical objections, and so we said, well, ask us. You know, their regulation says that the hearing officer can do whatever investigation is necessary in order to resolve issues t.hat. are raised during And we said, ask us. adjudication.

And so we've now embarked on sort of a pilot program that they will send us questions, the hearing officer will send us questions, that are raised during adjudication. And we would respond back, either saying something to the effect that the information that was provided is

consistent with the information that we had, and so the information we built still supports the dose reconstruction, or we would respond back and say this information is not consistent with the information we had, and so the current body of knowledge does not support the dose reconstruction, it should probably be returned for a new dose reconstruction.

that does not mean the that Now, outcome of the case is going to change. You might still have a dose reconstruction, you know, the corrected dose reconstruction still could be less than 50 percent PoC. But we've said, we have agreed, and we've done a couple of pilot In addition, in an attempt to decrease cases. the number of objections brought at adjudication, as we've changed our communications to claimant's when we send the draft dose reconstruction, we've kind of emphasized the language about bringing questions about the dose reconstruction to the closing interview and let's resolve those there. This is your best opportunity to get questions about the dose reconstruction resolved. And

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1 let's try to resolve them now before it goes to adjudication. 2 So we've done those things to try to 3 improve that process. So far, Ι 4 quess, haven't really had a lot of feedback. 5 It's only happened in a few instances. And most cases that 6 7 we handle don't really have serious questions or objections when we get to close out interview, 8 but there are some that do. 9 So we haven't got a lot of experience 10 on it, but so far it's encouraging. 11 Labor is 12 encouraged by the information we're providing in 13 this fashion. 14 With respect to their request about Part E, we've had a couple meetings with Labor 15 16 from people in other parts of NIOSH, not DCAS. I went, I guess, to introduce people, because I 17 certainly couldn't add much to the conversation. 18 But when it was clear that there was 19 going to be an advisory board on toxic substances 20 21 and worker health, essentially a Part E board, 22 which is being developed now, when that became clear, then we at NIOSH said, well, we don't want 23

to start down this road and give them a lot of 1 advice that may be counter or different, because 2 they're going to get, probably, their own advice 3 from this Part E board, let's wait and see what 4 5 happens. Whether NIOSH will have any particular 6 7 involvement in that is an open question, on Part Ε. As long as I don't have to do anything on 8 Part E, that would be better. Speaking not just 9 selfishly, it would be better for everybody in 10 Part E if I didn't have anything to do with it. 11 12 My computer has a mind of its own 13 So let me get back to where I was. had touchy touchpads before, but I was nowhere 14 near it, so I don't know what happened. 15 16 We've had a couple of worker outreach since 17 sessions our last Board meeting in We went down to Carlsbad. 18 February. 19 joint outreach task group meetings, which is a organization 20 among DOE, DOL, 21 ombudsmen for both us and DOL, and the Former 22 Worker Monitoring Program in DOL. And the Former Workers Program, I think, was the main emphasis 23

1 on going down to Carlsbad. That's where the Waste Isolation Pilot Project is. 2 It's not very high on our claim list. 3 4 We had very few claims from Waste Isolation Pilot 5 Project, and all of them have employment elsewhere in addition to WIPP. 6 So, but we went 7 and supported that. That one was, Ι quess, modestly attended, you would say. 8 There wasn't a lot of attendance at that. 9 And then last week, in Denver, we had 10 11 ioint outreach task meeting in а group 12 conjunction with our yearly meeting with program 13 advocates out there. And that was pretty well attended, as you can imagine. There's always a 14 lot of interest in Denver about Rocky Flats and, 15 16 of course, a lot of comments that they would like 17 to have the SEC extended, as you would expect. think those meetings went pretty 18 19 well, overall. I don't think you ever convince anybody, or you don't convince very many people 20 21 in those meetings to change their view of you, 22 but I think being there in public helps. 23 at least, have а face to put with NIOSH.

1 Unfortunately, it was mine, but they could have 2 had a better face than that.

And then we also met with, each year for the last two years, the Department of Energy and Department of Labor and our Ombudsman have met with a collection of advocates. And last year about this time, the advocates announced the formation of this volunteer advisory board for Part E, if you recall. And they'd sent some correspondence, they've had some meetings, and that's largely the group that we meet with. So we met with them again. The advocates prepared the agenda list. It was lengthy, but almost all of it was Department of Labor issues and Part E A couple for us. They have to do with our communication, how we're communicating dose reconstructions and how make can we more information available.

And we're pursuing some of those things, like maybe getting some additional references cleared by DOL to be made public. So now only our White Papers, but the references that we refer to in the White Papers might be

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1	available to the public.
2	So we're pursuing that with Department
3	of Energy and it's not clear yet how much of a
4	work burden we're talking about. It may be that
5	to do all of them may just be prohibitively
6	now, I won't say expensive, but there's too much
7	time involved, too much labor involved in it.
8	But we'll see what we can work out with them.
9	We're at the very early stages of figuring out
10	what we can do in that.
11	So, anyway, that was our part of the
12	meeting. You know, the NIOSH part of the meeting
13	was really short. It was a 9:30 to 2 o'clock
14	discussion and we took about a half-hour of that.
15	So most of it was Department of Labor.
16	Also, Josh prepares my slides, and he
17	wanted me to say something about our plain
18	language efforts that we are embarking on. There
19	is a Plain Language Act and there are
20	requirements that documents be written, you know,
21	government documents be written in plain
22	language.
23	Now, for health physicists, that's

1	like a foreign language. So we've been trying
2	to deal with that to a certain extent. We are
3	chasing down some training. And plain language
4	doesn't mean dumbing down the language, it means
5	writing it for the intended audience.
6	So, for instance, a White Paper is
7	things that we write for Work Groups and
8	Subcommittees. I think my presentation wants me
9	to hurry up.
10	(Laughter.)
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: It's on a timer, you
12	know.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: I think it is. Those
14	documents are written for an intended audience.
15	They're written for the Work Group or the
16	Subcommittee or the SC&A. And so those will be
17	written for that audience. And so they won't all
18	be written for a public, they'll be written for
19	the intended audience. But you can still do some
20	things to structure the writing better and make
21	the writing, you know, easier to follow and
22	structuring the documents better.

So we're going to embark on some

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1	training for our own staff and for some members
2	of our contractors' staff to see if we can't
3	structure these things a little better. Because,
4	if you look back, you can probably all think of
5	examples of writing that you've read in this
6	program that was kind of convoluted. And, you
7	know, it could have been written in a more clear
8	fashion. So we're going to be working on that
9	going forward as well.
10	And despite my computer's desires, I'm
11	going to go through the rest of my presentation.
12	I'm almost there. I think I've covered the other
13	topics that I was going to cover.
14	I did get a little bit of budget news
15	right before I came out here about our
16	sequestration amount for fiscal year 2016. The
17	sequestration percentage is slightly less than
18	the sequestration percentage we have this year,
19	which means we will effectively have a littler
20	more money next year than this year.
21	So we've adapted to our current
22	spending levels and I think things will be okay
23	for the time being, absent some, you know,

1 statutory change. But the way things look right now, the 2016 budget will be very similar to this 2 3 year's. Now, to get onto our internal 4 5 blind dose reconstruction review process, adopted some time ago, working with the Dose 6 7 Reconstruction Subcommittee, to say, well look, you know, we've had these dose reconstruction 8 reviews that SC&A has. And, you know, more often 9 than I would like, they find things that are 10 mistakes in dose reconstructions. 11 12 And so we said, well, why are we not 13 finding those ourselves and can we get some 14 information about the kinds of things that are happening? 15 16 And an idea occurred to us, well, we 17 try doing, essentially, blind reviews can ourselves. You know, have the DCAS staff do dose 18 19 reconstructions of a case, without seeing the cases that come over from ORAU, and see how we're 20 21 And then maybe you can figure out, you doing. 22 know, do we need more clarity in the instructions 23 for dose reconstruction? You know, some things

1	like that to try to diagnose reasons why dose
2	reconstructions may be getting done with mistakes
3	in them.
4	And so we started that process a while
5	ago and we found out pretty quickly that it's
6	really hard. It takes a lot of work to do this.
7	So, the way the process works is that
8	each week a case is randomly selected by our
9	computer system and put into the assignment
10	queue, you know, the list of cases to be assigned.
11	And then one of our team leaders has to assign
12	from that list, assign a case to a dose
13	reconstructor to do the blind review.
14	The cases that are randomly assigned
15	have not been delivered by ORAU. These are cases
16	that came in that we don't have a dose
17	reconstruction on yet.
18	And so the idea is that our health
19	physicists will go and do a dose reconstruction,
20	not write the whole report, but do the math, do
21	the calculations and come up with dose numbers
22	for internal, external and ambient and medical,
23	you know, the various categories.

1 And then when the ORAU dose 2 reconstruction, the official dose is delivered, then we 3 reconstruction, do а comparison. The system notifies us that, okay, 4 5 you've got both of them now, and then you get a different health physicist, you know, from DCAS 6 7 side to go compare the two dose reconstructions and see how do they compare. 8 So that's the process and it's run, 9 like everything we do, on one of our applications 10 on our staff tools page. I happened to look and 11 12 it's not an application that the Board Members We could, probably, you know -- I don't 13 can see. 14 think there was any particular reason for that -- but we could make it available to Board Members 15 16 to see this application. I'll show you here an example of the 17 I think it's called a OA 18 comparison sheet. 19 sheet. This is the form that the -- okay, I'm not quite there yet. Yeah, I think this is just 20 21 a description of the process, which I think I 22 covered. This is an example of what we call the quality assurance form, which is the comparison 23

between the ORAU dose reconstruction and the DCAS 1 2 dose reconstruction. like I said, this form 3 Again, is completed by a second DCAS health physicist and 4 they just look side by side and they try to 5 explain differences. 6 7 I have two slides showing examples that to fit this whole, it would have taken four 8 slides to hit the entire form, put the entire 9 10 form on the presentation. So I just wanted to 11 show you examples. 12 And you can see it has the various 13 categories, you know, questions about did we save 14 all the data we asked for? And then photon doses, it goes through neutron doses and then 15 it'll go to the internal doses, and so all the 16 categories are on it. If you had the full QA 17 sheet, you'd have all that. 18 19 And you can see that when there are differences there -- well, at this point, there's 20 21 just a comparison of how they did things. 22 is filled out by the ORAU -- or, no, by us, by the second DCAS health physicist, fills out this 23

1 form looking at the two dose reconstruction. 2 And this is the bottom of the form, the second piece of the form. And you can see 3 4 there, the comparison down at the bottom, Probability of Causation value is compared. 5 idea here is if 6 t.he t.o see t.he t.wo dose 7 reconstructions had the same answers, were they both less than 50 or above 50? 8 And if they're different, 9 then you have to take a serious look of what in the heck 10 11 happened. Or if the percentages widely are 12 disparate, even if they're on the same side, 13 you'd kind of like to know what happened 14 differently. You can get some widely disparate 15 16 answers because, in some cases one, either ORAU or we will do an intentional overestimate, and 17 the other side, you know, would not do as much of 18 19 an overestimate. And so you'll have, you know, widely disparate values. 20 And those are easy to 21 explain because dose reconstructors have a fair 22 of leeway in choosing overestimating amount So, anyway, that's an example of how 23 techniques.

1	the case is documented.
2	Now, the actual performance of the
3	program I think I skipped a slide there.
4	Maybe not. There's a slide missing.
5	What we compared against the
6	statistics of what we've done, there have been
7	some 90 of these cases randomly selected by the
8	computer, but only about 40 of those, or in the
9	40s. Only about half have actually been assigned
10	to a dose reconstructor, and then there's this
11	smaller subset of that, that we have both the
12	dose reconstructions and a comparison.
13	So, you know, a blind dose
14	reconstruction, I think SC&A budgets 40 hours for
15	a blind dose reconstruction. It can be a pretty
16	big undertaking, depending upon the case. And
17	so we're taking health physicists' time from
18	reviewing dose reconstructions or doing site
19	research to go do this. So it's a pretty big
20	time commitment to get into this.
21	There's another complication in that
22	the dose reconstruction tools that are used to
23	automate many of the dose calculations have

1	what's called executable code in them, and they
2	were written on ORAU's system. And so we can't
3	get our computer folks to agree for us to load
4	those tools onto our computer system.
5	So I'm going to say some things now
6	that I don't really understand. The computer
7	people told me, so I can't answer a lot of
8	questions about specifically what this means.
9	But our two computer systems, ours and
10	ORAU's, communicate a lot. And they pass
11	information back and forth regularly and update
12	each other regularly. And to do that, each side
13	has a firewall, and that communication goes
14	through those firewalls.
15	In between those firewalls, there is
16	some server capacity, some memory capacity. And
17	so, as a kind of workaround, these tools are
18	placed in that kind of netherworld between the
19	two firewalls. So we can access them through the
20	firewall, but in a limited capacity. So our
21	ability to use the tools is sort of limited.
22	So, that makes this process difficult
23	because, you know, it doesn't make much sense to

1	try to build this whole calculation when the tool
2	is there. Because tools do require selections.
3	You have to make the right selections in the tool.
4	So that's complicated the process a little bit.
5	So, as a result, that's why, you know,
6	we've not really kept up with this whole
7	selection. Many more cases have been selected
8	than have been done.
9	In the circumstance where the computer
10	automatically selects a case and it doesn't get
11	assigned and then ORAU delivers the dose
12	reconstruction for that case, the computer sees
13	that, takes that out of the unassigned queue and
14	picks a new one to replace it.
15	So, the queue, you know, we don't lose
16	them in that fashion, or we lose that specific
17	case, but the cases are still counted. So it
18	runs a bit behind the process, and what we've
19	typically learned is that the ORAU dose
20	reconstruction, since they have pre-access to the
21	tools, they have a peer reviewer doing it.
22	You know, when we find a mistake or a
23	difference between their claim and ours, in every

1	case the ORAU dose reconstruction was done
2	correctly. And our people aren't as good at
3	doing dose reconstructions as the ORAU dose
4	reconstructors. That's the main thing we've
5	learned.
6	So, the question, you know, then gets
7	into how do you fix that? You know, and can we
8	fix it and can we invest so far we haven't
9	invested a lot of time into trying to fix that,
10	you know, into training our dose reconstructors
11	and things like that.
12	So, like everything else in the
13	program, it's a balancing act between can you do
14	what you want to do with the resources available?
15	So that's kind of what we've run into on this.
16	I will try and get back to where I am
17	because I don't know what's going on here. I
18	think maybe I'm shaking the podium. Maybe that's
19	causing this to go.
20	Okay. I think I've covered this. In
21	every instance where our result, in terms of
22	which side of 50 percent was different, there's
23	like five out of the 49. We run it, you know,

1	the two were on a different side.
2	We looked back and our dose
3	reconstructor made a fairly probably an error
4	that you would think they wouldn't have made, or,
5	in some cases, maybe not such a subtle error.
6	Sometimes it was selection on the tool, that they
7	chose incorrectly on the tool because they didn't
8	realize the choices.
9	But five of the 49 were different.
10	All of the others were of the same. Some of the
11	cases where you're on the same side of 50 percent,
12	the difference was maybe a little more than you
13	would like. But to chase those down and to
14	really it takes a certain amount of effort,
15	actually, to figure out what was done differently
16	on the two.
17	So that's where that is. It could
18	certainly be done. With additional resources
19	applied to it, it could be done more rigorously
20	and we could learn more from it than we have,
21	candidly.
22	And like I said, it's like everything
23	else in this program, trying to accomplish

1	everything you want to accomplish with the
2	resources available.
3	In the interest of time and getting
4	away from my computer, I'll only go very quickly
5	through the statistics. They're all in your
6	handout. If anybody has any questions, I'll try
7	to answer them.
8	Our compensability rate from dose
9	reconstruction, it's not calculated on there.
10	That's about 28 percent, or above 50 percent
11	through dose reconstruction. And these are up-
12	to-date as of March 19th.
13	So, our submittal chart, which is
14	quarterly data points, since this was completed
15	on March 19th, you don't see any particular
16	change. The last one's down a little bit because
17	it doesn't include the entire quarter.
18	But it looks about what you'd expect.
19	It's been pretty flat, around 500 a quarter now
20	for a while. That's new cases. We still have,
21	oh, probably 150 returns a quarter, on that
22	order.
23	DOE's responses, I think, are going

1	quite well. We don't have any particular
2	problem. Well, periodically a site will get
3	behind and they'll get nagged at and get caught
4	up. So that's there.
5	And I'll entertain any questions,
6	particularly the end where I didn't cover the
7	statistics, or anything else anybody wants to
8	ask.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you. Stu, I
11	have two questions. First of all, on the charts
12	that you put up where you show the differences.
13	I don't think the people in the audience could
14	probably see those charts. But do you have some
15	criteria for saying when your dose reconstruction
16	really is different? Like you had one that's
17	four percent and they had five percent and so you
18	were about a percent apart and you're saying,
19	well, that's the same. Is there a criteria for
20	saying you didn't get the same results?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Not per se, other than
22	whether it was above 50 and below 50. Those are
23	clearly considered different results. Other

1	than that, there's not a formal set of criteria
2	for them.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. But if they
4	got five percent and you got 40 or something, I
5	mean, there's some point at which, at least
6	intuitively, you'd say that's not the same.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: But right now there's
9	no numerical criteria?
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Nothing like that
11	that would trigger special investigation. I
12	mean, the QA, the second DCAS HP, might chase
13	that down, but there's nothing that mandates you
14	have to, you know, explain why it's so much
15	different.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: My second question is
17	SC&A is doing a lot of quality DRs for the Board.
18	You're calling yours blind, but I don't think
19	you're using it the same way that we are for the
20	SC&A ones. But for the regular SC&A ones, do
21	they have the same limitation you do on access to
22	those tools?
23	MR. HINNEFELD: I think they might.

1	I don't know if John can comment. I think they
2	might have that same limitation on access to
3	tools.
4	MR. STIVER: Yeah, this is John
5	Stiver. And I can say that our people have had
6	trouble getting access to those tools as well.
7	It has been kind of roadblock for us.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, it just seemed
9	to me that and we can maybe talk about this
10	later but for the Board's contractor, where
11	we're doing hundreds of checks, that access to
12	the tools for our contractor would seem to me to
13	be fairly important.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: I'll see. Yeah, I'm
15	starting investigating that and what can be done
16	to make this easier. I don't know that we're
17	going to have a lot of luck with our computer
18	security people in getting executable files onto
19	our system.
20	Now, whether it's okay for us and SC&A
21	to get into ORAU's system, that's another
22	question. That's also a computer security
23	question that I'm starting to investigate.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dave.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Dave Kotelchuck.
3	It's worth saying, though, that the Dose
4	Reconstruction Subcommittee has been looking at
5	a limited number of blind comparisons between the
6	NIOSH results and the SC&A results.
7	And all of those there were about
8	a half-dozen of them all of those, the
9	decisions are the same. That is to say, there
10	are no cases we've come across so far where the
11	blind review, where there was a discrepancy
12	between whether it should and should not be
13	compensated. There was agreement on that, and
14	that's important.
15	And while it's important for you to
16	figure out how to do that internally within
17	NIOSH, and that's great, I think that the results
18	so far, for final results, have been good and
19	there has been agreement on the blind review
20	cases.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dave, we may need
22	to look at that question again, because I recall
23	at least one. It was a very significant

Τ	difference. But that's a
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: We'll take a look
3	at that.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And these are
5	different types of blind reviews, let's be clear.
6	Any Board Members on the line have
7	questions? Hearing none, thank you very much,
8	Stu. And we'll be coming back and talking more
9	about dose reconstruction reviews at other times
LO	during this meeting.
L1	Our next presentation is from Dr.
L2	Patricia Worthington from the Department of
L3	Energy.
L 4	(Pause.)
L5	DR. WORTHINGTON: All right. Thank
L6	you.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And welcome, Pat.
L8	It's always great to have you here.
L9	DR. WORTHINGTON: Good morning. Greg
20	Lewis will not join us today. He's at the
21	Federal Executive Institute, becoming an
22	executive. And I am joined today by Isaf Al-
23	Nabulsi and by Gail Splett. Gail's actually

you know Isaf -- Gail is from Hanford. 1 our primary point of contact here at this site 2 for EEOICPA-related activities. 3 I want to talk just briefly 4 5 morning about DOE's core mandates. Our responsibility is to ensure that we provide all 6 7 the information to NIOSH and Department of Labor to support the claims for people that worked at 8 Department of Energy. 9 DOE's responsibilities. 10 We have a number of things that we have responsibility for, 11 12 and one in terms of responding to the records 13 requests of individuals for providing information 14 to DOL and to NIOSH. A little over a year ago, instituted а secure electronic records 15 we 16 transfer system. It proved to be a great way to avoid PII breaches and to get information quickly 17 to those organizations. We think that's working 18 19 very well. With regard to providing information 20 21 on large-scale research activities, we're working 22 with the Board and NIOSH and DOL in doing that across a large number of projects. 23 We'll talk

1	about that in a few minutes. And we conduct
2	research in coordination with DOL and NIOSH. In
3	some cases there's a need to gather some
4	additional information to support the activities.
5	EEOICPA site contacts, I mentioned
6	that Gail is one of the site contacts. And while
7	we have the responsibility in our office, the
8	Office of Health and Safety, to provide the
9	information as needed, the information's
10	primarily in the field.
11	And so with the information being in
12	the field, we need to have POCs all across DOE to
13	provide that information to us. And they do a
14	wide variety of things in terms of making sure
15	that we have the right SMEs that are available to
16	help look for the documents.
17	And in some cases the information is
18	more about getting a tour, getting a feel for the
19	activities, what kinds of searches might be
20	needed. And so we rely, again, on these points
21	of contact to help us to provide that
22	information.
23	Individual records. Again, it's

1 always about the individuals, about the workers, 2 and what can we provide. And I'll provide some additional insights. 3 You've seen these numbers 4 high 5 They remained fairly in terms of verifications, dose records and DAR information. 6 7 that's something that we're constantly with the site and through our POCs to 8 be able to provide that information as needed. 9 Providing the information -- and we've 10 talked about this, I think, at almost 11 12 meeting -- can be a challenging activity for us 13 and, you know, for the sites, because in terms of 14 even at a single site, there are many programs, in some cases many contractors, many systems. 15 We 16 have the old DOE processes and new ones. 17 they work together? Are they communicating with each other in order to be able to provide the 18 19 information? And I think that over the years as we 20 21 worked on this, and working with people like 22 Gail, we found innovative ways to be able to reach 23 out and find this information.

1	I mention here on this slide that in
2	some cases, at one site, there were 40 different
3	places that you had to look. And, again, these
4	things may not always be communicating with each
5	other.
6	The large scale projects that we're
7	working on, again, from our perspective, from
8	DOE's perspective, if we receive information
9	requests from DOL and NIOSH, we support all those
10	requests.
11	We've certainly learned things over
12	the years, better ways of doing things, providing
13	some insights to DOL or to NIOSH about the types
14	of things that they're looking for, but we
15	certainly honor all the requests that we receive.
16	And many of these projects have been ongoing for
17	some time.
18	And the things that I mentioned on the
19	previous slide about sort of the complexity of
20	looking for these records and trying to find them
21	kind of we're always looking for quality
22	information back to you, and completeness.
23	We want to be timely, but that's

1 defined in different ways. The main thing we want to do is to be able to turn it around, but 2 to be sure that we've looked in all the places 3 and that we've identified all of the information 4 that might be needed. 5 I have a list here of the large scale 6 7 research projects that we're working on, and you can see that there are a number of them and they 8 certainly represent various kinds of activities 9 and processes and missions at DOE. 10 I'm going to talk just briefly about 11 12 support to Hanford and to PNNL on the SEC and the 13 kinds of things that, you know, that we've been 14 doing. So what you'll actually see here on 15 16 this slide, and Gail has provided quite a lot of information to tell you how aggressive they've 17 been at this site, that we've had over 140 data 18 19 captures. And so that's during the time that they started providing information for the SEC. 20 21 Eighty-four separate data capture 22 And, again, those trips are varied in trips. terms of the number of people that would come to 23

1	the site and request information, the type of
2	documents and places that they would look. A lot
3	of boxes that we looked in that represent a lot
4	of different type of information. And just key
5	word searches. And that's very important because
6	if you're not asking the systems for the right
7	kinds of things, then you may not get anything
8	back what may not be meaningful.
9	And that's, again, a reach back to the
10	idea that our POCs are people that help us find
11	the right people that are knowledgeable about
12	these records. And in some cases where it's
13	important and necessary, we bring people back
14	that are retired to kind of help with these
15	searches that know about the information or where
16	you can receive it.
17	Indexing, that's one thing that we
18	work on here at this site and at other sites,
19	because if you don't index the materials then
20	it's difficult to find them and to do the
21	searches. So that's always been quite
22	aggressive.

This slide here, I've mentioned, 5,000

1	record boxes of personnel records. It's
2	different from what you have on your computer.
3	It's actually an error. I think we had listed
4	500, but it was 5,000 there. So we will give you
5	an update with the right information for that.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So there's some big
7	boxes.
8	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes, yes, quite a
9	bit. But, again, just some idea in terms of what
LO	we're doing and the kinds of things that we're
L1	looking at.
L2	On this slide we mentioned historical
L3	phone books. And we've talked about this in
L4	previous years, that to go back to records for
L5	the cities or other places or information at the
L6	sites in terms of something that will help us
L7	verify that these individuals were working at the
L8	site. This is another example of kind of looking
L9	for things that were more innovative.
20	I believe, in recent discussions with
21	Gail, they indicated, in moving from one area to
22	another area in their building, they located a
23	number of phone books they didn't have in place

1	before, and other types of information.
2	So, from time to time we're coming up
3	with new sets of records that we can certainly
4	draw from. It's always a challenge when we're
5	looking for records from subcontractors.
6	Document reviews. From time to time
7	there are documents that are generated, and we,
8	again, we're the health and safety organization,
9	we then reach to our security side of the house
10	to make sure that they review the documents and
11	that they turn them around sort of in a timely
12	manner in terms of whether they are releasable.
13	So, again, we're juggling all the
14	requirements with a strong need and a compassion
15	for getting the information back to the
16	organizations that need it.
17	Facility research. I think we had
18	some requests even early this morning about the
19	right location for our website, for the link for
20	that. It's listed here, but we continue to work
21	on those things and update them as needed.
22	And I want to point out on this one,
23	if you're looking at the actual address for the

1 web page, you'll see EHSS in there. This is the 2 new link after our organization was restructured into two parts, into AU organization, into the EA 3 organization. 4 So if you're looking at the facility 5 or any other kinds of links that are 6 7 related to our office, the key thing is if it doesn't say "EHSS," you may be looking at an old 8 one and so you may want to update that. 9 I believe that Stu mentioned outreach. 10 I'll just sort of reemphasize that. 11 The idea of 12 DOL and NIOSH and DOE coming together under one 13 umbrella to provide information, offer 14 clarifications to workers or to others that might need it, related to the things that we do under 15 16 DOE, NIOSH or Department of Labor. We've talked about receiving records 17 and various kinds of processes have been updated, 18 19 but in some cases we need more outreach so that people are aware of information that might be 20 21 And we've been joining, as Stu said, available. 22 with these organizations in providing some outreach, some feedback, to individuals. 23

We have developed, and I think made 1 available to the Board, the link associated with 2 our video where the three organizations described 3 their processes and the things that they do. 4 5 We're in the process of updating that, but this one is still very informative about the roles and 6 7 responsibilities of the three organizations. So, continue to use it until such time that we do 8 update it. 9 I want to talk about the Former Worker 10 Screening Program just for a moment, 11 Medical 12 because the EEOICPA program certainly looks at both current and former workers. 13 But the Former 14 Worker Program itself is that once workers leave make available to them 15 DOE, we 16 screening that will target adverse health effects that could've been associated with some of the 17 hazardous operations that they worked under when 18 19 they were here at DOE. The Former Worker Program is available 20 You know, once they worked at a 21 to all workers. 22 DOE site and once they leave, they can -- and 23 I'll provide some contact information on the next

1	slide they can come back to those facilities,
2	come back, give a phone call, and we'll be happy
3	to organize or arrange a medical screening for
4	them.
5	I've listed two of the organizations
6	associated with this. These are both called
7	National Screening Programs, where workers,
8	regardless of where you are in the country, that
9	you can call one of those numbers and a screening
10	can be made available to you near where you're
11	living, if you've moved away from DOE.
12	The first one is focused on production
13	workers and the second one on construction
14	workers. And the idea here is that, again, the
15	screening would be targeted towards those things
16	that you had been working with when you were at
17	DOE.
18	This was a fairly, you know, fast
19	overview of DOE and the kinds of things that we
20	do, and we're available for further questions on
21	any of the things that we talked about.
22	One of the key points, and I want to
23	reiterate that, is that with regard to our

responsibility for 1 overall delivering providing 2 information, records and various information, we continue to have innovative ways 3 and using innovative approaches to get to this 4 information. 5 I'll use Hanford as an example. 6 7 at Hanford there are multiple contractors working on some very specific projects for the Department 8 of Energy. And so a very important network that 9 10 developed here, for some key things for information, 11 looking for to bring the was 12 contractors together under a common umbrella to 13 help locate records. 14 And so it was very bold in that, in some cases, work schedules were revised such that 15 16 these individuals may work four days a week and then they all come together maybe on the weekend. 17 concentrated 18 And then have а very 19 aggressive effort in terms of delivering the products and things that might be needed. 20 And so, again, our overall goal is to 21 22 provide information, you know, as needed and 23 where it's difficult to look for better ways of

1	getting the data back to the right people and the
2	right hands. So, we'll end here and take any
3	questions that you might have.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Thank
5	you, Pat. You know, actually, I appreciate your
6	efforts out here at this site, and actually Gail
7	was able to help us on a conference call we had
8	talking about the work on the Hanford Site Monday
9	of this week.
10	DR. WORTHINGTON: Very good.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So we appreciate
12	that. I have two questions about two of the
13	sites where there appear to be some difficulties
14	getting records; one is Savannah River and the
15	other is the Los Alamos. And can you provide an
16	update or have information on that?
17	I know the problem with Savannah River
18	is relatively recent, but it's causing sort of a
19	major hold up. And then LANL, I think, has been
20	more of a longer term problem.
21	DR. WORTHINGTON: I will. And Isaf
22	can jump in if she has any specifics on that.
23	I'll talk first about the Savannah River. With

regard to Savannah River, it has been a challenge 1 for us and it's certainly something that we were 2 aware of and that we were constantly working with 3 the sites. 4 They had some changes in contracts and 5 approaches and funding, you know, issues there at 6 7 the site. And the problem with that site, and any site, if at any time the contractors cease 8 and then we bring them back and try to start them 9 again, it's not always a quick process. 10 But we are aware of it and we are 11 12 working with it. And, when necessary, we raise 13 it all the way with the site managers. And 14 sometimes, again, the startup again, get them moving, is slower than we would like. 15 16 will certainly continue to work on that until such time that we can resolve it. 17 I don't know if we have any specifics 18 19 on Los Alamos for the moment, but it's a challenge

I don't know if we have any specifics on Los Alamos for the moment, but it's a challenge sometimes, you know, to inspire them. But Greg has developed a very, I think, aggressive program where he's actually going out and meeting individually with the sites, looking at ways that

20

21

22

1	they can do it better and faster and more
2	efficient.
3	And it takes a while to turn it
4	around. I'm not going to mention, you know, site
5	names, but the ones that we've had these issues
6	and that we work with them, we've been able to
7	turn them around, I think that our statistics
8	will show that we can do that.
9	But we always welcome early, you know,
10	information, early signs, if that's the case, and
11	so we can work on it. So hopefully when we come
12	back for the next update we will have turned that
13	corner on that one as well.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We call it
15	aggressive inspiration.
16	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes. Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Paul?
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Dr. Worthington, I
19	just had sort of a general question on the
20	reorganization of EHSS. And you can answer in
21	general terms. It appears that the
22	organizational commitment to this program has
23	been maintained pretty well. Can you just talk

1 a little bit about your staffing and budgetary Have they been maintained under this 2 levels? reorganization? 3 DR. WORTHINGTON: Actually, they have 4 5 been maintained. And with regard to Greg's lot of the information 6 office, where а 7 generated and a lot of the heavy lifting is done, Greg just recently hired an additional person in 8 his organization with lots of experience, from 9 She's worked some at CDC, and I think she 10 Emory. brings some new energy, you know, to that office. 11 12 And so with regard to the commitment, 13 the commitment is extremely high. We still are 14 excited and view our primary job to be advocates for the workers and to do all those things that 15 16 we have to do. So we don't think that we've lost a 17 step, but I think that we've gained a few. 18 19 said, Greq has been quite aggressive with following the money and looking for ways to 20 21 improve processes. And where needed, we actually fund initiatives at the site to make it easier 22 23 and faster and better for them to retrieve

1	information, put some new systems in place, so I
2	think that we're fine.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Board Members on
4	the phone, do you have any questions?
5	MEMBER LEMEN: None from Lemen.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
7	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: None from
8	Schofield.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
LO	You don't all need to answer. Just if you had
L1	questions let us know. I just want to make sure
L2	I don't forget you out there. Okay. Thank you
L3	very much, Dr. Worthington. We appreciate that.
L4	DR. WORTHINGTON: Okay.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Our next
L6	presentation is from Frank Crawford, formerly at
L7	NIOSH, now with the Department of Labor. Welcome
L8	again. And good luck with the computer.
L9	MR. CRAWFORD: Good morning. My name
20	is Frank Crawford. I'm with DOL, as you just
21	heard. And so far this slide hasn't moved. This
22	is positive. So, let's see if I can move it.
23	I'm going to start with the usual

1 statistics, the updates, and then we'll talk briefly about the SEC discussions for today, some 2 statistics for that, how many cases have been 3 filed and so forth. And then end with the recent 4 5 outreach activity. 6 This we've seen over and over again, 7 and these numbers only go up. We're now over \$11 billion in total compensation. From looking at 8 figures here, I this 9 later assume includes 10 medical treatment expense beyond just the cash awards. 11 This also is familiar, and the numbers 12 13 are just a little higher than they were. The 14 only thing, I think, that needs explaining here, perhaps, is there's a lot more cases returned 15 16 from NIOSH without dose reconstructions and you might initially consider, but I believe that 17 almost all of those are going to be cases that 18 19 are pulled for SEC evaluations, and then they 20 never come back in many cases because they're 21 approved at that level. 22 Now, here's one view of how many cases are being approved or denied. 23 These are Part B

1	cases only, with dose reconstructions and final
2	decisions. We see that we have about a one-third
3	approval, two-thirds denial ratio at that level.
4	In a minute, we'll get to another view
5	of that same data. But first, the other
6	category, I was able to confirm, it's a very large
7	lump at the bottom of the screen, 31 percent.
8	But that includes beryllium, silicosis cases. It
9	also includes what was the last thing
10	chronic beryllium disease, beryllium
11	sensitivity, that's it. So the numbers don't
12	seem to add up, but that's why there's such a
13	large number under other.
14	In some cases, while they're filed,
15	turn out to be, for various reasons, disqualified
16	from going further in the process also. Those
17	will be lumped in there as well.
18	Now we take another look at the
19	approval versus denial data. Now, this is Part
20	B, again, radiation cases with final decisions,
21	but many of these will not have DRs. In other
22	words, these are SEC cases, in many cases.
23	So we see, when we include the SEC

1	cases, we're now approving over 50 percent of all
2	cases filed. In terms of raw numbers, we see
3	here 45,648 Part B approvals.
4	On the former slide, two slides back,
5	there were just over 10,000 Part B approvals with
6	DRs. So the impact of the SEC is quite large in
7	terms of the approvals and raw numbers.
8	Just another view of the data, but we
9	see that the accepted DR cases, there are little
10	discrepancies in the data. I don't know what
11	causes it, but some of them are finals and some
12	are, you know, recommended decisions and so
13	forth.
14	So we still are in the 9 to 10,000
15	area with accepted cases with DR only. Now, we
16	go down to SEC cases and we're in the 22,000 range
17	accepted based on an SEC.
18	And there are very few cases in terms
19	of raw numbers, again, that are both accepted on
20	an SEC basis and later have a DR issue that
21	accepts perhaps an ancillary case for an
22	ancillary cancer I should say, for medical
23	treatment and so forth.

1	This, again, our top four sites don't
2	change much. These are just the sites generating
3	the most cases, Hanford, Savannah, Y-12 and Los
4	Alamos, the usual suspects.
5	Here, this is a little bit busy, but
6	we see the comparison between DOE cases and AWE
7	cases. And we see that the AWE spiked for a
8	while and now seem to be fading away. Probably
9	because most of these sites are no longer active,
10	of course, many of them were active in the 40s
11	and 50s and not afterwards, so we would expect
12	those claims to slowly diminish.
13	Now, for the petition site discussions
14	for today, these are not in order of discussion,
15	but I don't think we had the agenda when we came
16	together on this.
17	There's huge relative disparities
18	between the number of cases for each site. And
19	then if you look, if you winkle out the
20	percentages of approved cases versus denied
21	cases, that varies wildly between sites also.
22	In some cases, of course, a lot of
23	heavy duty, messy production work was going on.

1 Hanford, Savannah River would be two such sites, 2 place like Kansas City, it whereas, a relatively restricted kinds of 3 work with radioactive material. And we see that 4 5 approval rate is much lower than Hanford or Savannah River as you would expect. 6 7 In terms of raw case counts, we, just on this page alone, we're looking at Dow Chemical 8 with 91 cases filed versus Hanford with over 9 16,000 cases filed. So the size of the sites 10 here is remarkably different. All of this, of 11 12 course, is on the website for review. We don't have to memorize these numbers. 13 And then the remainder of the sites 14 that will be discussed during this two-day 15 16 meeting. We see INL, for instance, a very large site with over 5,000 cases. 17 And then DuPont Deepwater and Grand Junction operations center, 18 19 relatively small sites, 250 cases, approximately. Moving on to outreach events, which 20 21 we're all familiar with. Stu mentioned the WIPP 22 discussion in New Mexico. I really want to find 23 that.

1	These are coming outreach events where
2	we have Newport News, Virginia, April 28th, St.
3	Louis, Missouri, June 2015, and Amarillo, Texas
4	July 22nd.
5	Now, I seem to have lost a slide in
6	there somewhere too, which was the most recent
7	meeting. So let me see if I can recover that
8	quickly or at all. Here we go. There we are.
9	These are more recent meetings already
LO	completed however. Meetings where since last
L1	October we have had meetings in Paducah,
L2	Shiprock, New Mexico, Carlsbad, New Mexico,
L3	Casper, Wyoming and Riverton, Wyoming.
L4	So, these are relatively small
L5	meetings with the exception of the Shiprock
L6	meeting and the town hall meeting in Paducah
L7	which were over one or 200 each.
L8	With that I'll ask if the Board
L9	Members have any questions.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
21	Frank. Board Members with questions?
22	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, this is Phil
23	Schofield. I've got a guestion for you. I

1	noticed that you did Shiprock, you've done
2	Carlsbad, but are you planning on doing any
3	meetings in the Gallup, Grants area?
4	MR. CRAWFORD: Unfortunately, I don't
5	have the answer to that. I will attempt to find
6	out and get back to you on that. I can send that
7	to the whole Board if most would be interested.
8	Great.
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. I don't
10	know. This kind of sounds bad, but a lot of
11	those people, particularly a lot of them who live
12	out on the Navajo Ute reservation, they probably
13	wouldn't travel to Shiprock or they wouldn't even
14	know it.
15	A lot of them also have limited means
16	of getting there. That's the reason why I was
17	wondering Gallup or Grants, kind of splits the
18	difference in distance for a lot of those people.
19	And this is the only reason I was asking.
20	MR. CRAWFORD: Right. And I'm sure
21	that someone on the Joint Outreach Task Group can
22	address your concerns there. So I will turn it
23	over to them and Stu will add to this.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I'll just offer
2	what I can. Normally, when Labor does an
3	outreach at a Part E, these are essentially RECA
4	sites. We generally don't go to those, but they
5	have had them in Grant, I'm pretty sure. But I'm
6	not sure about Gallup. I don't know if there's
7	any planned or how recent it was. But I'm pretty
8	sure they've been to Grant and I don't know if
9	they've been to Gallup or not. And again
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
12	MR. CRAWFORD: Thanks, Stu.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Start with Henry,
14	go down the line here.
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, I was just
16	interested in the acceptance and denials. You
17	have the overall numbers there and do you have
18	that broken out by cancer type because it'd be
19	interesting and I think the claimants would, you
20	know. Is a predominance in one type of cancer
21	versus others as far as which are accepted? I
22	would expect that to be the case.
23	MR. CRAWFORD: I haven't seen that

1	data coming from DOL. Now, when I was at DCAS,
2	they were able to produce it from their database
3	fairly straightforwardly, I think.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, we have a report
5	on our website that we update periodically. I
6	don't know when it was last updated, but it wasn't
7	terribly long ago, that lists the percent
8	compensable. It lists the cancers in the IREP
9	model and the percent are compensable by dose
LO	reconstruction.
L1	So this is only dose reconstruction,
L2	SEC wouldn't be included, and it's for only
L3	single cancers because it gets too complicated
L4	otherwise.
L5	MEMBER ANDERSON: Thank you.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda, then Paul.
L7	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I'm just curious
L8	about the facilities in Wyoming. Both of those
L9	sites are unknown to me personally. What's in
20	Wyoming that would cause traveling out there?
21	MR. CRAWFORD: I wish I could tell
22	you. They are actually unknown to me, too.
23	They're, you know, the nearest thing I know about

1	is INL, but perhaps.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: They're RECA.
3	MR. CRAWFORD: Oh, they're all RECA,
4	uranium mining cases. That's it, of course.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: I was wondering if the
6	statistics include cases that go back in
7	connection with a PER, Program Evaluation Report,
8	where, and these are closed cases, but they get
9	reopened because of a PER, but it wasn't clear to
10	me either in NIOSH or your statistics, whether
11	those get recounted or how they show up.
12	MR. CRAWFORD: Stu, why don't you
13	handle that. From my own knowledge and what I've
14	seen of that, I don't have any statistics with
15	these very few cases which are called up by PERs,
16	end up with a changed compensation decision, in
17	general. There may be an exception or two.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Paul, I'll
19	check specifically, but I believe that our
20	statistics would include, the because when one
21	changes, when a case changes to PER there' is a
22	new dose reconstruction report sent back out.
23	And so our statistics should be gathering the

1	most recent dose reconstruction report.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. So it counts as
3	a new dose reconstruction rather than
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, it would count,
5	I believe, you know, we count. And I believe
6	what we do is we count claim or case numbers.
7	So if a case comes back for a PER
8	because it changed, we wouldn't count it as an
9	additional total dose reconstruction, we'd just
LO	move it from one category to another.
L1	MEMBER ZIEMER: I got you. I just
L2	wasn't
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: They
L4	MEMBER ZIEMER: sure.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: must recalculate
L6	the whole yes. Jim Lockey, I'm sorry.
L7	MEMBER LOCKEY: Could you go back to
L8	the Kansas City Plant, Hanford, Dow Chemical
L9	slide?
20	MR. CRAWFORD: This slide?
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: Correct. So I'm just
22	curious, when we look at Part B approval for
23	Hanford is 4.591 and then Part E was 4.131. Is

1	there any statistics on what kind of duplication
2	takes place there? Is it, other words, is the
3	cancer that was approved for Part B, is that also
4	part of the Part E approval? Do you know that?
5	MR. CRAWFORD: Generally speaking,
6	yes. If a cancer gets a Part B, they're
7	automatically considered as accepted in Part E.
8	It doesn't work the other way, of course, for
9	chemical cases, but for the radiation aspect of
10	Part E, yes.
11	MEMBER LOCKEY: So that would mean in
12	the no circumstances there were about 400 cases
13	that were approved for other type of toxic
14	exposures. Am I reading that right, Jim?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Except for the
16	qualification for Part E is different in terms of
17	the claimant for survivors and so forth. So not
18	every
19	MR. CRAWFORD: Right.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Part B case
21	qualifies as a claimant doesn't qualify as a Part
22	E claimant. So they have to get over that hurdle
23	to get

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Survivor.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, survivor. So
3	it would be a different number and it'd have to
4	calculated somehow. I don't recall seeing
5	statistics on that, but it certainly is a
6	significant limitation. A significant number of
7	Part B people who qualify don't qualify for a
8	Part E.
9	MR. CRAWFORD: There will be some
10	cases probably where many people simple don't
11	file under Part E even if they're advised to.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any Board Members
13	on the phone have additional questions? Hearing
14	silence and no beeps, I'll assume that's fine.
15	Thank you very much, Frank.
16	MR. CRAWFORD: Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we are running
18	a little bit behind, but it's not bad. And we
19	will take a break and we will reconvene at 10:45.
20	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
21	went off the record at 10:26 a.m. and resumed at
22	10:46 a.m.)
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will get.

1	started. Ted, do you need to repeat any of the
2	instructions?
3	MR. KATZ: No, I don't think so, other
4	than remind folks on the phone to mute your phones
5	and if you don't have a mute button, press *6 to
6	mute your phone. Thanks.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So our next item of
8	business is talking about the coworker dose
9	modeling. I think you know we've talked about
10	this at the last few Board meetings.
11	And the SEC evaluation Work Group has
12	been working very closely with NIOSH, with Jim
13	Neton and with SC&A on developing a guidance
14	document for the review or evaluation of coworker
15	modeling.
16	We think we're pretty close to a final
17	version of that. If you remember, we started out
18	sort of focusing on statistical issues. We're
19	sort of backing up from that, but and have some
20	more general guidelines to deal with it. And I
21	think we're close.
22	So Jim Neton's, sort of, going to
23	review and go through that. And then I'll have

1 a few comments later about, sort of, what we think 2 are the next step. For the Board Members that are not 3 involved in the Work Group, if you can, sort of, 4 be paying attention, so think about this. 5 say the plan is we're not intending at this 6 7 meeting to sort of approve these guidelines. That will wait until the next meeting. But they 8 are, I think, very close to completion. 9 We have a couple more things we need 10 to do, but one of which is to make sure we have 11 12 input from all of the Board and all of the Board 13 has an opportunity to provide input because these 14 are going to be important in terms of dose reconstruction even in some of our past methods 15 16 for doing dose reconstruction, so. So with that, I'll turn it over with Jim and go ahead. 17 DR. NETON: All right. 18 Thank you, 19 Dr. Melius. This is something we've been working pretty hard on to try to get some resolution as 20 21 to how we're going to proceed with the coworker 22 modeling process. But I'd like to take a step back at the beginning and just talk a little bit 23

1	about now we got to where we are.
2	This all started way back with TIB-52
3	was issued in 2006, which was a TIB that talked
4	about how we would deal with special cases for
5	construction trades workers and how maybe some of
6	those situations like with external dose, we may
7	need to make some special considerations for
8	their doses as separate from the general coworker
9	model.
10	That was issued way back in 2006, like
11	I mentioned. And then, in 2011, Report-53 was
12	issued which was a much more detailed statistical
13	analysis of how we would evaluate potential
14	stratification coworker models.
15	Remember, I gave those polka dot plot
16	graphs with the Monte Carlo permutation test, I
17	think, that we won the award for nicest graphics
18	at that meeting?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Still is Number 1.
20	DR. NETON: Still is Number 1.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No one's even come
22	close to challenging that.
23	DR. NETON: Is that right? I liked

1	those. But that was issued back in 2011 and 2013
2	SC&A reviewed that report and they had eight
3	findings.
4	They were broad-based findings.
5	About four of them were related to statistical
6	issues. Is the statistics robust enough to be
7	able to separate these different categories?
8	And four of them, the other half were
9	really related more to issues on characterization
10	of the data. You know, Report-53 started with
11	the assumption that you were comparing apples to
12	apples and didn't do anything about
13	characterizing that underlying populations
14	themselves.
15	So we took a step back, and I think I
16	volunteered for this actually, to do some sort of
17	guidelines on how we actually look at the data in
18	some detail qualitatively before we proceed with
19	some stratification efforts.
20	And the end result is this draft
21	criteria for the evaluation coworker datasets.
22	We've been working, as Dr. Melius said, with the
23	SEC Issues Work Group. We've had five meetings

1	now over the last year-and-a-half, two in person,
2	three by telephone.
3	And this last go around is we're
4	calling Rev 4.1 is very much what we discussed at
5	our March 10th meeting where, I believe, we had
6	some very good agreement among the Members of
7	that Work Group that this document seemed to be
8	close, or if not, close to final.
9	So what I'd like to do is just to go
10	over, refresh people, we don't meet very often,
11	of how this, you know, where we are with this
12	document, what's in it and maybe after that we
13	can talk about what the path forward may be.
14	This is Rev 4.1, as I mentioned. And
15	this is on Live Meeting, so it should be out there
16	for the folks. Rather than put together a
17	PowerPoint, I thought I'd just, like I did last
18	time, sort of scroll through and talk from the
19	document and entertain any questions as they
20	might arise.
21	There are five sections of this
22	document now. I'll go over each one in a little
23	bit of detail, not exhaustively because it's

1	fairly short and I think everybody probably
2	should have had a chance to read it by now.
3	But the introduction section really
4	just sets the stage for, you know, the regulatory
5	basis of why coworker models are okay.
6	You can see the italics in the middle
7	of the first introductory section that talks
8	about, "If individual monitoring data are not
9	available or adequate, dose reconstructions may
10	use monitoring data for groups of workers with
11	comparable activities and relationships."
12	We've been doing that for quite some
13	time now. The question really is what's
14	comparable. And that's what we tried to address
15	qualitatively in this document. And in some
16	cases at the end, we talk about how you would do
17	some quantitative analyses as well.
18	So the Section 2, which is the
19	criteria for the evaluation of adequacy and
20	completeness of coworker data is that really
21	tries to get at, we get data sets from all kinds
22	of different avenues.
23	They come in either the claimant's

1 sets, they come in spreadsheets, they come electronic databases. But the first thing to do 2 is to evaluate the technical adequacy of the 3 monitoring data. And that's what really Section 4 2.1 addresses. 5 It talks about whether you have a 6 7 bioassay sample, a urine sample, whether you have an in vivo sample or, you know, a whole body 8 counting 9 measurement or an external dose What generally needs to be looked 10 measurement. at before we consider those data to be valid for 11 12 use in a coworker? 13 Are they technically capable of 14 measuring what they set out to measure? If you measure a urine sample, is the chemical recovery 15 16 appropriately adjusted, that sort of thing. In vivo measurements, there's a lot of criteria in 17 here about chest wall thickness and calibration 18 19 phantoms, that sort of thing. And film badges, likewise. 20 My class example, film badges are if you're measuring 21 22 neutrons, in the early days the neutrons couldn't 23 measure below a certain energy. So if you're

1 exposed below a certain threshold energy that the 2 badge would read zero no matter what you're exposed to, or be non-detectable at least. 3 So that's this first section. 4 5 into the second part of that, which is data completeness is a little different than that. 6 7 And this is do we have enough data to work with? Were the workers monitored in 8 sufficient numbers for you to be able to apply it 9 to the unmonitored workers. 10 A way to do this is to look at it 11 12 temporally too. You start off looking year one 13 and you go through the years and see are there 14 Are there some years, like five years data gaps. where it drops down substantially? And if it 15 16 does, maybe that's okay, maybe there was production stopped. 17 But that needs to be evaluated and 18 19 explained in some way before you move forward with the data. I did include one graph in here 20 21 which is actually out of an SC&A report which I 22 thought was a pretty good illustration of what

can happen if you don't look closely at the data.

1	This is actually from the Nevada Test
2	Site, one of the reasons Nevada Test Site was
3	added an SEC. You can see here where we have 290
4	workers that were monitored, but of those workers
5	206 were RAD safety staff.
6	And the people who may have been in
7	harm's way, the workers, wiremen, miners, have
8	almost no monitoring data, so it gives you pause.
9	It makes you wonder is that really an appropriate
10	data set to be using to apply to the unmonitored
11	workers given that the RAD safety workers
12	probably had a different exposure environment
13	than those other workers. So that needs to be
14	considered.
15	Moving through the other sections of
16	the document, the review and analysis of the
17	monitoring program data itself. This really
18	talks about are the data that were collected on
19	that group of workers generally applicable to all
20	workers that were monitored at this site?
21	There typically at a site, can be
22	several different types of monitoring programs.
23	You can have a routine monitoring program where

1	all workers were monitored on the monthly
2	frequency for example or you could have an
3	incident monitoring program where workers were
4	only monitored when they believe that they may
5	have been exposed.
6	Well, those are two fundamentally
7	different types of monitoring programs and you
8	don't really want to necessarily mix those two
9	together.
10	MR. KATZ: Jim, can I just interrupt
11	a sec?
12	DR. NETON: Yes, sure.
13	MR. KATZ: Folks on the phone, please
14	everybody mute your phone. We're hearing a lot
15	of background noise. And if you don't have a
16	mute button, press Star and then 6. That'll mute
17	your phone. That'd be very helpful not just for
18	folks in the room, but for other people trying to
19	listen on the line. Thanks.
20	DR. NETON: So if you have these
21	different flavors, I'll call them, of monitoring
22	programs, routine, intermittent and there's
23	another one mentioned in here which is an

intermittent monitoring program where sometimes 1 for short duration jobs you may have a baseline 2 sample taken and then a sample at the end of the 3 project. 4 That may be totally acceptable, but 5 you need to be aware that that's the way it was 6 7 done and to what Class of workers that may apply to. 8 Ι think there's generally some 9 So pretty good guidance in here about what needs to 10 be considered before you start lumping these 11 12 things into one category. 13 One thing I think that's significant 14 in here is when you're talking about comparing incident versus routine. I think oftentimes we 15 16 have lumped those two together. It may or may not be appropriate, but the last sentence of 17 Section 3.1, I think is very important. 18 19 It says in this case, where you have one group of workers incident monitoring, one 20 21 group of workers that are routine monitoring, it 22 says it would not be appropriate to combine the 23 monitoring data for these two groups of workers

1	into a single coworker model. Rather, the
2	default should be to consider separate models.
3	I think that's very significant
4	because this is where we see this situation most
5	often is when you have building trades
6	construction workers who may be on an incident
7	monitoring program and then the rest of the
8	workers who are routinely sampled.
9	So this is going to require us to go
10	back and re-look at a number of the coworker
11	models that we've had in the past. In my mind,
12	this is probably the most significant thing in
13	this document.
14	I mean, there's a lot of good
15	guidance, but this will probably be the one that
16	causes us the most pause in going back and looking
17	at things.
18	Section 3.2, which is analysis of an
19	application, the unmonitored population, talks
20	about the nuts and bolts of it. If you do have
21	a coworker set, you know, what do you with it?
22	How do you apply it to the unmonitored workers?
23	So it's our normal process of fitting

1	some type of statistical distribution to it.
2	Typically, it's a log-normal distribution and
3	then you have to make some judgements as to what
4	parameters of that distribution are you going to
5	apply to the unmonitored workers?
6	Typically, we'd say if the worker was
7	in an environment that did not involve as much
8	exposure as the high end of the distribution, we
9	would apply the 50th percentile, maybe with the
10	general, the full distribution applied about that
11	or if it looked like the worker really was in a
12	high end exposure category and for some reason he
13	wasn't monitored, maybe his monitoring
14	information was lost, then he may receive the
15	95th percentile of the distribution.
16	Those types of judgements need to be
17	made when applying the dataset to the coworkers.
18	There's one more thing I was going to say about
19	that. I can't remember. All right.
20	One thing also is this last paragraph
21	in this section discusses what we've called the
22	OPOS statistic, the one person, one statistic
23	methodology now.

1	And we've worked through this in the
2	Working Group, I think, where if there's general
3	agreement that if you have multiple monitoring
4	data points on a person in one interval, like a
5	year, you would take some sort of an average of
6	those bioassay data to represent that worker's
7	exposure in that monitoring interval.
8	We have agreed that the most
9	appropriate statistic would be to use a backward
10	integrated time weighted average. And I think
11	we're all pretty happy with that.
12	I think it's the best approximation we
13	could use for intake which is really what we're
14	trying to do in this case. So that took a while,
15	but I think that was a very good outcome of this
16	process as well.
17	And finally, we need to talk about the
18	time interval of the monitoring data. You know,
19	how much data can you lump together in a coworker
20	model over time.
21	In general, we have data that seems to
22	fit one year intervals, were not processed and
23	changed too much, so one year tends to be almost

1	like our default interval.
2	But in the early years, sometimes
3	quarterly samples were taken and we have an
4	abundance of data on a quarterly level, so we
5	would use that if the data were available.
6	It's recommended in here not to go
7	beyond three years for grouping of data. And if
8	it does exceed three years, it says a stringent
9	justification is required.
10	And you have to really look at the
11	process, you know. Are you confident that
12	nothing significantly changed over that time
13	period?
14	Even within a year interval, sometimes
15	things could have changed. So you need to be
16	aware of what may have changed in the facility
17	over time when you start grouping, monitoring
18	data.
19	And finally, we allow for the fact
20	that, let's say you get to the end of the rope
21	here and you say I have like comparisons. I have
22	two routinely monitored sets of populations or
23	two incident-based data sets. But I still have

1	a sense that maybe somehow there's a high-end
2	population out there that was not properly
3	monitored and I want to see if I should have some
4	sort of stratification.
5	And this basically gives some general
6	guidance. I didn't want to tie it to a specific
7	statistical test, but it gives some general
8	guidance about how one should proceed to do some
9	type of statistical analysis both on a
10	statistical analysis between the two populations
11	and the interval being evaluated and also on a
12	practical level as to how it affects the intake
13	calculation itself, so.
14	And that's the end of the document.
15	So I'd be happy to answer any questions if there
16	are any.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for Jim?
18	Yes, Gen?
19	MEMBER ROESSLER: Mostly, higher.
20	Dr. Melius mentioned we're not going to make a
21	decision on this document
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mic.
23	(Simultaneous speaking.)

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: You have to hold it
2	down?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Oh, that'll keep me
5	on the ball.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That'll keep you
7	MEMBER ROESSLER: Dr
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: awake.
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: Keep me awake. Dr.
10	Melius mentioned that we're not going to make a
11	decision on this document at this time. And I
12	think that's appropriate because I think it's
13	important for every Board member to have a chance
14	to look at it.
15	We had a Work Group meeting by
16	teleconference recently and talked about this.
17	And I think that it's a very manageable task for
18	every Board member to look at this report. It's
19	only 11 pages long.
20	And when Stu made his talk this
21	morning about one of the goals of NIOSH is to do
22	things in plain writing, well, I think this is an
23	example of that.

1	It's written for the intended
2	audience, but it's really very easy to read and
3	to understand. It covers a lot of material. So
4	I'm just recommending everybody do take a look at
5	it.
6	And this plain writing thing is really
7	nothing new. We've known this for many years.
8	It is an emphasis now by the Health Physics
9	Society.
LO	There's going to be a special all-day
L1	session at the annual meeting in Indianapolis on
L2	plain language, both in writing and speaking. So
L3	NIOSH is following right along with that.
L4	DR. NETON: Thank you, Gen. I'd just
L5	like to say we are anxious at NIOSH's end to get
L6	this moving forward because we have a number of
L7	datasets that we're currently hanging in the
L8	balance and we'd like to proceed applying these
L9	techniques to them. So the quicker, the better
20	for us.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just add,
22	and again, not to prejudge particular sites or
2.3	something, but certainly, this would require

1	reevaluation of coworker models that combine, for
2	example, construction worker data which tends to
3	be incident-based along with, you know, general
4	worker data which tends to be much more routine
5	monitoring-based.
6	And this would indicate that we would
7	not combine the two. So both going backwards,
8	but also going forward there are sites. And I
9	know, Tim Taulbee's very anxious on some of the
10	sites he's looking at and others.
11	So it's not without implication, so
12	it's in terms of what we finally decided. Now,
13	each site's going to be judged individually. So
14	again, what I think has been in this document is
15	not trying to make, you know, strict guidelines,
16	but rather to have a set of guidelines that will
17	help with the evaluation and then decisions.
18	Because I think we've found in the
19	past, that each site is different and the type of
20	data, the amount of data, the extent of the
21	exposures are different, so we need to keep that
22	in mind.
23	But it is going to be important in

1	terms of how we do this. Much as I think the
2	discussion and the agreement we came together on
3	some surrogate data and on the evaluation SEC
4	petitions has been, you know, helpful. But it
5	also, to some extent, changed what our outcomes
6	were and, I think, made them more consistent and
7	helpful.
8	But again, it is something that would
9	change. And this one we're fairly far along in
10	the process with, so in terms of having done
11	coworker models that do that, so.
12	Questions from Board Members on the
13	phone?
14	MEMBER LEMEN: Not at this time.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What we intend to
16	do for next steps is one, is we want to get
17	comments from the other Board Members, everybody,
18	and have a chance to look it over and get
19	comments.
20	And if you can get comments into Stu,
21	I think well, that was Stu, into Jim, and I
22	think that would be helpful. If you want to copy
23	me on them, that's fine, but the most important

1	is Jim Neton, the other Jim, and I'll do that.
2	We are going to go through a process.
3	We want to, sort of, pilot test the evaluation,
4	this guidance document, on a coworker dataset as
5	a way of, you know, making sure we're clear.
6	Again, it's we're not going to try to
7	do 20 sets and make it perfect or whatever and
8	anticipate every single situation, but at least
9	make sure is those things that we could clarify
10	that aren't clear or that need to be emphasized
11	more and so forth, again, like any document we
12	do, it's subject to change over time.
13	So we intend to do that and then we
14	plan to come back to the next Board meeting which
15	will be at the end of July and hopefully finalize
16	the document at that meeting. So that'll be the
17	time table.
18	But I think we're close enough now
19	that, I think, NIOSH has some general sense of
20	how to go forward with this. But I think it's
21	worth doing at least some test runs and see if we
22	can improve it a little bit more. Paul?
23	MEMBER ZIEMER: I assume the Work

1	Group would have an opportunity to see any
2	revisions before it came to the full Board. But
3	I just wanted to ask if it would be helpful to
4	have a specific deadline for Board Members to get
5	their comments into Jim? I don't think we want
6	them coming in the day before the Board meeting
7	here.
8	DR. NETON: No, no. I think I agree
9	with Gen that it's a fairly short document.
10	We've seen this in its current form. It's been
11	very close to its current form for about
12	three/four months now. So I think within a month
13	or so, if we
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, let's
15	DR. NETON: could see comments that
16	would be good.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: say April 30th -
18	_
19	DR. NETON: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: would be the
21	deadline.
22	DR. NETON: Yes
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And

1	DR. NETON: that's good.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'll ask Ted to
3	send a note of reminder out to everybody on the
4	Board, and do that. Because we'll take some time
5	to then we'll, probably after April 30th, we'd
6	have another Work Group meeting so to do the trial
7	run or test whatever we're going to call that.
8	And to be ready in that Work Group
9	meeting to close to file. Maybe one other, some
10	more input, but certainly well ahead of the July
11	Board meeting. Okay. Thank you very much, Jim.
12	Can never tell when it's a lot of
13	questions whether it's been a good job or whether
14	everybody says this is so terrible we want but
15	I think it's a good job and I'll give a lot of
16	credit to Jim Neton.
17	He's really very thoughtful on this
18	and done a very good job of writing up and
19	listening to our suggestions and we've had some
20	pretty good discussions on this, so thanks.
21	We're sort of back on schedule, so
22	that's good. And the Kansas City Work Group has
23	been very busy holding meetings and following up

1	on that site. So, and it's something that we
2	hope will come to closure within the next some
3	time period.
4	I'm not sure exactly when, but I
5	thought it would be useful in, sort of, preparing
6	for that closure on that site at least in terms
7	of the SEC petition that we get an update on where
8	the Work Group is in terms of their review, data
9	gathering and evaluation. So I've asked Josie
10	to give us an update and she's prepared one.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Are you ready for that?
12	It's about 20 minutes early. I don't expect
13	petitioners on the phone, but.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There's no action
15	items, so it's not
16	MEMBER BEACH: All right. I was
17	hoping to step up here.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I'm trying to
19	give you the form.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Try to take
21	about 20 minutes to get this through.
22	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I was worried
23	about having the time slot before lunch.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: These arrows will
2	work.
3	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So these ones
4	are the
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
6	MEMBER BEACH: These ones or these
7	ones?
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, I think either
9	forward and back or
10	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: I think the forward
12	and back are the ones that
13	MEMBER BEACH: Perfect. Okay. So as
14	Jim mentioned we wanted to update you on what our
15	progress is for Kansas City. We're right in good
16	time for that. So Work Group Members are listed
17	on this slide.
18	This is a picture of the old Kansas
19	City Plant. Recently, Kansas City moved to a new
20	plant. I have that at the last photo. But this
21	is the old Bannister facility which is now
22	undergoing environmental certification.
23	The land is for sale. It's my

1	understanding that this building will be
2	they'll start demolishing it in 2016. That's the
3	scheduled date.
4	Okay. So we've had two Work Group
5	meetings. We had one in June. Our most recent
6	one was in January. And this briefing I'm giving
7	is based on our last Work Group meeting because
8	we've had a site visit since then. So everything
9	is just what our Work Group has discussed in
LO	January.
L1	We've had one technical call. We've
L2	conducted four site visits jointly with NIOSH.
L3	The earliest one was in December of 2012, that
L4	was when we started with the Site Profile.
L5	Of course, we moved into the SEC
L6	petition. Our most recent visit was March of
L7	this year, 2015. And we've also been to
L8	Germantown DOE, that was also a joint review of
L9	classified records.
20	Okay. So what I want to do is just
21	go over real brief snapshots of the open issues,
22	then we'll go into what we moved into TBD issues
23	and then onto our closed issues.

1	Of course, these are snapshots, so if
2	you want the full, I mean there's pages of them
3	and bringing them down into one or two lines is
4	difficult. So there is, of course, always backup
5	material out there if you're interested in it.
6	So the first open issue is Issue
7	Number 1. It's our data completeness, legibility
8	and accuracy. I know you've seen this at all of
9	our sites.
10	NIOSH is committed to provide the Work
11	Group with a sampling plan for validating the
12	electronic databases using raw records for both
13	the internal and external dose.
14	Following us getting the sampling plan
15	at the Work Group level, NIOSH is going to conduct
16	a sampling review and, of course, provide those
17	results to us.
18	The second one is Issue 7, radioactive
19	waste. Much work has been done to ascertain how
20	radioactive waste was handled, shipped and stored
21	at KCP. We did that through interviews.
22	Like I said, we've been at the site
23	four times. Each one of those visits included

1	numerous interviews, weekly activity reports and
2	from the solid waste information management
3	systems that were available.
4	During a recent site visit SC&A and
5	NIOSH identified former workers who were not
6	bioassayed when handling depleted uranium and the
7	mag-thorium waste. So NIOSH is going to look at
8	that new information and it'll, of course, be a
9	topic at our next Work Group meeting.
10	Number 9 was the external coworker
11	dose. It's pretty much the same for Issue 1.
12	NIOSH is going to go ahead and give us a sampling
13	plan to validate the electronic external dose
14	records with those raw records.
15	Issue 11, the neutron/photon issues,
16	originally we were going to use OTIB-024. It was
17	determined through our Work Group meetings not to
18	be appropriate to estimate neutron doses at the
19	Kansas City Plant. So NIOSH proposed a new
20	methodology which we heard at our last Work Group
21	meeting in January.
22	They're going to provide to us, to
23	SC&A, the location of 35 data points. SC&A,

1	they'll look at those and get back to us with
2	their conclusions for discussion at the next Work
3	Group meeting.
4	Okay. And then 13 is the mag-thorium
5	alloy operations. At our last Work Group meeting
6	SC&A was we determined that they needed to
7	review NIOSH's latest White Paper. There wasn't
8	quite enough time before the Work Group meeting
9	to do that. So
LO	MR. KATZ: Sorry, Josie. But
L1	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, no problem.
L2	MR. KATZ: someone online needs to
L3	mute their phone.
L 4	MEMBER BEACH: Maybe they did.
L5	MR. KATZ: We can hear, sort of, some
L6	music. Well, I can still hear it, so I
L7	MEMBER BEACH: It's on hold.
L8	MR. KATZ: I'm not sure what we do
L9	about that because if they're on hold, they're
20	probably not in the room. If you know you're on
21	hold and you're in the room with your hold, please
22	take it off hold, hang up and dial back in.
23	MEMBER BEACH: So are people on the

1	line having trouble hearing me or should I wait
2	or just go forward?
3	(Off the record comments.)
4	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So we were
5	looking at the mag-thorium or, yes, thorium alloy
6	operations. We do have the White Paper that we
7	need to look at and, of course, we'll wait for
8	those results from SC&A.
9	The recent onsite effort was directed
10	at obtaining the additional information regarding
11	the years 1966 through 1970 in Departments 20,
12	and 1971 through '79 in the Thorium Model Shop.
13	So more work needs to be done there.
14	Okay. So Issue Number 15 is our
15	thorium oxide operations. Key clarification was
16	achieved during our most recent visit, which will
17	be a topic at the next Work Group meeting.
18	SC&A is to complete their final review
19	of the SRDB database and the nuclear materials
20	management and safeguard systems, that's NMMSS
21	records.
22	Number 16, the natural uranium from
23	1950 to 1958, the application of TBD-6000 was

1	discussed. SC&A validated the application of
2	TBD-6000 for unmonitored natural uranium
3	fabrications for the years 1950 to 1955 and then
4	for '55 through '58, for the residual period.
5	The Work Group is fairly close to
6	agreement on that assuming there's no other rad
7	activities present. We kind of held off closing
8	that based on more site visits that had been
9	planned.
10	NIOSH also agreed to make available
11	some radiological mapping for us. Now, we did
12	get that. It was actually delivered to our hotel
13	at the last site visit.
14	In the back room I have placed four
15	maps. The first one gives you periods from 1952
16	to 1958. The second one is the 1959 time period.
17	And then the third one is 1963 and then 1983.
18	And you may wonder why we have all
19	those years covered. That site went under it
20	was constantly changing, rooms were being added,
21	rooms were being taken away. The maps, I've
22	highlighted them from what NIOSH highlighted and
23	what we've discovered, highlighted them, so that

1	you can take a look at where the radiation areas
2	were and where they moved and changed throughout
3	the years.
4	I'll leave those maps back there, it's
5	not the best situation because they're very
6	large, but until the end of the day if you want
7	to take a look at those that is available.
8	Okay. Issue Number 17 is our D&D
9	activities. There have been many D&D activities
10	over the 60-plus year history of the Kansas City
11	Plant.
12	The Work Group has been looking to
13	confirm that all workers performing D&D were in
14	a monitoring program. During recent site visits
15	SC&A and NIOSH identified unmonitored workers
16	involved in the internal Kansas City D&D.
17	So we're looking for a path forward.
18	SC&A is going to come up with a path forward on
19	the data research and information and that will
20	be provided to NIOSH before the next Work Group
21	meeting and then NIOSH, of course, will follow up
22	with a analysis and dose reconstruction.
23	There was one time period, and Joe,

1	correct me if I get this wrong, where Rockwell
2	came in. It was very clearly documented that
3	Rockwell came in and did D&D activities.
4	What we're looking for is the as the
5	rooms changed, as projects were finished, Kansas
6	City people did some of that and/or they brought
7	Rockwell in. And it's not very well-documented,
8	so we've been looking for information on that
9	throughout these numerous site visits.
10	Okay. Issue 18 was accidents,
11	incidents and fires in the workers' records.
12	Early on we heard about fires, so we were looking
13	for more information on that and continue to do
14	that with each site visit.
15	So we're still searching for
16	additional incident reporting and we did collect
17	a large number of documents in March and we will
18	search those and review them.
19	So let's see, 20, tritium, this is the
20	last of the open issues. The Work Group has been
21	looking for specific information regarding source
22	terms, operational conditions and workplace
23	measurements to understand which Kansas City

1	Plant workers were involved in these operations.
2	NIOSH is going to update their White
3	Paper on the tritium issue with new information
4	on organic tritium source terms. That was
5	collected at the last document search.
6	Okay. So this is a map I found
7	online. Joe suggested that I add some maps. So
8	this gives you kind of an outline of, there's a
9	difference between GSA workers, they're not
10	covered within the program and then DOE sections.
11	So there's a DOE custody and control
12	that's in yellow. The DOE PER permit, I asked
13	Joe earlier because I wasn't sure what that was.
14	We're assuming and maybe NIOSH can correct me if
15	that's wrong, that DOE was using some of GSA's
16	areas. That's in red and then, of course, the
17	GSA areas are in blue. And those are not
18	covered, so it's kind of a difficult site in those
19	terms.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Did you suggest to
21	Joe that maybe SC&A, as the contractor, should
22	provide some maps?
23	MEMBER BEACH: No, no. Well, I

1	yes. Actually I had him look at the ones I
2	pulled. He kind of told me where I could find
3	them and then we went from there. He was happy
4	with the ones I found, so, yes.
5	Okay. So the next slide talks about
6	what the Work Group determined to be TBD issues.
7	We combined 2 and 3. And these three have been
8	put onto the Site Profile matrix. So we're not
9	finished with them, we've just moved them into a
10	different classification.
11	So for Number 2, the work location
12	category and coworker models, questions revolve
13	around free movement of workers and access across
14	the facility. Could workers get into the
15	department? Could they not? Were the doors
16	open? This was the subject of a lot of our
17	interviews.
18	How the worker drop categorization was
19	accomplished, that was a huge topic also of, you
20	know, the categories didn't always match what
21	they were doing in some cases.
22	So the remaining issue revolved around
23	implementation of coworker model, but not the

1	feasibility, additional information regarding
2	the adequacy and completeness of data used for a
3	coworker model and it's applicability to various
4	job categories was also retrieved and will be
5	incorporated into the next TBD revision.
6	3, chronic versus acute, and again, we
7	did combine these. Work Group agreed that the
8	questions regarding chronic versus acute intake
9	patterns does not represent an SEC issue and can
10	be accommodated by the TBD Model 6000.
11	The issue of unexplained high bioassay
12	readings in 1960 and '61 will be addressed under
13	the matrix Issue 18 as part of the review of the
14	Kansas City Plant incidents.
15	And then, 10 non-penetrating dose,
16	clarification was needed on how non-penetrating
17	dose would be calculated and the recorded data to
18	be determined if appropriate data was recorded
19	for dose reconstruction purposes. The Work Group
20	did agree that these external dose record terms
21	be clarified and included in the TBD, so.
22	Okay. On to closed issues. So these
23	have all been agreed upon and closed within the

1	last two work Group meetings.
2	Issue Number 4, Super S uranium.
3	While it was likely that some of the uranium
4	handled at Kansas City has high-fired, there was
5	no clear evidence of insolubility that would
6	preclude dose reconstruction with sufficient
7	accuracy.
8	5 was recycled uranium. TBD-6000
9	addresses recycled uranium and it's model
10	calculations. NIOSH will assume recycled
11	uranium was present at Kansas City Plant and
12	perform dose reconstructions accordingly.
13	6, the DU after 1971 and during and
14	after 1997. DU ballasts, we found those on some
15	of the weekly reports or during some of our site
16	visits.
17	DU ballasts were actually fabricated
18	off site and would not have presented an exposure
19	potential for the workers handling them at Kansas
20	City Plant. No other DU materials were
21	unaddressed by the Evaluation Report identified
22	during recent onsite captures, which I already
23	mentioned.

1	Okay. Number 8, metal tritides. The
2	Work Group agrees that exposure potential at
3	Kansas City Plant to metal tritide contamination
4	was minimal and isolated with no evidence of
5	worker uptake.
6	12, the fading of NTA. Evaluation of
7	the neutron sources and their utilization
8	indicated the low-energy moderated neutrons would
9	not constitute a significant portion of the
10	neutron doses, therefore, fading of the low-
11	energy neutron tracks would not be a major issue.
12	And, additionally, individual neutron
13	readings would not be used in dose
14	reconstruction. Instead a 95th percentile
15	coworker value assigned for workers potentially
16	exposed. So that takes care of that.
17	The post monitoring, 1993, all
18	documentation in the years between promulgation
19	of 835 and its implementation at Kansas City by
20	1993 indicates a comprehensive approach by Kansas
21	City and DOE to ensure compliance. This included
22	DOELAP accreditation for Kansas City in November
23	of 1992. And I apologize for reading this. I'm

1	sure you can read them yourselves, but.
2	Potentially unmonitored exposures,
3	Number 19, tritium was the only source term
4	either not discounted and not addressed
5	adequately in the Evaluation Report. The
6	question of tritium as a potential exposure
7	source, we'll address that in the open item
8	Number 20.
9	So next steps, when I put this
10	together, it was we were going to have our next
11	planned Work Group meeting which is going to be
12	a day-and-a-half.
13	We want to give the petitioners a
14	chance to view or to air their issues. The last
15	Work Group meeting we ran out of time and weren't
16	able to hear from the petitioners adequately.
17	We were originally looking at mid-May.
18	Now, I think we're into well, I switched this
19	to June and then, now I think it's July. We're
20	having really a tough time getting everybody with
21	the summer coming on, together. So I think we're
22	going to work on that in the next two days to try
23	to come up with a day-and-a-half where we can

1	meet.
2	And I think most of our stuff we
3	should be able to close out and have a
4	recommendation for the Board in July if we can
5	get together. So that's all I have. Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Josie.
7	Questions from Board Members? Wanda.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you for that good
9	presentation, Josie. That's sure a lot of
10	material at Kansas City. But a couple of
11	questions based on things that you said.
12	I was wondering why you'd found that
13	OTIB-24 wasn't the good basis for your neutron
14	calculations. What was the basis of the concern
15	for throwing the OTIB out?
16	MEMBER BEACH: I'm going to let my
17	technical folks grab that one. And Pete's not
18	here, so
19	DR. NETON: I'm trying to remember.
20	That was a generic calculation we had in one of
21	our TIBs that had to do with the alpha-n reaction
22	with I think it only applied in situations
23	where we had highly enriched uranium and this is

1	a natural uranium facility. So it wouldn't have
2	generated any neutron dose.
3	The neutron exposures actually came as
4	a result of, I think, some sort of californium
5	sources and instruments such as that and the
6	alpha-n reaction in the uranium with a low-Z
7	material wasn't appropriate. That's my
8	MEMBER MUNN: That's
9	DR. NETON: recollection.
10	MEMBER MUNN: interesting. I
11	didn't remember that part of the OTIB, but okay.
12	DR. NETON: Yes, there's a TIB out
13	there that gives you some generic guidance about
14	what the neutron dose exposure rate would be with
15	an alpha-n reaction
16	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
17	DR. NETON: in enriched forms of
18	uranium.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Yes. Well, the other
20	question is similar, but, of course, an entirely
21	different thing. With respect to what you are
22	concerned with relative to the tritium source
23	that you have, what do you have, I quess, that

1	has some bearing also with your non-penetrating
2	dose issues? Aren't your badge data adequate for
3	getting that self beta?
4	MEMBER BEACH: Well, what we found was
5	a source term that they were doing an operation
6	that wasn't in the Evaluation Report. We found
7	it in some weekly activity reports, so we brought
8	it in as an item to do further research on to see
9	if we could track down that source and if there
10	was monitoring done.
11	But so far we haven't been able to
12	determine who actually did that work.
13	Understandably, it's a low dose, but just trying
14	to reconnect all of that. And Joe, if you have
15	anything else, there's
16	MEMBER MUNN: So it was project of
17	some sort that you have questions about right
18	now?
19	MR. FITZGERALD: It's Joe. This is
20	not to a typical of a review where you find a,
21	you know, historic source trend. This one went
22	way back to the '60s and was a tritium bottling
23	operation that they were doing on behalf of

1	Sandia.
2	They were getting tritium and they
3	were, you know, taking a larger amount of tritium
4	and just bottling into I think it was four
5	milliliter bottles to be used in instrumentation
6	for DoD. It was one of these work for others
7	type of things.
8	And we were hopeful that we could put
9	that one to bed real quick just by finding the
10	records for how long that went on and who did it
11	and where they did it.
12	The one thing with Kansas City,
13	though, you can't assume that you're going to
14	have the records. So what we established was
15	yes, they did do it and I think, the NIOSH team
16	went a long ways to characterizing a timeframe
17	and a certain source term in terms of, well, what
18	did this represent in terms of activity levels.
19	And then doing some modeling as to what the
20	potential exposure might have been.
21	But, you know, the difficulty is if
22	you don't have any more than that, you don't know
23	who actually handled it and where they handled

1	it. I think we're guessing it was handled in the
2	laboratory.
3	So you have some of that
4	reconstruction going on, but it was tritium, it
5	was a small operation and it didn't last very
6	much longer than the mid to late '60s.
7	So the reason it's open, of course, is
8	that we're hopeful in the last data capture that
9	we might find a little bit more documentation,
10	but the records have been a little scanty on it.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Well, this is such an
12	interesting and complicated site. It's helpful
13	to have the information and to know that we're
14	just talking about changing bottles for the
15	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, the other
16	thing
17	MEMBER MUNN: most part.
18	MR. FITZGERALD: too
19	MEMBER MUNN: Okay.
20	MR. FITZGERALD: is at a site like
21	this, and this is probably typical of some other
22	DOE sites, they went ahead and destroyed a lot of
23	records somewhere in the '80s and '90s. And so

1	while the things that, you know, tritium
2	operation in the '60s was considered a priority.
3	A lot of it was the records were destroyed. So
4	
5	MEMBER MUNN: Well, it's so
6	MR. FITZGERALD: we don't have
7	that.
8	MEMBER MUNN: minuscule and so
9	pointless, yes. Yes.
LO	MR. FITZGERALD: So, yes, we
L1	MEMBER MUNN: It would have been a
L2	MR. FITZGERALD: didn't retain it.
L3	MEMBER MUNN: logical thought
L4	then.
L5	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.
L6	MEMBER MUNN: Thanks, Joe. Thanks,
L7	Josie.
L8	MEMBER BEACH: Thanks, Wanda. I
L9	failed to mention the last slide, the picture is
20	the new plant that they moved into the first of
21	last year or the end of last year.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other Board
23	Members on the phone, do you have any questions?

1	If not, I will just add to the one, first I'd
2	like to, you know, commend the Work Group. Your
3	efforts to get public comments, both, you know,
4	part of Work Group meetings and so forth, I think
5	is very good and very helpful.
6	Because I think on a site like this
7	that's complicated and the getting input from
8	people who've worked at the site is sort of
9	critical to understanding the site and making
10	sure that, you know, records are complete,
11	incomplete or understanding more about the site.
12	So it's very good.
13	I also just noticed in a lot of the
14	outstanding SEC issues are where there seems to
15	be some uncertainty about whether data is
16	adequate or procedures to use and so forth.
17	And repeat what I keep getting after
18	NIOSH about is we need to make sure that we can
19	do the dose reconstructions. Before we close out
20	the SEC issue, we need to see some evidence. And
21	we seem to have gotten away from that with our
22	Evaluation Reports and presentations.

And I would call, you know, it's for

23

1	the Work Group or for the Board, it's, well, it
2	doesn't matter, but I really think we need to try
3	to do our due diligence on that.
4	Again, not always in every great
5	detail, but enough so that the Members of the
6	Work Group or the Members of the Board are
7	confident that what is being proposed can really
8	be done so we don't have to go back and revisit
9	these sites, so thank you.
10	Now, that I think we're, for the
11	morning, we're ahead of schedule a little bit.
12	We will take a break. We will reconvene at 1:30
13	this afternoon for those of you that are on the
14	phone. And we will start with a Board work
15	session after lunch.
16	So it's a Board work session, not the
17	Board nap session, so be sure to get your coffee
18	on your way down the stairs and we'll see. We've
19	got a busy afternoon in terms of work session and
20	Hanford presentations and public comment. So
21	thank you all. We'll see you all back here at
22	1:30.
23	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter

2	1:35 p.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We're going
4	to restart the session now. So Board Members on
5	the line, do you want to do a roll call or how do
6	you want to do that?
7	MR. KATZ: We don't need roll call,
8	but let's well, except for the Board Members
9	on the line. Let's check and see.
10	(Roll call.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just that we missed
12	you all. Okay. So we have this afternoon start
13	with the Board work period and a session to do
14	that. I guess my finger will get tired here,
15	but.
16	So we will start with the public
17	comments from the last meeting, get that
18	addressed and do that. I think, when I looked
19	through these earlier, they all look pretty
20	straightforward. It's mostly from the Santa
21	Susana site, do that.
22	We start out with a series of if
23	you turn it's the besides the Board comments it's

went off the record at 11:39 a.m. and resumed at

1

1 the spreadsheet portion that should be on it. least, all the Board Members should have received 2 it from Ted. And there's two files and this is 3 the spreadsheet file. 4 5 To start out, we have a series of comments from, I believe she's the petitioner on 6 7 the Santa Susana site. I think these are all straightforward and actually don't 8 They mostly deal with DOL or other 9 response. issues that are out of our control. 10 We had another comment related about 11 12 the issue which we've talked about, but again, 13 it's out of our control. This is regarding what areas of the site are covered and that's really 14 a DOL decision, not ours. And I think it's been 15 16 brought up and so forth before. We have another person describing some 17 exposure incidents, again, which is 18 19 helpful information going forward Another person bringing up a number of decisions 20 21 again, most of which are unrelated to our work. But in terms of don't require a response, some of 22 it's, again, DOL-related issues about other areas 23

1	and so forth and about some of the environmental
2	concerns about the site.
3	Another one where there's about, which
4	has been followed up, a concern about exposures
5	in a fire and explosion. I think that looks like
6	it's been followed up.
7	We then had a make sure I didn't
8	skip one here, look down. Yes, we then had
9	comments from Terrie Barrie concerning one
10	comment regarding the area designation for Santa
11	Susana and then two comments related to a Rocky
12	Flats petition. Again, these were followed up
13	on, I think, appropriately.
14	We then have it looks like two
15	comments from Jeff Schultz, again, related to
16	Rocky Flats again, that were followed up and Mr.
17	Schultz was interviewed after the meeting,
18	followed up on.
19	And then, finally, we have a public
20	comment from Dr. Dan McKeel regarding the GSI
21	site and again, this issue about citation and so
22	forth.
23	So I think that's straightforward and

1	I think that takes care of it. Any Board Members
2	have comments or questions on those?
3	MEMBER BEACH: No.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Sounds accurate.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks. I believe
7	it's accurate and, I think, appropriately
8	responsive, so to speak. Okay.
9	Now, I'd like to start the Work Group
10	Subcommittee session with a little bit of
11	discussion on the dose reconstruction issue. We
12	talked about this a little bit in past meetings
13	and at the last meeting and unfortunately due to
14	some scheduling issues the Dose Reconstruction
15	Subcommittee wasn't able to meet between Board
16	meetings. And had one planned, I believe, a
17	couple weeks ago and got cancelled. They are
18	scheduled to meet in April sometime I believe
19	also.
20	But we're in a situation where we're
21	very far behind in the resolution of cases.
22	We're up to Set 13, I believe, and we've got sets
23	14 through 21 which are left still open for

1 resolution.

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And it doesn't seem that we're catching up at a very significant speed. That it's going to be years before we will at the current rate of evaluation and response. It just takes time and just limitations to both what SC&A and NIOSH can do in terms of preparing for these as well as the amount of Board time it'd take or Subcommittee time that it takes.

We owe the Secretary a letter, you know, haven't done one in quite a while summarizing where we have. And I think as we sort of talked about last time was we'd get up through 13 and then do a letter. But that still leaves 14 through 21 to resolve and we also have another, you know, what do we do going forward. think Ι don't we doing dose can stop reconstruction reviews.

So at least my sense, and I'm hoping other people share this, is that we need to sort of rethink how we're doing this process. Both how do we clear the, you know, 14 through 21, but what should we be doing going forward in terms of

1 doing dose reconstructions and reviews? And is there a better way? Do we need 2 to, you know, try to, you know, go through as 3 4 much detail as we're doing now? What sort of mix of, sort of specific reviews and blind reviews 5 should we be doing? Are the blind reviews 6 7 productive or are the other reviews we're doing productive under that? 8 9 asked the SC&A to do we some 10 summaries for us that are based in two spreadsheets, I believe, that they provided to 11 12 us, one that's called additional detail Set 14 13 through 21, and then a summary of sets 1 through 21. 14 These fairly detailed, 15 are 16 particularly the 14 through 21 set in terms of And so I'd like to do is if, well, 17 information. just again, in the context of what do we do going 18 19 forward in terms of thinking. If the Board Members make sure that you've looked at those 20 21 We'll talk about them during our work today. 22 time update from the tomorrow and qet а 23 Subcommittee.

1 But what I would hope we could do and 2 hopefully we could do it between now and our next 3 Board meeting. Maybe we could reach some decision today. But I think it's going to take 4 5 some time. I want the Subcommittee to think about 6 7 how to best approach this also because they've been involved, but that we sort of revamp and 8 rethink how we're doing this whole process. 9 It's also why I asked Stu to do a 10 summary on this sort of QA/QC efforts on the part 11 12 of NIOSH, so we know the set there. And I mean, 13 and I think there's some question, you know, to 14 what extent are we providing QA/QC for the overall program and to what extent we should be, 15 16 you know, doing, you know. What are the key 17 and focusing on what are the critical issues in terms of with dose reconstruction. 18 19 And I think after whatever it's been, 12 years or so forth that we've done these dose 20 21 reconstructions, but I think it's time we ought to, you know, start really taking a very serious 22 23 look at what should be done there.

1	And we can think about, so how do we
2	achieve that over the period of the next few
3	months. I think it's obviously something all the
4	Board Members need to be involved in because
5	that's one of our key roles as envisioned in the
6	legislation and so forth.
7	And at the same time we've got to do
8	that and I don't want to, sort of, overburden the
9	Dose Reconstruction Subcommittee because you've
10	got work to do and we need to keep moving forward
11	on that.
12	And so one of the thoughts I had, and
13	we can talk about this more tomorrow, is do we
14	set up a separate, you know, Work Group that would
15	include some of the people from that Subcommittee
16	and some others to think about how to go forward
17	and come up with a suggestion for the Board?
18	And that Work Group could then meet in
19	between and come up with an idea and circulate
20	some proposals to the other Board Members. But
21	let's think about that and talk about that.
22	But I just don't think we can go on
23	doing it the way we're doing it now. And I don't

1	think we're doing our job appropriately. And
2	again, not to fault the Dose Reconstruction
3	Subcommittee.
4	I think it's a process that we
5	probably needed to do what we are doing. I'm not
6	sure that we needed to do it for as long and as
7	we have been doing without sort of going back to
8	a hard look at it and so forth.
9	So I think those two spreadsheets
10	provide some food for thought on that. Again,
11	we're not going to be able to go through them in
12	detail at this meeting. We're not intending too.
13	But it also would be helpful for Board Members to
14	look at those and think about what other
15	information might be useful in helping us to
16	decide to go forward.
17	And I don't think it's a simple
18	process. These sites are complicated. The dose
19	reconstruction methods are being used there.
20	It's, you know, keeps changing because they're
21	being updated, which is all appropriate.
22	As we learn more about a site and we
23	learn more about how to better do dose

1 reconstructions, NIOSH is constantly updating	ng
2 these site and we're learning more about the	ne
3 sites, so it's not static. And I think that so	rt
4 of a moving target in terms of reviewing. An	nd
5 we've got to take that into account also.	
6 And I think we're also constrained b	эу
7 some of the legal issues in terms of that we have	ve
8 to wait until we're fairly far along on the dos	se
9 reconstruction process after a claim is finalize	ed
10 before we even can really take a look at it.	So
11 that adds a further complication to it.	
So, anyway, if everyone can look a	аt
that and we'll talk more about it tomorrow. An	nd
if that's satisfactory with everybody?	
15 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Day	ve
16 Kotelchuck. Yes, that's fine.	
17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.	
18 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Because	мe
19 finally finished 10 through 13. I took over a	зs
20 chair as we were going through 10 through 13 ar	nd
we finished it now. We're at 114.	
22 So this is an appropriate time to loc	эk
23 at 14 through 21. And if we're going to mal	кe

1	changes, make changes. Also, we need at least
2	another person on the committee since one of the
3	persons, Mark Griffon, has left the Board.
4	So this is an appropriate time to talk
5	about it and let's talk about it further
6	tomorrow. Maybe some of us from the Subcommittee
7	can also talk together while we're here before
8	tomorrow. Thanks.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I would add
LO	just not at the Subcommittee, anybody on the
L1	Board's welcome to talk to each other about it.
L2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. Oh,
L3	absolutely. Yes.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Maybe can do that
L5	then.
L6	MEMBER BEACH: Any ideas are welcome.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we'll do it.
L8	So in terms of other Work Groups, it would help
L9	me to know if anybody has to leave early tomorrow.
20	We're scheduled to go to 4:30.
21	Anybody here. I don't okay. I think we're
22	set then. Do you have the list typed? You
23	always have the list. If not I will do the Work

1	Group list in alphabetical order, so to speak.
2	Ames Laboratory, that's you, Dave.
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Pardon?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ames. It's early -
5	-
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Nothing
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: so.
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Nothing
9	new. We're awaiting, basically, reports from
LO	NIOSH, which will come during the summer.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
L2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: So until then,
L3	there's nothing further to report, nor are we
L4	having meetings.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is it NIOSH or SC&A?
L6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No, it's NIOSH.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: NIOSH it is, okay.
L8	Good. Okay. Blockson, I also don't believe
L9	there's any action on?
20	MEMBER MUNN: No. Blockson is
21	essentially closed
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
23	MEMBER MUNN: so there's nothing

1	happening.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Brookhaven?
3	MEMBER BEACH: Brookhaven, we're
4	still waiting for the TBD and those are expected
5	July of this year. So we'll look at those when
6	they come out.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Fernald?
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: We're pretty well
9	finished up. NIOSH has still got to deliver us
LO	the neutron/photon ratio. And what Fernald
L1	oh.
L2	Fernald, you had some changes in that
L3	one. I'll let Stu talk to that. They've got to
L4	do a little bit of an update on the Site Profile.
L5	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, on Fernald we
L6	have to issue the revised internal dosimetry Site
L7	Profile, which will incorporate a number of the
L8	things we've agreed to in the meeting. So I
L9	think it's several things are in abeyance until
20	the guiding document is out.
21	And then the coworker or the uranium
22	coworker model at Fernald for NLO, in-house
2.3	employees has to be refashioned in the time

1	weighted, backward integrated average so that
2	coworker has to be remodeled. So I don't have
3	completion dates right now.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Stu and
5	Brad. Okay. Hanford, we'll be talking about
6	later today about one petition we'll be
7	presenting a little bit later, so we can skip
8	that.
9	Idaho, we'll be talking about tomorrow
10	and I think we'll be better to, sort of, do an
11	update on where the Work Group should be doing
12	and so forth after we've heard about the SEC
13	report tomorrow and map what we need to go
14	forward. Lawrence Berkeley, Paul?
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. I have a brief
16	report which Lara Hughes provided for me. And
17	I'll just summarize it quickly.
18	NIOSH had sent two White Papers to the
19	Work Group in December of 2013. Those also have
20	already been reviewed by SC&A, but the Work Group
21	has not addressed them yet.
22	Those White Papers address various
23	issues with the internal data at Lawrence

And NIOSH is continuing to work on 1 Berkeley. several remaining tasks which relate to the White 2 Paper, such as refining the dose reconstruction 3 process using the Lawrence Berkeley internal 4 5 data, doing some more research on potential doses from short-lived mixed activation products. 6 7 And NIOSH has identified some additional data capture items that need to be 8 researched before a final assessment. 9 And the availability of data is reached, so there's an 10 ongoing effort there. 11 12 This includes assessing whether or not any of the newly captured data contain usable 13 14 bioassay data and whether or not available air sample data is suitable for developing dose 15 16 bounding approaches for mixed fission products or rather, mixed activation products. 17 So these tasks are still ongoing. 18 19 had originally thought they would be done earlier this year, but they have not yet been completed. 20 21 So we're simply awaiting for those work products 22 from NIOSH. Those additional products will then 23 need to be reviewed by SC&A as well.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
2	Thank you, Paul. Kansas City, we've heard from
3	already. Los Alamos, I've asked Josie to become
4	the chair of that after Mark Griffon resigned
5	from the Board. And so, Josie, do you want to -
6	_
7	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I requested that
8	Greg Macievic from NIOSH give me just an update
9	and I've received that. I'll just give you a
10	real brief of where we're at.
11	So in August of 2012, we approved a
12	petition from January 1st, 1976 until December
13	31st of 1995. The last thing that we asked NIOSH
14	to look at was the cutoff date, so we cut it off
15	at '95.
16	We wanted to make sure the site was in
17	full compliance of 10 CFR 835. And I know from
18	the report I got from Greg, there's been a lot of
19	work on NIOSH's part trying to get documentation
20	from LANL. And that the bottom line is they're
21	not getting anywhere from what I can tell based
22	on this email.
23	The last paragraph, it says absent

1 0	definitive confirmation from LANL to complete
2 t	this post-1994 LANL evaluation, NIOSH intends to
3 (conclude that given the assurances received from
4 r	pertinent site personnel, LANL does comply with
5 t	the requirements of 835. This conclusion will
6 k	be reported back to the Work Group.
7	So it sounds to me like they're going
8 t	to put it back into the Work Group's hands. So
9	I think we need to talk to DOE and I think Pat
10 t	talked to Joe earlier and possibly they could go
11 t	through their records to see if there's anything.
12	And don't know if you could say a few
13 v	words, Pat? Not to put you on the spot, but that
14 r	might be another avenue to look for records. It
15	looks like we need maybe to put that, how'd you
16 g	out it, that pressure on the site to get some
17 1	records? Because I don't think the Work Group's
18	going to be satisfied with that answer.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
20	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes, I did get a
21 (chance to talk with Joe and I think we have an
22	overall strategy. And DOE will go back and look
23 8	and report back in terms of what we have or do

1	not have on this particular topic. Okay.
2	Thanks.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, aggressive
4	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: inspiration.
6	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. Yes.
7	DR. WORTHINGTON: Very aggressive
8	inspiration. Thank you.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Because, you know,
10	while all sites became into compliance, I know
11	that once that date was set, it took a while to
12	come into complete compliance.
13	So we're not going to stop working,
14	but and I know NIOSH has I've got the list
15	of what they've looked for and they've done due
16	diligence, but we still need to keep working at
17	it, it looks like. So we'll probably have to set
18	up a Work Group call and just kind of decide where
19	we're going to go is, I think, what our next step
20	will be.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Josie.
22	Any questions that? I do believe we need another
23	member for this Work Group. And I also will add

1	that I believe we're going to need another member
2	for another we need to form another Work Group,
3	so I think it'll come up tomorrow in our
4	discussions.
5	So when we get to that point, we'll
6	circulate and give people and people will have
7	time, who aren't at the meeting or on the phone,
8	time to aggressive solicitation of volunteers
9	to in our current parlance here. So, yes.
10	Mound?
11	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So all the
12	internal TBDs have been revised. The external
13	we're set to get in May. And none of these have
14	gone to SC&A for review, so we're
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MEMBER BEACH: at the point where
17	all the TBDs will be updated and then we'll have
18	to move to the next step.
19	And I know there's a long list of Site
20	Profiles that need to be reviewed, so we'll step
21	in. We'll get in line, I guess, with the rest
22	of the Work Groups.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Josie.

1	Nevada Test Site, Brad?
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, with Nevada
3	Test Site, we're coming to a close on it. We
4	have a few Site Profile issues that we're working
5	through with Nevada Test Site. We also have a
6	neutron/photon ratio with that one we're waiting
7	for from NIOSH. And we should be closing that
8	one.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks. Oak
10	Ridge?
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: I have an update
12	from Dr. Tim Taulbee, who's the NIOSH-ORAU lead
13	on this. This sounds awfully loud. It seems
14	like this has been going on for quite a while,
15	but I want to remind people that this is the Oak
16	Ridge National Lab, the X-10 facility which was
17	in operation for a long time.
18	And then the nature of the work, the
19	research and development, not only a lot of
20	years, but a lot of possible sources of exposure.
21	So you've heard talk about the 250 exotic
22	radionuclides. That gives you a context for the
23	work that's involved.

1	As you know from past reports, NIOSH
2	overall has been validating in the bioassay data
3	that was coded for ORNL claim of data and NOCTS.
4	Well, as Dr. Taulbee says, unfortunately, last
5	fall we began to find significant discrepancies
6	between the NOCTS data set and the electronic
7	data provided by ORNL.
8	This came about, apparently, because
9	the data entry was being done by a technician,
LO	not a health physicist, someone who really didn't
L1	understand the situation.
L2	And some of the results were entered
L3	as dpm, disintegrations per minute per day. And
L 4	in this case the results should have been in dpm
L5	per sample.
L6	So it's possible to fix this, but
L7	they're having to go back and redo a lot of this.
L8	According to NIOSH, this validation is nearly
L9	complete. So we hope to have good results on
20	that. So that's one item of update.
21	Number 2, in addition to the bioassay
22	data validation, the team has been looking at
23	thousands of pages of data from the ORNL health

1 physics log books that they captured last summer. And in this review they're looking at 2 smear sample data for these exotic 3 air and radionuclides for potential in 4 use dose 5 reconstruction. And then Item 3, this is the first 6 7 I've heard of this and probably you too, they have discovered a possible gap in the iodine 8 monitoring. And this occurred during 9 10 radioactive lanthanum campaign which took place in the mid to late 1950s. And this was before 11 12 whole body counting came into being, but of 13 course to monitor for iodine you need thyroid 14 counts anyway. they have, just little 15 Anyway, а background, reduced the 250 exotic radionuclides 16 to they've narrowed it down to a potential left 17 of 12 and of these 12, four are iodine. 18 19 So this is an important effort that they're doing right now to determine if dose 20 21 reconstruction can be done during this period of 22 time because of the potential lack of iodine 23 monitoring.

1	Anyway, maybe we'll have some more
2	information on all of this by the July meeting
3	and maybe not.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5	MEMBER ROESSLER: We'll have to see
6	how it goes.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We'll
8	certainly have an update for the July meeting, is
9	that fair? Yes. Yes, thank you and thank you,
LO	Tim
L1	DR. TAULBEE: Yes.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: also. Okay.
L3	Pacific Proving Grounds, Jim Lockey.
L4	MEMBER LOCKEY: We met a couple months
L5	ago and we went through all the issues and I think
L6	resolved those issues. We're just waiting for
L7	NIOSH to fill in some details, but I don't think
L8	we have any outstanding issues at this point.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So the ball's back
20	in NIOSH's court? Okay.
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And you're going to
23	manage to solve this without a site visit?

1	MEMBER LOCKEY: I'm going there
2	personally, but if you're nice I'll invite you.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Pantex, Brad. That
4	we've done a site visit on.
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: We've done a site
6	visit there. Pantex is coming to a close, too.
7	All we have is TBD issues. We still have one
8	outstanding issue that NIOSH, in their court, and
9	that's the neutron/photon ratio. And I've talked
LO	to Stu and Jim on that.
L1	They're getting pretty close to being
L2	able to deliver something on that. But it's kind
L3	of a complicated site to be able to deal with on
L 4	that. But that's all we've got outstanding
L5	really.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for Brad?
L7	Okay. Phil, are you on the line for Pinellas?
L8	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, I am.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.
20	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. Pinellas,
21	the one issue that's killing us and has been held
22	up for a couple years now is the tritide issue.
23	And we've come to resolution on whether they can

1	do this or they can do a somehow they've got
2	to come up with the solution on this issue because
3	this is the one issue that has been holding us up
4	closing out Pinellas.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think we've heard
6	this before. NIOSH
7	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: You have heard
8	this before.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We've been hearing
11	this regularly.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: NIOSH have any
13	comments?
14	DR. NETON: I think I mentioned this
15	at the last meeting, but the outstanding issue
16	has to do with reconstruction of tritides. We're
17	reevaluating the methods that they use to see if
18	they were adequate to reconstruct those doses.
19	I think it was taken over by events
20	that got pushed back a little bit because other
21	sites took higher priority. It's on the
22	schedule. My recollection is it's sometime later
23	this year, though

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	DR. NETON: for closure or
3	completion.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll remind you in
5	July.
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: You know what, one
7	quick question on that. Is there enough data you
8	have found yet that you could use coworker data
9	for some of those or not?
10	DR. NETON: It's not really a coworker
11	issue. It's there's a lot of smears, is my
12	recollection, of tritium contaminated areas.
13	It's just a matter of whether those smears are
14	valid for reconstructing doses because there was
15	indication that they had actually filtered the
16	smears.
17	And if there were tritides on there,
18	the tritides, presumably, would have been
19	filtered out of the solution that was analyzed.
20	And so until we can come to sort of firm
21	conclusion on what really happened there, it's
22	difficult to move forward.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So don't go away.

23

1	Let me, then, ask if it turns out you don't have
2	a dose reconstruction method, then that would
3	become an SEC?
4	DR. NETON: There are other
5	alternatives. I can't remember exactly where
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
7	DR. NETON: we were going with
8	that, but I think there are other alternatives
9	that may end up increasing the dose, but I think
10	it still may be boundable
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
12	DR. NETON: but we're still working
13	on that.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
15	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil, keep going,
17	Portsmouth, Paducah, K-25.
18	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Sorry, I put us
19	back on hold again. K-25, we still have neutron
20	dose, how they're going to assign this.
21	Otherwise all the issues on K-25 have been closed
22	out.
23	Same thing with Portsmouth. They've

1	basically, with the exception of neutron dose
2	estimate, has been closed out. And those are the
3	two that are holding up, Portsmouth and K-25. If
4	we get the issue of Pinellas closed, a conference
5	call, we should be able to close out all three,
6	I would hope.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good.
8	Thanks. Okay. Dave Kotelchuck, Rocky Flats.
9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. We had a
LO	good meeting last week, March 17th. It was our
L1	first meeting of the Working Group since
L2	September of '13. So we had four basic issues
L3	that we resolved there, talked about and
L 4	resolved.
L5	The first is there were concerns.
L6	People raised concerns that some of the dose
L7	reconstructions that were estimated by folks on
L8	site, some of the health physics people on site,
L9	differed from the reviews that dose
20	reconstructions that we were doing, that SCA and
21	NIOSH were doing.
22	So we discussed this and, basically,
23	the minimum detectable limits for equipment has,

1	in fact, gone down. We're better able to
2	characterize the exposures.
3	And so there are differences that are,
4	put it this way, both SC&A and NIOSH agreed and
5	the committee agreed that there was no inherent
6	difference between the results.
7	The one thing is that NIOSH said that
8	they do not use any of the site analyses of dose.
9	They use the data that was collected, but our
10	resolution is based on NIOSH's analysis of the
11	exposure and concurred on by SC&A.
12	So the group decided that there was no
13	problem there and we proceeded going to the
14	second issue which was the magnesium-thorium
15	alloy at the Rocky Flats Plant, which has been
16	raised.
17	People in the Dow Madison plant
18	reported that in 1979, I believe it was, they
19	shipped magnesium-thorium plates to folks at
20	Rocky Flats.
21	NIOSH looked for a long time for any
22	record of those deliveries in the plant and in
23	the records and has spent a long time doing that,

1	looked at lots of different records that might
2	reveal the presence of the magnesium-thorium
3	alloy and could not find any.
4	SC&A followed up and did its own study
5	and looked at other sets of data and could find
6	nothing. Now, the time period when this was an
7	issue was in the 1970s that it might be used.
8	People in the 1970s will be covered by the SEC
9	that we have already approved for that.
10	So the Committee was faced with the
11	question should we continue to look that the
12	reports from Dow Madison are credible. That's
13	evidence that these were sent. On the other
14	hand, nothing in the record that we could look at
15	confirmed that.
16	So the decision was that since we
17	thought everybody in the SEC is covered, that is
18	to say most full-time employees in the plant were
19	covered, well, all of the full-time employees in
20	the plant were covered who worked the 250 days,
21	that it just seemed pointless to try to spend
22	many more months, really, to resolve this.
23	And so we agreed to stop the search.

1	And we think that it would only affect, if there
2	was magnesium-thorium alloy, it would only affect
3	a small number of people for whom partial dose
4	reconstructions were done, that is people who did
5	not have cancers that were covered by the SEC.
6	And we, just as a practical matter,
7	felt that it was not worth the time compared to
8	working on some of the other issues that also are
9	important for the folks at the plant. So that
10	was the second.
11	The third item was neptunium-237 at
12	the Rocky Flats Plant after 1983. There were
13	reports given to us that there was neptunium work
14	that continued after '83.
15	NIOSH and ORAU looked into that and,
16	in fact, they did find evidence that there was
17	some work that there was a report from the
18	plant that between 1983 and 1987 some work was
19	done for apparently for a period of about a year
20	within one small group in the plant, roughly
21	half-a-dozen people.
22	So what we decided, give me just a
23	second, was that there was such and there was

1	agreement on all sides that it was a small group
2	of people, but that the work was done after 1983.
3	That is beyond the SEC period. And that was just
4	
5	MR. RUTHERFORD: I can add a little
6	bit of technical discussion
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Please
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: to that.
9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: do.
LO	MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, what we
L1	determined was there was a one campaign that they
L2	produced roughly 200 grams after a year or
L3	involved up to 200 grams over a year of neptunium-
L4	237.
L5	However, the product that neptunium-
L6	237 was in was actually overwhelmed by the
L7	plutonium exposure. And everyone that was
L8	involved in that activity was on plutonium
L9	bioassay, so.
20	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Good.
21	Thanks. Last issue was the tritium issues at the
22	plant. And, in particular, there was follow-up
23	from finding out about and work that we found was

1 useful for dose reconstruction in working with 2 the materials that were sent in in boxes, but delivered to the plant that had tritium where 3 there was tritium leakage into the crate. 4 5 And when the crate was opened up the tritium was found. There were tritium bubblers 6 7 and other measurement devices now in place to try and recover those. And that is going to be part 8 9 of any dose reconstruction that are done in the 10 future. So those issues were resolved. 11 There 12 are two major issues that are outstanding. 13 and let me just get my notes here, one was a report from NIOSH on data falsification. 14 We have tried to get information from 15 16 the FBI, the records that the FBI had gathered They have yet to release them and maybe 17 up. since last week we have some more information? 18 19 MR. Actually, we did RUTHERFORD: finally get release of the documents from the 20 However, there were a group of documents 21 FBI. 22 we thought the FBI was responsible for that releasing them all, however, the FBI came back 23

1 and said, hey, we're going to release these eight 2 documents. And which they did, but they passed on 3 the other documents to the other agencies, which 4 was EPA -- and these are kind of documents that, 5 you know, we're not sure yet, if EPA's general 6 7 counsel's going to get involved or, you know, who else will get involved in this. 8 But we're going back to those other 9 There's a couple of daily documents 10 agencies. that we have to get released. 11 You know, I 12 anticipate these will be easier to get released, 13 you know, but, you know, I'm an optimist, so I'm 14 not going to be for sure. But those are the only things holding up the report and we anticipate 15 16 we'll be able to get the report out guickly as soon as those documents are released. 17 18 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. 19 Hopefully, we'll be able to meet about those in There is a second document for the 20 early June. 21 work on the critical mass lab were assemblies 22 were taken to the criticality level, people work 23 there --

1	MEMBER BEACH: Mic.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: and oh.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just keep the mic
4	in your hands.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Sorry. People
6	work there and NIOSH is interviewing workers who
7	are there and we'll find out more about the
8	history of that particular lab and NIOSH will
9	also give us a report.
10	So we have two NIOSH reports coming
11	up. We hope they might be able to have them by
12	June and we'll meet at June and I would be we
13	would feel very good if we could finish our task
14	by the July meeting. But we'll await the reports
15	and discussion about them. That's it.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now, being
17	aggressively optimistic
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think, to that.
20	Thank you for further update. But it's been a
21	while, so it's good to get that detail. Any
22	questions for Dave? Okay. Dr. Lemen, are you
23	on the line? We have the Sandia Work Group?

1	MEMBER LEMEN: He is on the line, but
2	he doesn't have anything to report.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. LaVon?
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, I'll give
5	you Dr. Glover for that.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Glover, even then?
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: He's putting his
8	coat on. That's not good.
9	DR. GLOVER: Well
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: It's lined.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, folks
12	thank you, Mr. Rutherford.
13	DR. GLOVER: Yes, thank you very much.
14	He made me come saying you've got to come down
15	for this. And I do apologize, Dr. Lemen, I
16	should have sent you an update. We've been
17	trying to get the Hanford stuff caught up and so
18	I did overlook that.
19	Sandia, we had an extensive data
20	capture out there in October of last year and it
21	was being very large, required a substantial
22	effort on the part of the site to clear that.
23	That documentation is mostly in house and still

1	a little bit left to go.
2	Essentially, the issue comes down to,
3	we had an SEC through 1994 at the site. And so
4	post that we're looking at the site had
5	identified some workers who should have had
6	bioassay.
7	They had some memos in place and so
8	those didn't seem to happen. But they also had
9	a BZ sampling program that they started. And so
10	we're sort of looking at the issue of who was
11	assigned, who should have been monitored and the
12	implementation of this Breathing Zone Sampling
13	Program and how that applies to worker dose and
14	how that was.
15	So that's where we are right now. And
16	we're trying to get the rest of the records in
17	and we'll pursue that.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
19	Dr. Glover, yes, for that. Okay. Phil, Santa
20	Susana.
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We're still
22	waiting on the revisions for the internal and
23	external coworker studies based on coworker

1 studies. I know a lot of those exposure cards had to be manually entered, which they have done. 2 We have a number of outstanding other 3 issues and one of them that has particularly --4 voices concern among some of the claimants is the 5 fact that we did have people go back and forth 6 7 from Canoga and the De Soto facilities in and out of Area IV as to some of them might have been 8 assigned safety Canoga, but they quite often go 9 up the hill to do work in Area IV. 10 So that's going to be another large 11 12 issue which is how we're going to shake that one 13 out, I'm not sure at this point. Lara Hughes is 14 the one who is working on those revisions and to be honest with you, I don't know where that sets 15 16 at this time. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Jim Neton's 18 going to answer that. Well, the coworker study 19 DR. NETON: is virtually complete and there are some issues 20 21 with which workers were monitored at which sites 22 and the database and especially in the early 23 years.

1	But the larger issue here is the
2	implementation guide. I mean, I'm reluctant to
3	issue this under the old, sort of, methodology
4	and then only to have it be reviewed and saying,
5	well, it's deficient in these following areas
6	because we know that that's where we're heading.
7	So I think we're going to, you know,
8	I know we're going to wait until July to approve
9	the impact, but my gut feeling is that we're going
10	to probably start moving forward with what we've
11	flushed out here so far in Rev 4.1 thinking that
12	it's going to be substantially the same. I don't
13	want to wait, you know, multiple months to start
14	revising this document.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, I think we
16	talked a little bit about this at the Work Group
17	call on the document and clearly, I think as I've
18	mentioned, this has implications, Savannah River,
19	among others to do. And my sense is that things
20	are largely decided.
21	There was one issue that came up that,
22	for example, it's going to make some difference
23	in terms of redoing some of the Savannah River.

1	Tim mentioned that as a calculation issue mainly
2	and I think resolvable.
3	We just weren't sort of able to get it
4	resolved completely at the meeting we have. It's
5	sort of a separate issue from the guidelines.
6	But I would think, you know, go forward.
7	I mean, I think again it's going to
8	come down to what are the facts related in the
9	individual situation. And I think what would be
10	important if you're sort of in midstream enough
11	is making sure that in the report, on whatever
12	documentation's put together for the coworker
13	model is that it addresses the issues that are
14	brought up so the Board or the Work Group,
15	whoever's involved can evaluate those issues.
16	Now, I think that's the part we're
17	really working on now, more than the overall
18	guidance. Yes.
19	DR. NETON: Good to hear.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	DR. NETON: Yes, I think, for example,
22	it's we can move forward with the one person, one
23	sample. I think we're in general agreement on -

1	-
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	DR. NETON: that concept, the
4	backwards integration version anyways.
5	I think some of the vetting that is
6	prescribed in the IMP guide
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	DR. NETON: would be sort of easy
9	to do.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
11	DR. NETON: I mean, not easy to do,
12	but I mean it's easy to understand why we would
13	do that anyways
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, yes.
15	DR. NETON: which is good things
16	to do. The remaining issue, I think, is this
17	treatment of data below the detection limit and
18	decision level that
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
20	DR. NETON: we had a discussion on
21	March 10th.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
23	DR. NETON: So, you know, those are

1	simple things to fix, though. I mean
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	DR. NETON: once we get the
4	database structure, it's a matter replacing
5	value. So I think we can move forward without
6	creating a lot of extra work if some of those
7	other details
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
9	DR. NETON: change.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I mean, we're going
L1	to talk a little bit. Oh, we have Work Group
L2	issues that we have to address the SEC Evaluation
L3	Work Group.
L4	And for example, on some of those
L5	issues if it would help to have a Work Group call
L6	to sort of get a final resolution so you can go
L7	forward on those, we can do that. We also have
L8	a Dow Madison issue to deal with. And John
L9	Stiver informs me that we're very, very, very,
20	very close to getting that report out. And
21	MR. STIVER: Actually, I just got an
22	email from Nancy
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MR. STIVER: and it had fallen
2	through the cracks while she was sick last week
3	and she's getting it out right now.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes, I'll
5	MR. KATZ: Repeat that into the mic.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, repeat that
7	for John Stiver which was that the reports in the
8	mail and it will be out immediately. So we have
9	that. And I think in terms of timing, I think
LO	we should talk more offline in terms of
L1	scheduling.
L2	Again, the other thing I will say to
L3	that is we also, you know, if there's some
L4	question or if something that come up, but we
L5	also are going to pick out an example to do for
L6	the Work Group to work on the guidelines. So
L7	that may be another opportunity so we don't get
L8	off schedule doing this.
L9	All right. So, went a little far
20	afield from Santa Susana there, but
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Well, we went from
22	Santa Susana to Dow Madison and I don't know where
2.3	all else we're going, but it'll be interesting.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We went from Rocky
2	Flats to Dow Madison, too, so we'll do that.
3	Okay. Brad, Savannah River. Appointed Brad to
4	be the chair of the Savannah River site group and
5	added David Richardson to that Work Group. So
6	Brad, I don't think you've had time to meet and
7	
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: We have not met, but
9	we have been on this Work Group for a long time.
LO	And it comes back to one of our issues and that's
L1	getting information from the site. And we've
L2	kind of been at a standstill for that for almost
L3	a year. So that's becoming an issue.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I think if I
L5	understand it correctly, in the process now,
L6	we're closer after a year. I don't want to be
L7	too optimistic here, but
L8	DR. TAULBEE: Brad is correct. We've
L9	been delayed in getting information out of this
20	site from our November and December 2013 data
21	captures. The good news is is that information
22	did finally get delivered to us in February.
23	However, it has not been reviewed from

1	a classification standpoint and so the current
2	staff with the appropriate credentials are
3	working it within a confined space, if you will.
4	And so the review is going to be
5	slower than we would if the bolus all this of
6	information had been released. And so we are
7	able to begin to make some progress now as of
8	last month. But it did take until last month for
9	us to get that information.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: So who's reviewing
12	that then? Is it DOE then, that's reviewing it
13	or Germantown?
14	DR. TAULBEE: The information was
15	sent up to Oak Ridge and so my ORAU team lead,
16	Mike Mahathy, is the one who has access to it.
17	And so he has to go into a secured area, limited
18	area, in order to work with it.
19	I do believe, in talking with Greg
20	Lewis, that a copy of those disks of information
21	that got send to Oak Ridge are also going to be
22	sent to Germantown so that both SC&A and any of
23	the Board Members, as well, can go in and review

1	that information as well.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, I would also
3	add, and we've talked about this and the SEC Work
4	Group is the coworker guidelines may affect the,
5	and probably will affect, some of the coworker
6	models at Savannah River.
7	And so that's another issue that's
8	going to, I think, take some time to resolve.
9	And I think NIOSH needs to sort of look at that
10	and sort of figure out, you know, what do you do.
11	I mean, is the data, for example, for
12	construction workers adequate by itself for a
13	coworker model?
14	And there are more than one coworker
15	models there, but understand it correctly. And
16	so that's another part that needs to be taken
17	into account and some decisions made on what to
18	do there and so forth. Okay. So, I don't know,
19	Tim, if you have any more to add to that or
20	no. Yes, not required, but you're welcome.
21	DR. TAULBEE: You're absolutely
22	right,
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	DR. TAULBEE: Dr. Melius, with
2	regard to the coworker models. Because we'd have
3	to go back and redo our OTIB-81 which has coworker
4	models for tritium, plutonium, uranium, mixed
5	fission products as well as americium, curium,
6	californium and thorium.
7	So it's a very large undertaking which
8	is why we've been eager for the coworker IMP guide
9	to come out.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I can tell
L1	you when we had the SEC, the coworker, the SEC
L2	Evaluation Work Group, Tim was pushing us along
L3	to reach some decisions. David Richardson, I
L 4	don't know, are you on the line, now? I haven't
L5	heard David for a while.
L6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, good. Science
L8	Issues Work Group?
L9	MEMBER RICHARDSON: We are at a
20	standstill as well. And I'm starting to suspect
21	that when we express interest in our report that
22	it gets frozen. So we have two reports that
23	we've been kind of waiting to evaluate, one's an

1	ORAU report from NIOSH and the other one's an
2	NCRP report on DDREF.
3	And they've both sort of been in
4	standstill for, well, first one and now the
5	second one, for a period of time. I'm hopeful
6	that the second report will come out soon and we
7	can take some action on it. But we've asked for
8	a preview of that and not been able to get it, so
9	we're sort of waiting.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
11	Dave. I'm not sure much we can do about that,
12	right? I think, Special Exposure Cohort Issues
13	Work Group, I think you've heard we've been
14	working on the issue with the coworker model and
15	then we have this Dow Madison issue outstanding.
16	We had a third one which was the
17	Savannah River Group had asked us to look at one
18	of the coworker models, but I think that's sort
19	of back to the drawing board as Tim said it right
20	now, in terms of what needs to be done. So we're
21	basically not doing that for a while under that.
22	So, but we'll probably have a meeting
23	shortly. We need to deal with the Dow Madison

issue and then we also need to come back. 1 2 these are separate meetings as to look at an example coworker model in terms of applying the 3 quidelines to that. 4 So hopefully we'll do both of those 5 before the July meeting, so definitely the Dow 6 7 Madison one we will. So for other Work Group Members, put on your calendars to at least plan 8 Since we're alphabetical, we'll jump 9 to those. to the Subcommittee on Procedures Review, Wanda. 10 11 MEMBER MUNN: I trust that everyone's 12 done their homework and had therefore read the 13 basic information that was available to you in 14 the SC&A Work Group and Subcommittee's report. If you have not seen that, it's on Page 13 where 15 16 the Procedures Reviews Subcommittee's reported as having met on February 19th, which indeed we did. 17 At that time we closed a little more 18 19 t.han а dozen individual findings that outstanding and on which we had had deliberations 20 21 earlier, came to some conclusions with respect to 22 those dozen or so. And we were very pleased to get the plate. 23

1	Right now, we are, as you know,
2	working a number of PERs.
3	MEMBER BEACH: Press the button.
4	MEMBER MUNN: I was doing it, my
5	fingers just slipped off.
6	We have in our hopper right now, PER-
7	31, which is Y-12, PER-42, Linde, PER-43 which is
8	the internal/external organs with the IREP
9	selection of ICD-9 codes, PER-47, Grand Junction
10	Office, PER-52, Westinghouse Nuclear Fuels
11	Division.
12	We also have outstanding issues of
13	long time period on OTIB-52 I mean, pardon me,
14	we cleared 52, OTIB-82, CNLLL and OTIB-54 which
15	is internal gross beta and gamma analyses. The
16	upcoming PERs that we know are in the mix and
17	coming toward us is PERs for our TBD-6000
18	revision, BWXT Virginia and Dow Chemical.
19	We just received the SC&A review
20	comments from NIOSH's response to PER-45,
21	Aliquippa Forge. And our big issue there has
22	been concentration of airborne contaminates.
23	We'll be addressing that at our next

1	meeting which I had hoped for in May, but I got
2	beaten up when I suggested that, so it looks as
3	though it will probably be June before we meet
4	again. That date has not been identified yet.
5	And that's it for Procedures.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda, we wouldn't
7	dare to try to stand in your way.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Wanda, don't we have a
9	meeting scheduled in April
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We do, yes.
11	MEMBER BEACH: It's like the 28th?
12	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, we're on the
13	calendar for the 28th of April. Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
15	Wanda.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul, TBD-6000??
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, TBD-6000, I'll
19	focus mainly today on General Steel Industries.
20	Just to remind the Board that Appendix BB, which
21	is the General Steel Industries appendix.
22	Rev 1 was issued in June of 2014 and
23	after that there were a number of concerns raised

1	by the co-petitioner, Dan McKeel, as well as a
2	number of findings from the Board's contractor,
3	SC&A, on the revision. And the Work Group met
4	in February to try to deal with those issues.
5	We thought, following that meeting,
6	that well, let me just say that at that meeting
7	of the ten findings that SC&A had, six of those
8	were resolved, but there were four others that we
9	were not able to resolve. And NIOSH was to come
10	back with some additional information to try to
11	resolve those.
12	We thought at the time that that would
13	be done very quickly. But in a short time after
14	that meeting, specifically on February 20th, Jim
15	Neton notified the Work Group Members that NIOSH
16	would need more time. In fact, let me, just for
17	the record, read Jim's brief report to the Work
18	Group.
19	He said, "After the GSI Work Group
20	meeting on February 5th, DCAS reviewed the path
21	forward to resolving the ten findings SC&A raised
22	in their review of Rev 1, Appendix BB.

While we believe that the resolution

23

1	of six of the findings is straightforward, the
2	remaining four findings, Numbers 2, 5, 6 and 10
3	may require more time to address than previously
4	thought.
5	In our opinion, the additional
6	discussion of these findings will likely be
7	required prior to the issuance of Rev 2. In
8	light of this, we've decided to move forward with
9	the completion of PER-057.
10	The PER will use Revision 1 of
11	Appendix BB to determine which cases should be
12	returned by DOL to NIOSH for a revised dose
13	reconstruction.
14	After Appendix BB, Rev 2 is issued, it
15	is likely there will be an additional PER for
16	claims affected by the changes between Rev 1 and
17	Rev 2."
18	And I might add parenthetically that
19	when we began the reviews of Rev 1, the PER
20	process had been, I guess I would say,
21	temporarily halted pending the resolution of the
22	Rev 1 findings.
23	But in light of the extended period

1	needed the PER was completed. And that PER was
2	issued just very recently on the 11th of March.
3	And I would just like to read a couple of items
4	for the Board's benefit here.
5	The document says, "So the changes to
6	Appendix BB were so extensive that no claims
7	could be eliminated from further evaluation.
8	Therefore, all previously completed claims were
9	reevaluated under this Program Evaluation
10	Report."
11	Now, what that means is that there
12	were close to, and this is all claims that were
13	below the 50 percent value, of course. So it
14	turns out then that there were a total of 196
15	claims that were reevaluated by NIOSH. And of
16	these there were 100 that appears would probably
17	move to a greater than 50 percent value, which
18	means that NIOSH would ask DOL to send those
19	claims back for reevaluation.
20	Stu Hinnefeld has informed me that, in
21	fact, that list of 196 claims has already been
22	sent to DOL, including the list of 100 that should
23	be returned to NIOSH for reevaluation.

1	So that has occurred in the meantime,
2	just very recently, I don't know the exact date,
3	but since this PER was issued. Maybe Jim can
4	speak
5	DR. NETON: Actually, the
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: to that.
7	DR. NETON: request was sent to DOL
8	the same day that the PER was issued.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. So the
LO	request went to DOL on the 11th of
L1	DR. NETON: Yes.
L2	MEMBER ZIEMER: March. And they
L3	have that list. So the ball now is in DOL's
L4	court to return what appear to be the 100 eligible
L5	ones and then those would be reevaluated by
L6	NIOSH.
L7	So that's where we stand on GSI at the
L8	moment. Once the Rev 1 issues that NIOSH will
L9	be addressing, once that has occurred the Work
20	Group will meet again. And, of course, SC&A will
21	have a chance to look at those things too, but
22	we'll try to get those final ones resolved. And
23	that could lead to a revision. Rev 2.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
2	Paul. Comments or questions from Board Members?
3	Okay. Thank you. I'm going to overrule our
4	Designated Federal Official and give the Board
5	and people here a short break. So we will take
6	a break and return at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
7	MEMBER BEACH: You forgot Worker
8	Outreach.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, there are other
LO	Work Group I
L1	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, we're doing them
L2	right before we finish. Okay.
L3	(Simultaneous speaking.)
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Relax. Relax. I
L5	know I skipped over Henry also.
L6	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, so and there's
L8	the
L9	MEMBER BEACH: I thought we were at
20	the end.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Tomorrow we have
22	another Work Group, you know, session and working
23	session and we will cover the rest of the

1	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: groups and we'll
3	also talk about the Dose Reconstruction
4	Subcommittee, hear from Dave. So we have other
5	work. We have letters and stuff, so.
6	MEMBER BEACH: A breaks good.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
8	MR. KATZ: That's what comes of power
9	grabs. There's confusion and chaos.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So we will take a
L1	break. We will reconvene at 3 o'clock and at
L2	that point we will do the Hanford SEC Evaluation
L3	Report and then we'll go right into a public
L4	comment period.
L5	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
L6	went off the record at 2:44 p.m. and resumed at
L7	3:05 p.m.)
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We are
L9	reconvening and our first order of business is
20	the Hanford SEC petition. And we will do a
21	presentation on that, we will then have some
22	Board discussion on that, could very well have a
2.3	vote on that petition and we will proceed there.

1	And then, when we are done with that
2	portion of that, I'm not quite sure how long that
3	will take, it'll take a little while, then we
4	will go directly into the public comment period
5	for people.
6	And when we do the public comment
7	period, we'll start with public comments related
8	to the Hanford site and then there may be people
9	calling in that have comments on other sites, so
LO	we'll leave them until last.
L1	Again, encouraging you, if you've
L2	already and want to make public comments to sign
L3	in. It just helps us do that. Even if you don't
L 4	sign in, we'll give you an opportunity to talk,
L5	but it just helps us keep track of what's going
L6	on and so forth with that.
L7	So we'll start with the presentation.
L8	The presentation will be Dr. Sam Glover from
L9	NIOSH and welcome Sam.
20	MR. KATZ: And just for the record,
21	the two Board Members, Ms. Munn and Ms. Beach,
22	who have conflicts here, have recused themselves
23	from this session.

1	DR. GLOVER: Thank you, Dr. Melius.
2	Is this one of those microphones you've got to be
3	really close to? Probably, we're okay. So
4	first, I'd kind of like to start out by thanking
5	some folks who made this Pat Worthington
6	talked early about all the effort.
7	Department of Energy, they certainly
8	provide an incredible amount of support, but also
9	the Board has been with us at many of these 87
LO	data capture events. Not all of those were
L1	Hanford, but there were a lot.
L2	And obviously, there's a substantial
L3	body that's not a very complex facility, a lot of
L4	different changes over time. A lot of work was
L5	required to understand it.
L6	But also the workers there, you know,
L7	I don't know if Pat included there are well over
L8	100 worker interview sessions that we've done and
L9	that the site is supported, but these people have
20	come in to provide us information. So we've done
21	an extensive data gathering as we did this.
22	And I am going to start out by driving
23	my plain language people crazy by starting out at

1	the very end which is how I intended to do this
2	and talk about the Class Definition and then I'll
3	explain why we did it.
4	Because it is, as Dr. Melius at our
5	Work Group meeting talked about, it is very
6	convoluted. It's really not. When I've talked
7	to the workers at Hanford who work in this
8	environment, it makes complete sense because they
9	understand how things are broken down. But when
10	you come at it from the outside, it's a Class
11	Definition by difference.
12	And so what we're going to recommend
13	to you is that all employees of the Department of
14	Energy contractors and subcontractors. Now,
15	you'll notice we're not including in that
16	Definition the Department of Energy employees
17	themselves.
18	So we're talking about the contractors
19	and subcontractors and we're excluding, so all
20	those are in excluding certain primes in this
21	timeframe.
22	And so that's really the point that I
23	wanted to leave, is, sort of, the main other

1	primes that weren't associated with the
2	construction trades, in particular, I'm told the
3	Davis-Bacon-type construction work that happens
4	at a DOE facility that is a particularly
5	radiological characteristic.
6	So I wanted to kind of start out with
7	this. As we look into this and walk through why
8	I go through these slides.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The David-Bacon
10	Federal wage requirements. It's nothing to do
11	with radiological.
12	DR. GLOVER: Well, but that kind of
13	work is what J.A. Jones had to do.
14	And that was the kind of radiological
15	construction work that had to be done by them.
16	And so apparently that is partially defined and
17	so there's people who understand it better than
18	I, but, so now I'm going to go back and start at
19	the beginning.
20	So we are talking about the Hanford
21	site and this, as I had mentioned, it's a complex
22	site. It's got many diverse facilities and not
23	only are they diverse, they changed their mission

1	with time. And not only did they change their
2	mission with time, they change the contractor who
3	ran them as a function of time.
4	And so every time there's a contract
5	change, all those people in management and all
6	those reports change. So there are 7,000
7	different monthly report types at Hanford over
8	the period of this.
9	So it's, you know, just following the
10	thread, it stops and then you start again and go
11	down a different path to try to find out how
12	things are going.
13	So as I said, there are significant
14	research challenges due to the nature of the
15	site, a large number of classified and
16	unclassified documents. I think my colleague
17	here, Gail Splett, could tell me exactly how many
18	boxes there are, but I'm sure it's that are in
19	the hundreds of thousands.
20	So we have worked to address this.
21	And it's difficult and we say that we try to be
22	timely, it's a large body of work and so it takes
23	time to do it. We have not, you know, we really

1 have tried to do this in a timely fashion.
2 So SEC-57 comprises the overarching
3 structure of which we continue to review. And
4 the Board still has, even after the closure of
5 this SEC-57, still has an issues matrix that will
6 be for it. And the timeframe for SEC-57 is from
7 1943 through 1990.
8 So there are a series of SEC
9 evaluations that have been completed for Hanford.
We had two of those, the first SEC-57 Part 1 and
2, which were for the DuPont timeframe from '43
to '46 and then '46 through '68 which was mostly
the GE timeframe. And those were for selected
14 radionuclides in the areas.
15 As we understood better with time, we
realize that we subsumed those two classes under
SEC Petition 152 and added a few more years based
on some additional research in other
19 radionuclides. So it brought all of those under
and made it all workers for all areas, which had
21 previously been a little more tightly delineated.
22 Additional research brought us up to
where we are right now, which is adding 1972

1	through 1983 for all areas that Hanford
2	associated with, again, different types of
3	radionuclides and research that was being done at
4	the time.
5	And I guess I can't turn my head and
6	talk. I tried. I think it's actually going to
7	hit the microphone.
8	So there was one Class that was not
9	added to the SEC. It was based on falsification
10	of records. And they were non-radiological
11	records that were falsified, but that did not
12	impact the ability to do the radiation research
13	at Hanford, the radiological dose reconstruction
14	at Hanford. And that was SEC-155.
15	So as I said, SEC-57 remains open
16	before the Advisory Board and the issues matrix
17	continues to be addressed.
18	So during the review of this matrix we
19	began to come across some memos and
20	correspondence and began looking at the exposure
21	records for a particular group of workers that
22	we're discussing today.
23	The documents and correspondence

1	detailed that these employees were not routinely
2	bioassay monitored. Essentially, what we had was
3	they were, in some cases, doing pre-job, but
4	there was no follow-up bioassay after the job had
5	been completed.
6	So, as I say here, NIOSH recommends
7	that a Class be added to the SEC. So workers
8	claims are processed while the remaining 1984
9	through '90 Hanford issues are addressed with the
10	Advisory Board. The latest Hanford petition,
11	SEC-226, was qualified for evaluation on March
12	13th, 2015 as an 83.14.
13	So our worker findings include so
14	just a little background. DOE operated Hanford
15	using many prime contractors, each that have many
16	subcontractors. So each of these prime
17	contractors responsible for implementing a
18	radiological control program including how and if
19	an individual should be monitored. The
20	construction support services was conducted under
21	a separate contractor.
22	Now, I'm not saying that a prime
23	contractor couldn't have some construction

1	people, but there are certain types of work that
2	had to be subbed out to the main radiological
3	support contractor like J.A. Jones. And that was
4	included the radiological construction work.
5	So as I mentioned here in the next
6	slide, J.A. Jones Construction Services was this
7	prime contractor of construction from 1953
8	through February 28th, 1987 and they maintained
9	their own radiological control program.
10	And when I say that, they decided who
11	were monitored and often, they would, as people
12	worked in these facilities, they would rely on
13	the health physics guys in those facilities to
14	help support their people.
15	But they had in office, they decided
16	how they were monitored and they couldn't tell
17	them what they had to do. They couldn't say this
18	is the people. J.A. Jones had to put them on a
19	bioassay program. It wouldn't be Rockwell even
20	if they were working in a Rockwell facility.
21	So after '87, Kaiser Engineer Hanford.
22	There was a transition period of a few months and
23	you'll see that in the graphs. Since those were

1 annual sum values, you'll see a transition that
2 occurs.
Beginning about December of '86 they
4 began to transition as the prime contractor for
5 construction services, with full transfer, we
6 believe, on March 1st, 1987. And they also
7 maintained their own radiological control
8 program.
9 It's amazing the trees are starting to
10 bloom here and the allergies. They're not ready
in Cincinnati, so sorry for the sniffles.
12 What also became evident as we really
began to look at the type of the work, and this
is almost like a primer for Dr. Neton's, you know,
review of coworker data, is that the type of work
in these programs is fundamentally different than
what was going on at the other places.
So they support a broad range of
19 Hanford activities, including the research, the
fuel handling, the plutonium processing, D&D, and
they also supported the reactor outages.
They were the guys getting to, you
know, used up all their dose maybe in a day for

that week and then they'd come back the next week 1 2 and support that 100-N reactor outage. They worked in high airborne, high 3 contamination areas. In areas that you would 4 5 expect somebody to have bioassay follow-up when you're in full face or, you know, that respirator 6 7 protection may have been provided. These included the 100-N area, 8 fuel reprocessing facilities, 9 research facilities, plutonium finishing plant as well as 10 vaults. 11 12 So a review of the J.A. Jones, and 13 you'll see JAJ and KEH operating procedures found 14 t.he detailed external dosimetry practices, there's very little if no information regarding 15 16 what the bioassay program, to support that would 17 be. As I mentioned before the work in 18 19 fundamental radiological control practices were very different than the work conducted by other 20 21 prime contractors. Monitoring data for internal 22 dose available from these other prime are 23 contractors to compare.

1	I will mention that J.A. Jones and
2	Kaiser have a small group of permanent employees,
3	but essentially, they supplemented those on kind
4	of an as-needed basis. And so you'll see about
5	3,000 workers per year, most of those were not
6	their permanent J.A. Jones.
7	They may be listed in the databases.
8	It can be very confusing on if they're truly J.A.
9	Jones or if they're subs, but you can actually
10	de-convolute that to some degree.
11	So subcontractors are difficult for
12	the DOE to determine if they worked in the
13	capacity of construction trades, it's often hard.
14	What does that title mean?
15	What exact title would you title
16	construction trade workers who are out there?
17	Because they also got people doing pre-job
18	planning and all these different I was quickly
19	disabused of the concept of I would just name a
20	bunch of titles that this would comprise. And
21	also importantly, which company is responsible
22	for the worker dosimetry?
23	So as we looked at this, these

1	subcontractors, they may not only support J.A.
2	Jones, if we were to say, well, this company
3	should be excluded, oh, that company, you know,
4	because they may have supported Rockwell also and
5	then they in support of J.A. Jones. And this
6	network of it made it very difficult.
7	And there are 60,000 subcontractors in
8	this timeframe and there are 300,000 overall at
9	the site. My colleagues have over 400,000
10	records on their desks right now that they're
11	trying to get databased and provide additional
12	information on record or employment. So it's
13	extremely complex.
14	So NIOSH, in consultation with DOL and
15	DOE found that we couldn't just limit the Class
16	to J.A. Jones and Kaiser and say and their subs.
17	It just wasn't going to happen.
18	So we wrote a Class by difference and
19	we identified that there are excellent records
20	that are associated with these other prime
21	contractors. They know who the real honest to
22	goodness prime contractor employees are.
23	And we're saying that at this time we

1	know there's a deficiency for our program, for
2	our purposes of how we do dose reconstruction
3	that we can't do it for the J.A. Jones people and
4	the Kaiser people, but we aren't able to state
5	that for these other primes.
6	So at this time we think it's useful
7	to move forward on these 700-plus dose
8	reconstructions while we work out the rest of the
9	details with the Work Group.
10	This, as my colleague, Gail, has
11	helped me understand there's Hanford's, they
12	expand and the contract. So you'll see my graph
13	or my graphic and it shows that the DOE helped me
14	and provided. It gets nine or ten and then it
15	comes back to one with Westinghouse.
16	And so in '87 Westinghouse subsumed
17	many of these, but there were a couple that still,
18	and Kaiser still was on the side. And then in
19	'93 they subsumed all of them. And I think now,
20	they've re-expanded. So again, it's always
21	expand and come back to one and it makes it
22	difficult.

So this is the graphic. And this is

23

1	just a portion in this timeframe of the
2	contractors. This is actually a much bigger
3	graph.
4	What I've done is I've circled in red
5	J.A. Jones and Kaiser. So those are the people
6	and you can see the times better on your screen
7	or on the paperwork. It's difficult to see this
8	on screen here.
9	In blue, I've circled the primes. So
10	and most of them stopped in '87 when Westinghouse
11	subsumed most of those activities. Now, in the
12	left-hand corner you've got Battelle PNNL. And
13	they continue through '95. And actually that's
14	when PNNL separates, but in this timeframe from
15	'84 through '90, Battelle is excluded for further
16	work.
17	Same thing would be for Rockwell
18	through '87, United Nuclear through '87,
19	Westinghouse, which then becomes a bigger
20	Westinghouse after '87, so, but since they're
21	Westinghouse for the entire timeframe.
22	Boeing Computer Services, they're
23	also another identified prime, and then, Hanford

1	Environmental Health Foundation for that entire
2	timeframe. So next slide.
3	So bases for our finding. NIOSH found
4	a virtual absence of monitoring for J.A. Jones
5	employees for the internal dose period January 1,
6	'84 through 2/28 of '87. I have some graphs that
7	I'm going to show you.
8	So Kaiser took over, as I mentioned.
9	They recognized the limitation from the bioassay
10	program that had been conducted and they said
11	they were going to substantially increase that.
12	However, the next month, essentially, they
13	realized that they had substantial budget
14	shortfalls and so it was delayed.
15	So in order to evaluate that, we
16	decided well, let's look at how it was
17	implemented. How did these bioassay monitoring,
18	how did it increase? When did this become like
19	they look like other primes? And not just the
20	total number, but are the chest counts the same?
21	Are there right kinds of bioassay being done? So
22	let's take a look at those things.
23	And essentially, what we came to the

1	conclusion is that by 1990 those numbers seemed
2	to support, at that point-in-time, they are doing
3	what the other primes are doing. So that period
4	would still be before the Board, but we're saying
5	up until that time, it's not.
6	And so I kind of stole the graphics
7	from our SEC Evaluation Report and I combined
8	them so you could see the transition as the J.A.
9	Jones on the left begins to fall off and you see
10	Kaiser coming up.
11	What you can tell very rapidly from
12	this graphic is that there are virtually no
13	bioassay records for J.A. Jones in those years
14	that we're looking at here. There simply isn't.
15	Now, you do see that Kaiser had a
16	higher rate of bioassay and so you see that
17	they're definitely coming up and doing more.
18	Let's take a look at the next graph.
19	So we then focused on that and looked
20	at in vitro bioassay, so urinalysis program data.
21	And it really takes through the end of '90. So
22	these are that 1990 data point is '90 up through
23	December 31st, 1990. That's the whole year.

1	So until that point, really they
2	hadn't come up to speed of what the other primes
3	were doing. So that's why we've set this Class
4	to go through the end of 1990. At that point we
5	would be looking at how that works and how that
6	goes with the rest of the Working Group.
7	And at this point, we believe until
8	that's fully up-to-speed, one year of doing
9	bioassay does not make a bioassay program.
10	There's people who fall off. So in the totality
11	of things, it takes until that point to really
12	come up to what the other programs are doing.
13	So J.A. Jones and Kaiser employees,
14	all subcontractors, we recommend that they be
15	included in this recommended Class. And for
16	those individuals, and part of the reason why I
17	wrote I wrote this, why we wrote this with the
18	input from a lot of people was that there's a
19	difference between partial and full dose
20	reconstructions.
21	And so if I would have included them
22	and then said, well, I'm going to, you know,
23	extract them, we didn't include them in the Class

1	that we would say that we could do full dose
2	reconstructions for the DOE employees and these
3	others until a decision is made.
4	So we will use any internal dose data
5	that those people, personal data they have to do
6	dose reconstruction. NIOSH will use external and
7	medical dose to complete those partial dose
8	reconstructions for the Class that we've named.
9	Now, we will do full dose
LO	reconstructions for the DOE employees and all the
L1	specifically identified primes that were excluded
L2	from the Class.
L3	NIOSH and the Advisory Board will
L4	continue to evaluate the remaining issues at
L5	Hanford during the 1984 through 1990 time period.
L6	And so again we were, and just a few
L7	points on this, we recommend that dose
L8	reconstruction is feasible and here's the main
L9	primes, which is the DOE, which we didn't include
20	in the Definition.
21	We're including it on this by we
22	didn't name them, so we're saying right here this
23	is and we can do dose reconstruction for DOE

1	at this time, but tell Westinghouse, Hanford,
2	Rockwell, Boeing, UNC, and that goes through '87.
3	And you see the list of contractors
4	decreases because they subsumed by Westinghouse.
5	But still you have DOE, Battelle, Westinghouse
6	and HEF through 1990.
7	We're saying that dose reconstruction
8	is not feasible for all the other employees of
9	the Department of Energy contractors and
10	subcontractors, that meaning the J.A. Jones and
11	Kaiser primes and all the subs at Hanford.
12	For external dose, the same groups are
13	named as that we can do dose reconstruction. And
14	we say that, you'll notice that the top of it is
15	partial dose reconstruction is feasible because
16	we're going to use their external dose. The
17	infeasibility is for the internal dose at
18	Hanford.
19	And so we'll use the external as
20	partial dose reconstruction feasibility and
21	you'll that we'll have gamma, beta and neutron
22	occupational X-ray all marked.
23	Just to give you a feel for the

1	claims, you saw numbers earlier. Right now, our
2	records show we have 5,384 claims for dose
3	reconstruction. During this timeframe 2,175
4	cases. 1,801 dose reconstructions completed.
5	We see internal dosimetry records,
6	1,532, not saying that those are all cases with
7	the right kinds of internal dosimetry records.
8	Those could be pre-job employment, but they had
9	bioassay records of some kind. Number of claims
LO	with external dosimetry, 2,125. Almost
L1	everybody had an external badge.
L2	Now, I will point out the review of
L3	the cases that have an SEC cancer by NIOSH
L4	indicates that there's 723 cases. They have a
L5	dose reconstruction with a PoC less than 50
L6	percent. And that there are 29 cases at NIOSH
L7	awaiting a dose reconstruction that may need
L8	further evaluation under this Class. We have
L9	sent that list to Department of Labor.
20	The Department of Energy has indicated
21	that they have substantial new information
22	particularly for the cases that were processed
2.3	earlier on employment.

1	And so Gail has been working extremely
2	hard to find all the subcontractors and
3	additional information. And she has literally
4	millions of new finding aides associated with her
5	records. And I'm sure she'd be happy to show you
6	all the work that she's been doing this last nine
7	years.
8	But, so those early cases have not
9	been re-vetted against her. So if they're
LO	reopened, she will have to look quite a bit to
L1	find out what the all the updated employment may
L2	be. Obviously, the primes, we believe we've
L3	always had good information. But for
L4	subcontractors that may have changed quite a bit.
L5	And I've already, sort of, I've read
L6	through the Class Definition, but for
L7	completeness, I'll go ahead and close.
L8	All employees of Department of Energy
L9	contractors and subcontractors, excluding
20	employees of the following Hanford prime
21	contractors during the specified time periods.
22	Battelle Memorial Institute, January
23	1, 1984 through December 31st, 1990; Rockwell

1	Hanford Operations, January 1, 1984 through June
2	28th, 1987; Boeing Computer Services Richland,
3	January 1, 1984 through June 28th, 1987; UNC
4	Nuclear Industries, January 1, 1984 through June
5	28th, 1987; Westinghouse Hanford Company, January
6	1, 1984 through December 31st, 1990; and Hanford
7	Environmental Health Foundation, January 1, 1984
8	through December 31st, 1990.
9	Who worked at the Hanford Site in
10	Richland, Washington, during the period from
11	January 1, 1984 through December 31, 1990, for a
12	number of work days aggregating at least 250 work
13	days occurring either solely under this
14	employment or in combination with work days
15	within the parameters established for one or more
16	other Classes of employees included in the
17	Special Exposure Cohort. Thank you.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Sam.
19	Board Members with questions? Okay. Paul, go
20	ahead.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not really a
22	question, but a comment, but for the benefit of
23	the Board. One of the questions that arose in

1	the Work Group session was do we know that DOL
2	can actually administer this strange Definition?
3	And I think we were told the answer is
4	yes, at least NIOSH thinks that the case. And
5	I'm wondering if DOL believes that that's the
6	case as well? I'm assuming they do or they would
7	have screamed much earlier.
8	MR. CRAWFORD: There was some
9	screaming, but the Seattle office has looked into
LO	test cases. And they feel that they can indeed
L1	identify the proper subcontractors and get the
L2	true employment picture now, especially with the
L3	added DOE material which is becoming available
L4	now.
L5	So they're willing to take it on.
L6	They believe they can do it. That's the last I
L7	heard.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes. Any
L9	other comments or questions? Board Members on
20	the phone, do you have comments, questions?
21	MEMBER LEMEN: None for me.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good. Okay.
23	Jim Lockey?

1	MEMBER LOCKEY: Hey, thanks for
2	holding that for me. That's when you're 68 you
3	can't hold things anymore. Anyway, the
4	Department of Energy has indicated that have
5	substantial new information on employment of
6	subcontractors that may also have additional
7	impact. Impact on what?
8	DR. GLOVER: So one of the cases that
9	we were looking at, when you have an 83.14 you
10	have to have a petitioner as part of that Class.
11	And we typically would use a case that has not
12	has a dose reconstruction completed.
13	And so we were, as we identified a
14	person in one of the cases we looked at, well,
15	because we do dose reconstruction, we don't have
16	like a big bin that just sits around and you could
17	just pick from and, so we thought, well, perhaps
18	we would look at some old cases.
19	And so one of the cases we were
20	looking at and provided as an example case as
21	well, when they looked at it, the additional
22	information they found actually qualified them
23	under the current SEC. And they, obviously,

1	already have told the Department of Labor about
2	that.
3	And so that sort of information may be
4	and it gives them additional time, even in
5	previous SEC periods, that was previously
6	unidentified time at Hanford.
7	And, you know, one of the issues, they
8	said well, not every subcontractor could be
9	identified right now. Well, that would have been
10	the case even for someone who had to do dose
11	reconstruction anyway. You know, the Class, if
12	they weren't identified as being at Hanford, that
13	was always a problem.
14	And, so, in this case we're trying to
15	include all of that, but obviously, they have to
16	be put at Hanford and that's always been
17	something. That's what Gail has been working
18	very hard to do, and obviously her team with
19	support by headquarters.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
21	questions? My understanding is that the
22	petitioner for this particular petition does not
23	wish to make any comments.

1	So I think we can move straight ahead,
2	though Work Group did not make a recommendation,
3	though I think not all of us were on the call,
4	and we do think that we were supportive of the
5	recommendation from NIOSH, but decided we could
6	wait two days of the Work Group meeting. So I'm
7	looking for a, if there are no further questions,
8	a recommendation or action from the Board.
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim, I'm make a
10	motion that we accept NIOSH's Class as defined.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
12	MEMBER POSTON: Same.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Who's that?
14	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I'll second that.
15	This is Phil.
16	MR. KATZ: Poston
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dr. Poston, gets
18	this. Beat you to it, Phil.
19	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Oh, I heard
20	someone. Man, I'm getting lazy.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So thank you. Any
22	further comments? If not, I'll ask Ted to do the
23	roll call.

1	M	R. KATZ: Very good. Dr. Anderson.
2	M	EMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
3	MI	R. KATZ: Ms. Beach is recused. Mr.
4	Clawson?	
5	M	EMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
6	MI	R. KATZ: Dr. Field?
7	M	EMBER FIELD: Yes.
8	MI	R. KATZ: Dr. Kotelchuck?
9	M	EMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
10	M	R. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
11	M	EMBER LEMEN: Yes.
12	M	R. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
13	M	EMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
14	M	R. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
15	Cl	HAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	M	R. KATZ: Ms. Munn is recused. Dr.
17	Poston?	
18	M	EMBER POSTON: Yes.
19	MI	R. KATZ: Dr. Richardson? Dr.
20	Richardson, p	perhaps you're on mute?
21	M	EMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
22	M	R. KATZ: Not any more. Dr.
23	Roessler?	

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
3	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Ms. Valerio?
5	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: It's a clean sweep, passes
9	unanimously.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And I have a
11	letter ready, but I think we've heard the
12	Definition enough. So I will save that for
13	tomorrow just to read into the record and Board
14	to review and do that.
15	So we will now start our public
16	comment period a little bit early, but I think we
17	have enough people signed up. So, Ted, if you
18	will give the instructions, I'll go out and get
19	the list.
20	MR. KATZ: Yes, let me just remind in
21	case anybody came since Dr. Melius addressed the
22	group. If there are people in the room who would
23	like to give a presentation, we have a list

1 outside.

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worry about it. At the end of getting through 3 that list, we'll ask again if anyone in the room 4 would like to give comments and that'll be fine. 5 You'll just come up in order that you raised your 6 7 hand, so no problem there. And then we'll move to people on the phone for Hanford or for another 8 site. We'll take the Hanford calls first, I 9 10 suppose. So just to let you all know in case 11 12 some of you never attended a Board meeting 13 before, these meetings are all fully transcribed, so there's a verbatim written record of this 14 meeting with everything everybody said that gets 15 16 published on the NIOSH website for all public. 17 And so as part of that, your public 18

But if you haven't signed up, don't

And so as part of that, your public comments also get published verbatim with your name and so on. So any private information you give about yourself, understand that information you're giving to the whole public and take that into consideration. And we will publish all of

1	that. We'll print all that for the public.
2	But if you speak about someone else,
3	a third party, we will protect that person's
4	privacy because we don't have that person here to
5	be assured that that person wants that
6	information released. So we'll have to redact
7	certain information from what you might say about
8	a third party just to protect their privacy.
9	And that's sort of the basic policy
10	that we have. If you want to see the full
11	details, there should be a sheet back there or
12	this recusal policy and also on the NIOSH website
13	for people on the line if they want to look at
14	it. But that's it in a nutshell, so.
15	And with that, that takes care of my
16	part. Thanks.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Ted.
18	And the first person I have that's signed up is
19	LaDell Vance. Are you in the room? Okay. And,
20	Mr. Vance, if you would prefer to sit down when
21	you use the mic over there, you're welcome to
22	rather than stand up. It's up to you.
23	Whichever's your preference, yes.

1	MR. VANCE: I appreciate this
2	opportunity. I'll read the statement I've
3	prepared here and leave it with you.
4	I have bone cancer that was diagnosed
5	in August of 2012. The diagnosing physician said
6	it was the worst case that she'd ever seen and
7	says I will be praying for you.
8	Although the NIOSH analysis noted it
9	was less than 50 percent this is caused by
10	employment at Hanford, I'm certain it was. The
11	minimum of cancer in my progenitors and none that
12	I'm aware of that had bone cancer.
13	I spent one year at N reactor and then
14	the next several years in the 300 area working in
15	construction quality assurance with the
16	construction contractors, but I was working for
17	UNC and Westinghouse.
18	I started working at Hanford in July
19	of '83, which would have put me under the previous
20	SEC. But starting in July, I didn't have the
21	required 250 days working at that time.
22	As I look on the internet, it is noted
23	that the 250-day requirement is written into law

1	by Congress and that after it originally passed,
2	there's actually no scientific basis for this 250
3	days and it notes that.
4	As there's no scientific basis for
5	this, I feel it should be changed to have worked
6	at Hanford for 250 days, but in order to keep out
7	the short timers or the people that don't limit
8	it to 1984. Anybody working before 1984 and
9	working for one year should be allowed into this
10	SEC is my feelings. Does that make any sense?
11	I've been involved with the Huntsman
12	Institute in Utah for my treatment, participating
13	in some experiments and this has kept me alive.
14	Next week, I'll be making my seventeenth trip to
15	Utah and anxious to find if there are other
16	protocols to help me.
17	They initially put a pain pump in me
18	and this morphine has kept my pain at bay. I
19	would strongly suggest this unscientific 250 days
20	be changed and I be allowed to obtain funds to
21	help with these expenditures. Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
23	Mr. Vance, appreciate it. Okay. The next person

Τ.	who signed up for public comment is knut Ringen.
2	I think I pronounced that correctly.
3	DR. RINGEN: Well, you're getting
4	better at it. My name is Knut Ringen and I think
5	this is the ninth time that I've spoken before
6	you. I'm the senior science advisor for CPWR
7	which is the Center for Construction Research and
8	Training. And I'm also the principal
9	investigator on the National Medical Screening
10	Program for construction workers that Pat
11	Worthington talked about earlier this morning.
12	I'm here on behalf of the National
13	Building Trades of America. The Central
14	Washington Building and Construction Trades
15	Council and Augusta Building and Construction
16	Trades Council have asked me to make some
17	comments.
18	And the two issues that I'm going to
19	talk briefly about is the Hanford SEC that you've
20	just referred to and also the coworker modeling
21	that was discussed by Dr. Neton earlier today.
22	By background, I met somebody,
23	somewhere in the last month, and I can't remember

1	who it was who said essence of understanding
2	construction safety and health is to be able to
3	anticipate the unexpected. And I thought that
4	was a very good way of looking at it because so
5	much what happens in construction is episodic.
6	We had just a week ago or two weeks
7	ago in Seattle, a situation on a construction
8	site where one employer was working with a boom
9	crane and other employer was setting up a wall on
10	a big scaffold.
11	The one employer hit over the scaffold
12	with the crane, workers fell down, and this
13	happens all the time because the unexpected is
14	not anticipated properly. And we see that also
15	throughout everything that's happened here with
16	the construction workers.
17	And I've tried to explain this from
18	the start of this program, that you have to look
19	at construction workers differently than you do
20	in those lower production workers.
21	We held a workshop for NIOSH in 2005
22	to demonstrate how different industrial hygiene
23	exposures are in construction, how much greater

1	the statistical variance are and we use their hot
2	worker weldings and bracing as examples of this.
3	And you cannot take the model or
4	mindset that you have in typical industrial
5	hygiene and apply it to construction because it
6	simply does not work.
7	We also felt and have said several
8	times that we think NIOSH has had the bias in
9	favor of what the professional health and safety
LO	personnel and the health physics personnel on
L1	these sites have said.
L2	And then not given equal weight to
L3	what the construction workers have said even
L 4	though you've interviewed hundreds and hundreds
L5	of construction workers on these sites.
L6	And you've heard over and over again
L7	stories that portrayed what Dr. Glover expressed
L8	as the complexities of doing construction work
L9	and being in construction here.
20	You could very easily be a contractor
21	on one day and the employee of another contractor
22	the next day because many construction workers
23	work also as independent contractors frequently.

1 So among those many contractors that Gail Splett has done outstanding job of identifying. 2 very complex to say exactly 3 It's what's what and that's what was referred to by 4 Dr. Glover when he said that it's going to be 5 very helpful to get additional information or to 6 7 characterize who actually was the employer. We maintain a large contract for the 8 Department of Labor to try to identify or verify 9 if a contractor has been on a DOE site, if the 10 worker has been employed by that contractor and 11 12 the dates that they have been employed on it 13 because DOL is unable to get that documentation 14 readily from its own websites. And since we have now screened and 15 16 interviewed close to or over 25,000 workers, including 4,000 construction workers 17 Hanford, we have a pretty good record of what has 18 19 been going on from what the workers have told us in detailed interviews. 20 21 So I'd first like to thank both Dr. 22 Neton and Dr. Glover for their presentations and 23 for starting to accept maybe a little bit more

1 about what we've been saying for a long time. But having said that I think I should 2 try to push you a little further and a little 3 At Hanford, Dr. Glover has agreed that 4 the cutoff date of December 31, 1990 is, in fact, 5 an artifact that could change and very well 6 7 likely will change and I believe it will have to 8 change. We know from our own epidemiological 9 10 studies which are either published in for risks 11 publication right that the now 12 construction workers continued throughout the 13 1980s and into the 1990s. And at some point towards the later parts of the 1990s conditions 14 started to get better on these sites. 15 So I have no doubt that -- and that 16 includes a lot of the monitoring. 17 I have no doubt that that will need to be continued. 18 19 there are many things here that corroborate that. The fact is that up until the present 20 21 time there are still problems with monitoring 22 here as has been documented just recently in the 23 tank farms.

1	So I hope as you go forward, here at
2	Hanford, that you don't take as long to develop
3	the additional Classes that are going to be added
4	here as you have done to get to the point that
5	you have done so far. And I will explain that
6	and why this issue of timeliness is so important.
7	With regard to Dr. Neton's plain
8	English document, it's not as plain to me as it
9	is to you maybe because the issue is still how is
10	it going to be implemented. And that's not clear
11	from the document. And that's going to vary,
12	obviously, from DOE site to DOE site and it'd be
13	good to know a little bit more about that.
14	But starting, I would think with
15	Savannah River there's a huge amount of work to
16	be undertaken to undo and redo the kind of models
17	that have been developed so far and that I believe
18	Dr. Neton's document explains are no longer valid
19	and should not be valid.
20	The law says that NIOSH may
21	extrapolate from other data to estimate the risk
22	to workers. It doesn't say NIOSH has to do that.
23	And the question is how much time are you going

1	to spend trying to do it before you say you can't
2	do it?
3	And this has been going on for a very
4	long time. The Savannah River SEC is now in its
5	eighth year I believe or something like that, and
6	it's not completed. The Hanford one is about
7	equally long and many others.
8	These are old workers. They're frail
9	and sick workers. And if you wanted to get a
10	timely decision that will be resolve their claims
11	in their lives times, then this process has to be
12	sped up. And I hope, really hope that with
13	regard to Savannah River you will take that to
14	heart and make a real effort at it. Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. And I
16	think if you may have overheard earlier, we
17	certainly understand that concern and are moving
18	forward on it and that includes for the Hanford
19	site. We're in discussions in the Work Group and
20	we will continue to look into that follow-up
21	period that's not currently covered.
22	Next person we have signed up, Faye,
23	and I also mispronounce your name. I apologize.

1	Faye Vlieger?
2	MS. VLIEGER: I always tell you I can
3	tell you're not family when you pronounce it that
4	way.
5	Good afternoon, my name is Faye
6	Vlieger and I'm the chair of DIAB that was
7	mentioned earlier by NIOSH. I'm also a member
8	of Cold War Patriots Advisory Committee.
9	And on behalf of both Cold War
10	Patriots and DIAB, I would like to thank the
11	Board, DOE, DOL and SC&A for all the hard work
12	that we've done so far in the many years that
13	we've been at it.
14	None of us expected this to be a
15	lifetime commitment, however, for some of us it
16	already has been or an end of life commitment.
17	So I would encourage the Board also to work at
18	finding ways to make it faster because we have an
19	aging population of workers.
20	And as you can tell from the numbers
21	that NIOSH has told you and DOL, you know, we
22	have a lot of survivor claims now. And they
23	should have been paid during the workers'

1 lifetime.

It's unfortunate that this program is
taking this long, but part of it is the way the
records are not maintained at the sites. And we
should not have to go on an Easter egg hunt at
every document site across the United States to
look for them.

The worker advocates are encouraged by the extension of the Hanford SEC and await the Hanford Work Group and the Board's further investigations and report on the excluded workers.

In addition, the worker advocates that met with DOL, DOE, NIOSH and others last week in Denver, also look forward to responses to our answers to the question posed of the agencies including coworker data and how it is to be used.

Once again, I want to tell you thank you. I know you think all we do is complain about you, but we really do appreciate all the hard work and effort that you put into this, recognizing that, except for one, you're not full-time government employees. And I think

1	people forget that on a regular basis. Thank
2	you.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. But
4	you're welcome to continue to complain also.
5	MS. VLIEGER: That won't stop me.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I know. I know
7	that's why I said it. Okay. Thank you. Anybody
8	else here in the audience related to the Hanford
9	site that wishes to make public comments that
LO	might not have signed up? Well, okay, you're
L1	welcome to. All we need you
L2	MR. BOYD: Well, I'm an ex-
L3	contractor.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. If you talk
L5	into the mic and identify yourself.
L6	MR. BOYD: Okay. My name is Larry
L7	Boyd. I ran Universal Builders and Diversified
L8	Builders out in the area working for J.A. Jones.
L9	And going along with the mindset of construction
20	workers, I just wanted to make one point.
21	You know, I had a badge all the time
22	and that badge sat on the dashboard of my car to
2.3	allow me to get in and out 200/300 % Plant, you

1	know, I went all over the areas.
2	And that's where my badge sat all the
3	time was on the dashboard of my car because when
4	you're doing construction work, I mean, we're
5	moving and up and down and I'd knock the badge
6	off all the time and it was just a pain to wear
7	it. And to try to put it on your pants and you're
8	catching things on it and it just never worked.
9	And, so I requested some documents
10	from NIOSH. Many relating to the jobs that I was
11	awarded with J.A. Jones and I was trying to, you
12	know, I can't remember that far back about all
13	the different jobs I had and whether I mean,
14	I remember their Z Plant that I was inside of.
15	Nobody had ever seen a private car in
16	Z Plant. When I was driving my 280Z around Z
17	Plant probably had a guard escort behind me, but.
18	And I put up a metal building in there. And,
19	again, guards were sitting 30 feet away and my
20	badge was sitting 30 feet away in my vehicle.
21	And anyway I tried to request some
22	documents just to refresh my mind on all the jobs
23	that I had and the length of the contracts and

1 stuff like that. And I got 88 pages of graphs and charts and graphs and charts explaining the 2 graphs and charts, but none of it had anything to 3 do with just the simple question that I asked 4 about the jobs that I completed and the duration 5 of time that I spent out there on each of these 6 7 jobs. 8 So, you know, the process of construction workers is different. 9 Ιt definitely is different. 10 And I've had cancer and I've had tumors that are unexplained. 11 And the 12 only cancer I had in my family was my father who \$300,000 13 was awarded for dying from three 14 different kinds of cancer and that was 20-some 15 years ago. And that's the only cancer I've ever 16 had on either side of my family. And, you know, 17 I've got cancer again. My whole endocrine system 18

And that's the only cancer I've ever had on either side of my family. And, you know, I've got cancer again. My whole endocrine system is compromised now, from my pituitary glands and my prostrate and my liver, my kidneys. Everything is starting to bother me now, but none of these are approved cancers I hear. And I've been denied any kind of compensation.

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1	But in, again, in figuring your
2	radiation dose, there's just no way to do it, I
3	don't think, because my badge just wasn't on me,
4	it was in my car. And that's about all I wanted
5	to say.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
7	Hopefully, this SEC, once it's in place, will
8	make some of that easier, not all of it, but
9	address many of those. Anybody else that wishes
LO	to make public comments on the Hanford site? We
L1	have some other people from other sites, but want
L2	to give Hanford the
L3	MR. FROWISS: Yes, on the phone, yes.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is this regarding
L5	the Hanford site?
L6	MR. FROWISS: Yes, on the phone.
L7	Yes.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Good.
L9	If you could identify yourself and then go ahead
20	and speak.
21	MR. FROWISS: Yes, this is Albert B.
22	Frowiss. I'm an advocate nationally and I do
23	Hanford claims. And I just wanted to say, well,

1	thank you for what you're doing, but I think it's
2	going to be a nightmare for the Department of
3	Labor.
4	They can speak for themselves, but I
5	know every examiner there in Seattle and
6	managers, I don't believe that they're going to
7	be able to handle this very well. So that's
8	basically just what I want to say. Thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
LO	Anybody else that wishes to make comments
L1	relative to the Hanford site? Okay. Well,
L2	should we just break or just keep going, do you
L3	think? I've got Wayne Knox that's here.
L4	Okay. The other person I have signed
L5	up that's to which make public comments who's
L6	here is Wayne Knox. Wayne?
L7	MR. KNOX: Well, I'm back again.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
L9	MR. KNOX: I haven't given up. As
20	you may know, I am the sponsor and writer of the
21	Kansas City SEC. It's been processing for now,
22	going on two years. My expectation to my wife
23	was that we should have it roughly done within

1	180 days as specified by law. But it's
2	continuing.
3	I am concerned about the continuation
4	of the processing of a document that should have
5	been completed in 2005 because that's when the
6	Site Profile was developed. If you do not have
7	all of the data up to now, how could you deny
8	people from 2005 up to now? But we have denied.
9	I have some particular problem that I
10	want to address to the Board and solicit your
11	support. Again, I wrote the Kansas City SEC.
12	And I felt that I very well justified the fact
13	that NIOSH nor even I, who created the data, could
14	accurately reconstruct these doses.
15	NIOSH now has said things to the
16	Board, Josie perhaps, and other Members that I'm
17	not really qualified to speak to the issues of
18	health physics.
19	And, in fact, I have an affidavit
20	signed by one person that says that that's what
21	NIOSH has done. They have attempted to discredit
22	me and say that I am not qualified to make
23	statements.

1	I have a Master's degree in nuclear
2	engineering and health physics from Georgia Tech.
3	I studied under the father of health physics for
4	one quarter, directly under him debating the
5	issues with Dr. K. Z. Morgan.
6	I worked in his greenhouse helping
7	him. We argued many issues. I was a Major in
8	nuclear medicine science in the Medical Corps.
9	I was a Captain in the Air Force in radiation
LO	physics.
L1	But NIOSH seems to feel as though I'm
L2	not qualified to make statements during these
L3	Working Group meetings. And that's supported by
L4	the Board, that I cannot, when NIOSH makes a
L5	statement that is knowingly false, I cannot say
L6	stop, that's not true.
L7	NIOSH and my problems, if you will,
L8	started back in 1997 when NIOSH said that they
L9	could accurately reconstruct these radiation
20	doses.
21	I maintained they could not accurately
22	reconstruct these doses and I called the meeting
23	of the CDC and others to discuss the fact that

1 NIOSH was making false claims about their
2 capability.
3 Accuracy requires that you know the
4 answer is how close you get to the right answer
If you're shooting a gun, the accuracy is how
6 close you get to the bullseye.
7 So in 1997 I provided data and
8 information and show where that statement of
9 accuracy was illogical, unscientific and could
not be satisfied.
But I took my eye off the ball and the
next thing I know when the Act was passed, the
had sufficiently accurate, which is no
scientific, it's not logical, it's not ever
15 testable.
NIOSH and I have had other issues. A
this point NIOSH health physicists refuse to tall
to me. They refuse to talk to me because I have
19 challenged them on several issues and I have
20 proven that they are wrong.
They now have a person that's not a
health physicist talk to me. And I have to
relate my concerns to the NIOSH spokesman. And

1	that spokesman, again, a non-health physicist has
2	to go to a NIOSH health physicist in order to
3	tell him what my problems are and then come back
4	to me and explain to me what the NIOSH person
5	said.
6	This person's name is Brad. He
7	refuses to give me his name. He refuses to tell
8	me what health physicist that he talked to that
9	told him what the response was.
10	Additionally, I asked. I said I must
11	talk to a health physicist. So NIOSH said, okay,
12	well, we'll let you talk to a health physicist.
13	So they call me on the phone and said we have two
14	health physicists that will listen to you, but we
15	cannot give you their name, we can give you their
16	code names.
17	One name was Pat M. I said why can't
18	we talk health they cannot answer your
19	question, they can only listen to you. You only
20	asked to being heard by a health physicist.
21	I feel that those problems that I had
22	with NIOSH has been transferred to our
23	discussions of the Special Exposure Cohort. Now,

1	Josie Beach will not allow me during discussions
2	to counter anything that NIOSH says and is
3	patently wrong.
4	It needs to be challenged on the spot
5	rather than be reserved for later comment.
6	Again, I'm a health physicist. I'm qualified.
7	I was born under Dr. K. Z. Morgan. I worked here
8	at Hanford under what I think was the father of
9	health physics, Wally Howell.
10	And there's a huge difference between
11	a health physicist and an operational health
12	physicist.
13	At Hanford, I came here in 1974. I
14	was not at a health physicist with a Master's
15	degree in nuclear engineering and health
16	physicist could not touch a radiation safety
17	radiation detector.
18	I could not write down a number. It
19	had to be done by radiation technicians. And
20	those technicians were not trained. We had no
21	training courses in them. I established the
22	first set of training courses here in radiation
23	safety and for my health physics technicians.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: One more minute.
2	MR. KNOX: Okay. The bottom
3	line is that we're dealing with a situation
4	whereby we never made all of these measurements
5	that you thought we made because when I came on
6	board [identifying information redacted] said our
7	job is to minimize radiation exposure, not make
8	all of these measurements.
9	The most important thing you can do as
10	an operational health physicist is to minimize
11	worker exposures and that's what we did. All of
12	those measurements we made have huge error bars
13	associated with it because it wasn't important to
14	us. And I'll shut up. Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Mr.
16	Knox. I believe we have Dr. Dan McKeel on the
17	line. Are you on the line, Dan?
18	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, I am, Dr. Melius.
19	Can you hear me?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can, so go
21	ahead with your public comment.
22	DR. MCKEEL: Thank you. Good
23	afternoon to the Board Members. I'm Dan McKeel.

1	I'm the General Steel Industries SEC-105 co-
2	petitioner.
3	A media reporter wrote to me yesterday
4	as follows, and I'm quoting, "I see that you
5	recently have been somewhat successful in your
6	efforts to challenge the dose reconstruction
7	methods. I continue to collect information on
8	the issues and wonder if you might offer your
9	opinions on the system and the outcome.
10	Is it a fair resolution? Is the
11	government extending benefits to all workers who
12	likely developed cancer as a result of job-
13	related exposure to radioactive material?
14	Thanks."
15	This is my reply. "Thank you for your
16	continued interest in GSI-related developments
17	under EEOICPA-2000. The issuance of Appendix BE
18	Rev 1 6/6/14 and PER-057 3/11/15 are big news
19	because a hundred previously denied claims may
20	and now should be compensated.
21	This result, a hundred claims of PoC
22	over 50 percent in a Program Evaluation Report
23	issued for revised site Technical Basis Document

1	is truly unprecedented among 58 PERs issued since
2	2003.
3	Basically, NIOSH has seriously
4	underestimated GSI radiation doses since the
5	beginning, starting in 2004. PER-024 for the
6	first four GSI dose reconstructions done in 2004
7	was not issued until September 2007.
8	What is additionally extremely unfair
9	are the following facts. One, it took NIOSH's
10	DCAS component, ABRWH, the TBD-6000 Work Group
11	especially, and SC&A, the Board contractor, over
12	seven years to revise Appendix BB Rev 0 issued in
13	June 2007.
14	Moreover, five of SC&As ten new
15	findings, technical disputes, but NIOSHs Appendix
16	BB Rev 1 were not resolved at the TBD-6000 Work
17	Group meeting held on 2/5/15.
18	The five findings will have to be
19	resolved in the future and Appendix BB Rev 2 and
20	perhaps a new PER issued. Result, more unfair
21	delays.
22	Second point is NIOSH should have
23	revised Appendix BB Rev 0 in October 2007. When

1	a consensus was reached, the average work week at
2	GSI was 65 hours rather than 48 hours.
3	Point three, NIOSH should have revised
4	Appendix BB Rev 0 a second time when Dan McKeel,
5	the GSI SEC-00105 co-petitioner, provided NIOSH,
6	the Board and SC&A with 1,016 pages of unredacted
7	GSI AEC license information as part of his FOIA
8	request NRC 2010-0012.
9	Those documents provided new
10	information about GSI having two radium-226
11	sources that were used for non-destructive metal
12	testing that led to higher worker external
13	radiation exposures for the first ten years of
14	the GSI AEC contract period from 1952 through
15	1962.
16	These finding along should have led to
17	the issuance of Rev 1 of Appendix BB in PER-057
18	in 2011 rather than in 2015. Compensation was
19	thus denied unfairly to at least 100 GSI
20	claimants for four extra years.
21	Point four, the ABRWH Board voted nine
22	to eight on 12/11/12 to recommend the HHS
23	secretary deny GSI's SEC-105. Secretary

1	Sebelius did deny the SEC in March 2013.
2	The GSI petitioner and I then filed an
3	SEC Administrative Review as allowed under
4	EEOICPA-2000 with HHS on April the 17th, 2013.
5	In complete secrecy, a three-member HHS
6	independent review panel has been deliberating
7	about our administrative review since April 2013.
8	They will make a recommendation to the
9	HHS secretary, currently Sylvia Burwell, who will
10	make a final decision whether to deny SEC-105 or
11	to reverse the previous denial and approve GSI
12	SEC-105.
13	The Act imposed no time limit or
14	anyone for rendering this decision. In my
15	opinion, that sad fact and the secrecy
16	surrounding SEC appeals are extremely unfair to
17	claimants.
18	The HHS review panel should be able to
19	reach a decision in two years. The SEC
20	petitioners believe GSI should have received an
21	83.14 SEC in 2005. NIOSH, the DCAS component,
22	refuses to tell the SEC petitioners the number of
23	GST claimants in the SEC-105 plan.

1	The FOIA Dan McKeel filed on 4/10/14
2	for the complete GSI administrative record is
3	being held up being acted upon until after June
4	2015 by the CDC FOIA office. Legally, they have
5	30 days to provide these FOIA records.
6	It is distressing the DOL indicates to
7	PER-057 claimants that NIOSH has not submitted
8	the related case list to them two weeks after the
9	PER was issued, 3/11/15.
10	Dr. Neton, today, disputes this fact
11	and states NIOSH sent this list to DOL on 3/11/15.
12	But I can tell you from personal phone calls with
13	the people who have called NIOSH and DOL that at
14	least three claims examiners do not know that
15	fact.
16	The final part relates to your
17	question is the government being fair to all
18	nuclear weapons workers.
19	My eighth and final point is if DOL
20	refuses to send each of the 196 persons included
21	in GSI PER-057 an informational letter alerting
22	them to Appendix BB Rev 1 and PER-057 being
23	issued. Such a letter is needed because many

1	claimants have no internet access or other way of
2	learning how these two documents will affect
3	their claims and financial interests.
4	This is not fair either. I believe
5	Department of Labor's refusal is unwarranted and
6	completely unreasonable and have told them so.
7	The answer is a huge no. The U.S. government is
8	not being fair on several fronts at GSI.
9	The delay in revising Appendix BB, the
10	delay in providing FOIA materials, the refusal to
11	provide basic SEC Class size and much other data
12	and the refusal to inform denied claimants their
13	claims for being reevaluated by NIOSH and DOL.
14	Overall DOL has been successful in
15	enlisting only 25.4 percent of the 700,000 former
16	and present members of the U.S.A. nuclear weapons
17	worker pool to file EEOICPA Part B and E claims.
18	DOE cases represent 47 percent and AWE cases 53
19	percent of the total mix of cases filed.
20	DOL outreach efforts fall woefully
21	short in recruiting new EEOICPA Part B and E
22	claims to be filed.
23	Current DOL, NIOSH and DOE outreach

1	efforts are primarily directed at large DOE
2	sites, such as Hanford, Savannah River, Oak
3	Ridge, Los Alamos and Rocky Flats that already
4	have thousands of compensated claims. Illinois
5	AWE sites like GSI and Dow Madison are neglected
6	even though they have among the highest numbers
7	of AWE claims and cases."
8	My conclusion, the reporter asked
9	excellent questions. I thank the Board for their
10	time and I will forward a written copy of these
11	comments to the DFO including additional
12	information to correct today's Rocky Flats Work
13	Group report. Thank you very much.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
15	Dr. McKeel. Is there anybody else on the line
16	who wishes to make public comments? Okay. It's
17	4:15, so why don't we break for 15 minutes and
18	then
19	MR. KATZ: Yes, for sure
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: because we have time.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We're going
23	to take a break now at, it's roughly 4:15. You

1	know, since we scheduled the public comment
2	period for 4:30, we'll come back into session at
3	4:30 and see if there's other people might be
4	calling who wouldn't know that we're running
5	ahead of schedule.
6	Anybody here is welcome to stay, but
7	you don't need to. Okay. All right. I suspect
8	that most of the comments will be about sites
9	other than Hanford, but I can't predict entirely.
10	So anyway, thank you all for coming.
11	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
12	went off the record at 4:16 p.m. and resumed at
13	4:32 p.m.)
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. If everyone
15	could get seated so we can finish up the public
16	comment period? Could you, Dr. Ringen? I was
17	trying to protect Dr. Neton.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Everybody tries to
19	help Jim.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Okay.
21	We're reopening the public comment period for
22	anybody that came on the line after 4:15. We had
23	finished up our Hanford SEC and we took public

1	comments.
2	There are a number of people here and
3	then one person on the phone that had signed up.
4	But since the public comment period was scheduled
5	for 4:30, I thought other people might have
6	signed on at 4:30 on the phone.
7	So if there's anybody on the phone
8	that would like to make public comments
9	MR. FROWISS: Yes.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: now.
11	MR. FROWISS: Yes, sir.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good ahead.
13	If you can identify yourself and then
14	MR. FROWISS: Yes, I had called
15	earlier and talked about Hanford. This is about
16	another topic. This is Albert B. Frowiss, Sr.
17	in Rancho Santa Fe, California. My phone is
18	[identifying information redacted].
19	I'm the petitioner on the new
20	qualified Lawrence Livermore SEC. And when you
21	were reading through or going through the Working
22	Group reports earlier today, I heard Berkeley,
23	but I didn't hear any report on Lawrence

1	Livermore. Is that going to be in LaVon's report
2	tomorrow or is there some update today?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: LaVon will be
4	updating that tomorrow. We don't yet have a Work
5	Group on the Lawrence Livermore site. If we form
6	one, which could be quite likely, it'll be, you
7	know, after the NIOSH Evaluation Report comes
8	out. We would need to do
9	MR. FROWISS: I see.
LO	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: one anyway, so.
L1	But LaVon will give an update tomorrow afternoon.
L2	MR. FROWISS: All right. Well, thank
L3	you.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Is
L5	there anybody else on the line that wishes to
L6	make public comments?
L7	MR. WARREN: Yes, this is Bob Warren
L8	in Black Mountain, North Carolina. This morning
L9	one member of the Board asked Mr. Crawford about
20	reporting figures about cancer. Mr. Crawford
21	wasn't aware that DOL had done this in 2006.
22	It would not be that difficult to have
23	the cancers reported by ICD-9 codes they did in

1	their report for each site and then get the total
2	for the nation. And I'm wondering whether the
3	Board would let DOE, DOL report by cancer by site
4	and then sort it so then you have national
5	figures?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay. I
7	think I understand. Yes, for the non-SEC sites
8	where people that were awarded through dose
9	reconstruction that information is available
10	overall on the NIOSH website.
11	MR. WARREN: Right.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And they will look
13	into a further breakdown by site. They have to
14	be a little bit careful because of some privacy
15	concerns in terms of numbers, particularly at the
16	smaller sites. But I believe if I recall
17	correctly, Stu Hinnefeld reported this morning
18	they would look into further information. Stu,
19	do you want to
20	MR. WARREN: Well, NIOSH said they
21	didn't want to do anything and DOL has done this
22	thing before in 2006. And they can do it for SEC
23	sites so that we can figure out which cancers are

1	being caused by the plants.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I actually
3	think that the dose reconstructions ones, the
4	ones that NIOSH does dose reconstruction were
5	actually more informative by plant because the
6	other ones is, for the other sites, it's just a
7	list of the SEC cancers. But having both and
8	being able to compare would probably be more
9	useful. I don't know.
10	MR. WARREN: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stu, do you have any
12	
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we have not
14	typically generated site specific cancer
15	outcomes, dose reconstructions for just the
16	reason that you described.
17	If it's a small site, you kind of run
18	afoul of the privacy guidance because you have so
19	many bins. You sort these small number of places
20	into so many bins and you have a small enough
21	group, your chances are you're going to reveal
22	private information inadvertently. So we've not
23	done that on a site specific basis.

1	I think Mr. Warren suggested that
2	years ago DOL prepared some sort of report that
3	would have been before Chris worked for them and
4	so he would not have been aware of it. I'm not
5	aware of I don't remember that.
6	So, but we could talk to the people at
7	Labor and see if they'd be willing to do something
8	like that.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I would also
10	think that something within NIOSH, now that a lot
11	of time has gone by and certainly for the bigger
12	sites, that would be
13	MR. HINNEFELD: I think there might
14	be a size, yes, we might. You know, at the
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: bigger sites it
17	might be possible
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: but there are a lot
20	of, you know, there were what, 20-some-odd models
21	and depending on how many bins you break it into
22	
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: you can get pretty
2	small groups.
3	DR. NETON: It's also, I think it
4	could be misleading now with all these SEC sites
5	being added, to report the percentage of
6	compensation by dose reconstructions because
7	we're starting to get a lot of non-presumptive
8	cancers
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
LO	DR. NETON: that typically don't
L1	really have a lot of dose, internal dose in
L2	particular, which is usually what gets people
L3	compensated at many of these sites.
L4	So you're reconstructing prostate
L5	cancer, skin cancers that don't get a lot of dose.
L6	So I'm expecting and I think our numbers have
L7	gone down as the SEC sites are growing.
L8	So I'm not sure how instructive it
L9	really is for us to report those numbers. And
20	Department of Labor, of course, makes the final
21	decision anyway, so they're the ones that really
22	have the ultimate data set.
23	We don't see the SEC cancers. They

1	get all of our dose reconstructions and they know
2	which ones have been finally adjudicated. So
3	just my thoughts.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think you're
5	worrying a little bit too much, but let's look
6	into it. I think we can say we'll look into it.
7	Anybody else on the line who wishes to make public
8	comments?
9	Okay. I think we're finished for the
10	day then. We've done that. We thank everybody
11	on the Board and we will reconvene tomorrow
12	morning at, yes, 8:00 to 8:30, but
13	MEMBER BEACH: Jim, I heard we were
14	going to be upstairs. Is that true or are we
15	still down here?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ted doesn't want to
17	take a chance on the messing up the phone system.
18	Yes. Anyway, so we'll reconvene
19	tomorrow 8:00 to 8:30 time. Officially start at
20	8:30 since that's a so 8:25 or whatever.
21	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
22	went off the record at 4:40 p.m.)
23	