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

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION WORKER HEALTH

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KANSAS CITY PLANT WORK GROUP

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MONDAY OCTOBER 26, 2015

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The Work Group convened via teleconference at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Josie Beach, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT:

JOSIE BEACH, Chair
BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member
JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member
JOHN W. POSTON, Member
LORETTA R. VALERIO, Member

ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official RON BUCHANAN, SC&A
PETE DARNELL, DCAS
JOE FITZGERALD, SC&A
JOSH KINMAN, DCAS
WAYNE KNOX, Petitioner
JENNY LIN, HHS
JOYCE LIPSZTEIN, SC&A
JOHN MAURO, SC&A
PAT MCCLOSKEY, ORAU Team
JIM NETON, DCAS
MUTTY SHARFI, ORAU Team
JOHN STIVER, SC&A

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(1:00 p.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: So good afternoon,
4	everybody. This is the Advisory Board on
5	Radiation and Worker Health, the Kansas City Plant
6	Work Group.
7	Let's get rolling with the roll call,
8	not to pun. Since we're speaking about a sight for
9	Board Members and agency-related staff, please
10	speak to conflict of interest. And let's get going
11	with Board Members first, beginning with the Chair.
12	(Roll call.)
13	Okay. Just to note, there is a comment
14	period for Petitioners, and I have statements from
15	the two Petitioners to read into the record when
16	we get to that point.
17	Okay, materials. Now last I looked,
18	there were no materials posted other than the
19	agenda. Though, I'm not sure
20	CHAIR BEACH: That's correct.
21	MR. KATZ: if that's still the case,
22	but I looked this morning and that was the case.

1 But if somebody wants to see the agenda, they can see it there. It's pretty simple. 2 And otherwise, just let me ask everyone 3 to mute their phones except when you're addressing 4 the group. Press *6 if you don't have a mute button 5 6 and then *6 again to take your phone off of mute. And please, nobody put the phone call 7 on hold at any point. But hang up and dial back 8 in if you need to leave for a period. And, Josie, 9 10 it's your meeting. Thank you. 11 CHAIR BEACH: Okay. We do have an agenda posted. We'll just systematically 12 There are some documents that I 13 go through it. 14 might mention once we get to those topics. first couple are some informational pieces with no 15 memos or White Papers associated with it. 16 And it looks like NIOSH is going to talk 17 to us about some new personnel at Kansas City Plant 18 and then some updated information on mag-thorium 19 So we'll go ahead and let you do that. 20 if you're going to do that. 21

MR. DARNELL:

22

I've

Actually, Josie,

1	asked Pat to do that since, he was responsible.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Oh, Pat. Okay.
3	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Okay, hi. This is Pat
4	McCloskey.
5	CHAIR BEACH: Good morning, Pat.
6	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Good morning. Really
7	afternoon for me.
8	CHAIR BEACH: Oh, okay.
9	MR. MCCLOSKEY: So prior, we did some
10	interviews two weeks ago on the phone with a few
11	people we missed when we were doing a site visit
12	there. And prior to setting that up, I spoke with
13	Lynn Ayers about, you know, finding out how to get
14	that set up. And there was some back and forth.
15	And in the end, she said, you know, the
16	whole key to this was figuring out who the players
17	were, knowing who to talk to. And so, with that
18	in mind, I thought, well, maybe we should share with
19	everyone what we know.
20	So Brent Nasca has been a health
21	physicist there since '89. Well, actually, no.
22	He was there in '90. He got there after the

promethium incident.

But he's moved on to sunnier pastures in Florida. Still with Honeywell. It's not clear whether or not we'll having remaining access to him for questions, but he provided us with a lot of information.

His new replacement as a health physicist there is a guy by the name of Greg Wolf. We've talked to him on the phone a couple times. He comes from their IH group. Has been there at the site for a while. A couple years now. That's health physics.

Some of you might remember their legal department. They had Alice Lund for a while, and then it became Stacy Eide. And she's moved on and now it's Karen Neland is the legal representative at the site now.

And so they're the people that you talk to to set up a visit. And Karen's been there for a while and knows the ropes pretty well. She's who coordinated our last interview two weeks ago.

Other than that, Nelson's already hired

1	his replacement, Nelson Beard. He's the data
2	classifier there. Gets us information pretty
3	quick, but he's hired his replacement and it's not
4	sure how much longer he'll be around.
5	So that's all I really wanted to share
6	with you guys about new personnel at the site.
7	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Sure.
9	CHAIR BEACH: And then if you want to
10	move on to the second item. Unless there's any
11	questions or comments, of course, on that first?
12	Hearing none, so do you have some updated
13	information for us on the mag-thorium ops?
14	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes. Since our July
15	meeting, we got a memo from SC&A and the Work Group,
16	questioning the suspension of magnesium thorium
17	operations at the site.
18	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
19	MR. MCCLOSKEY: And so
20	CHAIR BEACH: Oh, go ahead.
21	MR. MCCLOSKEY: And so, Pete and Mutty
22	and I had a phone call. We're trying to do some

brainstorming to see if there's, you know, what else we could try to try to pin this down a little bit better.

And so what we thought of, instead of continuing to ask them for all their magnesium thorium information, we thought, well, in our records we have part numbers, descriptions of parts and materials that are made out of magnesium thorium, such as coupling rings, spring forgings.

And so I wanted to have a classified call so that I could identify maybe weapons systems or any special projects that these parts belong to. And then ask for records on those particular parts or weapons systems, and start to understand when magnesium thorium, the material, is moving through the plant that way.

And so it turns out none of the information was classified. We didn't get into any classified discussions as part of that, so.

But we had some drawings from Sandia. We give them the exact drawing number, Sandia order numbers. So from their procurement records, we

wanted to see if, you know, you could show when part number 46137, for example, came to the site and was worked at the site.

Then we had some vendor names.

Continental Metals, Ladish, Pacific Division of

Ladish Company. And we even had some purchase

order numbers.

And so, at the end of that conversation which occurred September 16, September 17, sent the email to Tara. Now that I know none of it was classified. Tara Burgess, there at the Kansas City Plant is the Reference Manager. And she did a key word search for all those items and did not come back with any information.

So what we were hoping to do is make a site visit before today's meeting and retrieve whatever additional data we could find and speak to some of these new people and meet the new health physicist, but that didn't come to fruition.

So I just wanted to share with the Board our most recent attempt to, I mean with the worker group there, our most recent attempt to pin down

1	these dates for magnesium thorium machine ops.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Did you guys take
3	any notes from that meeting, by any chance?
4	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes, I have some notes.
5	CHAIR BEACH: That's shareable or I
6	don't if SC&A would be interested in that or not,
7	just
8	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes, I can send them
9	your way.
10	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Anybody have any
11	questions on that for Pat? Okay. Anybody on mute?
12	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I was just going
13	to ask Pat this is Joe. Is it still planned to
14	perhaps follow up on this or is it kind of put aside?
15	MR. MCCLOSKEY: We're going to
16	continue brainstorming on what we can do to
17	continue to better understand these limited
18	operations of magnesium thorium.
19	That list, this list, of key word search
20	items that we presented to the site in September,
21	there's no plan that I know of to reformat these
22	words some other way and resubmit them.

1	I mean, we have, we're going to talk
2	about this with the validation of the database and
3	some of the records. You know, we see some need
4	to ask for some dosimetry records that are
5	questionable legibility and so, you know, if we go
6	back there for that reason, maybe we could poke
7	around at this some. But, no simple answer, Joe,
8	nothing in the works at the moment.
9	DR. NETON: You guys put together this
10	memo, right, in September that was sent out to the
11	Working Group which pretty much outlined our
12	current position on this period. Did the Working
13	Group actually get this and
14	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes.
15	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. It came out on the
16	18th, correct?
17	DR. NETON: That's correct.
18	MR. MCCLOSKEY: That's correct.
19	DR. NETON: I think that summarizes
20	where we currently are, I think, on this issue.
21	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Sure.
22	DR. NETON: I mean, the other avenue

that they were pursuing was just, as we said sort 1 of in the memo, that what we would continue to, you 2 3 know, research this. If anything changes, we'd be happy to modify it. 4 But at this point, I think we believe 5 we're pretty much of the opinion that, you know, 6 we're going to move forward with this as it is. 7 Right. I don't believe MR. DARNELL: 8 there's anything else we can think of right now to 9 10 search for, the search terms. Especially since the last set that we had came up empty for results. 11 We've asked Mark Rolfes, who's looked 12 into different programs and part numbers for all 13 14 different programs that could have magnesium thorium in them. He used those as search 15 terms and nothing came up at Kansas City. 16 17 CHAIR BEACH: Yes. And I'm going to break in just for a minute. This is Josie. 18 This is part of our fourth line item discussion and I'm 19 wondering if it makes more sense to go ahead and 20 have this discussion now instead of after the 21

sample dose reconstructions.

22

What do you all

think about that? 1 MR. DARNELL: Well, it works for me. 2 3 It's Pete Darnell. MEMBER CLAWSON: I'd like to kind of 4 review it right now, Josie, if we could. 5 6 CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So what I had kind 7 of outlined was there was three or, yes, three different memos that went out. The earliest one 8 came from NIOSH, I believe, on July 7th. 9 that just a week before our July 16th, 17th meeting. 10 11 So SC&A gave us a real guick shot of what they 12 thought of that paper. And then, of course, we got the August 13 14 14th paper from SC&A. So you guys should all have that and then the memo came out on the 18th. 15 I believe the only item up for discussion is those 16 Let's see, 1963 to 1969 where they -- we 17 haven't proved there wasn't any mag-thorium 18 19 operations going and we haven't proven there was. 20 So it's a -- everything else I believe was agreed 21 upon on mag-thorium. Is that correct, Joe?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

22

I think I think

1	that's a pretty good characterization.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So I don't I
3	think we have NIOSH's stance and we have SC&A's
4	stance. Unless either one of you want to expound
5	on anything, it's really a Work Group decision and
6	discussion on what you think about those years that
7	aren't covered. So, Joe or
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. Can
9	you refresh my memory on the years that we're
10	looking at? It was just a few years, wasn't it?
11	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. It's lacking
12	mag-thorium operation data for 1963 to 1969. And
13	it's not for lack of looking. I know NIOSH has
14	looked and SC&A has looked.
15	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Josie?
16	CHAIR BEACH: Yes?
17	MR. MCCLOSKEY: The suspension goes
18	through August
19	CHAIR BEACH: This is Pat? Okay.
20	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes, this is Pat. I'm
21	sorry.
22	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.

1	MR. MCCLOSKEY: The suspension goes
2	through August 27th of 1970. So the suspended
3	period, we're saying, is from April 1, 1963,
4	through August 27, 1970.
5	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Yes. I took it
6	to the end of '69, so.
7	MR. MCCLOSKEY: It goes into '70,
8	though.
9	CHAIR BEACH: And then what was the
10	date in '70? I'm sorry.
11	MR. MCCLOSKEY: August 27, 1970.
12	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. All right.
13	Thanks for clearing that up, Pat. So those are the
14	years we are talking about. I don't know. Joe,
15	do you have anything, or Pete, to
16	MR. DARNELL: Right. This is Pete.
17	As far as I'm concerned, I mean, that's pretty much
18	where we are with mag-thorium operations. Again,
19	you've been through the searches that we've
20	discussed already. With the extra searches that
21	Pat did for the last classified phone call and
22	CHAIR BEACH: That's right.

1	MR. DARNELL: we're just not finding
2	anything further to put the date in there. I would
3	like to put more dates of work in there. And I
4	would like to point out, and I know this is a
5	separate line item in the agenda, but the example
6	DR also included the suspension of operations from
7	
8	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
9	MR. DARNELL: the period through
10	August 27th, '70. And we basically had no comments
11	from the Work Group on the example DRs. So I think
12	we should
13	CHAIR BEACH: So I think everybody was
14	waiting for this call.
15	MR. DARNELL: Okay.
16	CHAIR BEACH: Potentially.
17	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. Let me just add
18	that that's true on the examples, but, you know,
19	we understand that the Evaluation Report did
20	conclude that there wasn't any clear evidence of
21	mag-thorium operations in that period, '63 to
22	August of '70.

And there were not really evidence, but there was some indications that perhaps there might have been some operations and that was the basis for our wanting to see if there was any evidence that could be had from the records that we were looking at on site at Kansas City.

And we went through quite a bit of searching, as you pointed out, Josie. And after several attempts, we could not find any positive evidence of mag-thorium operations for those years.

And, you know, there might be some inferences. There might be some operational suggestions. But there's those that go the other way, as well. So, you know, I would say it's just inconclusive.

And since we did not establish any, you know, any evidence, you know, I think the ER stands as it is. I mean, we haven't been able to find anything otherwise. So that's kind of where we are. I mean, certainly a lot of effort went into it.

1	CHAIR BEACH: Right. And I know Joyce
2	is on the line. Joyce, do you have anything to add
3	or?
4	DR. LIPSZTEIN: No. I just, I think
5	the discussion now is which is what is claimant
6	favorable. There is no indication that
7	mag-thorium machining was suspended in the period
8	of time '63 to 1970.
9	Is this claimant favorable to apply the
10	limits during this period of time or just say there
11	was no machining during this period of time? So
12	is a question.
13	I personally think it's claimant
14	favorable to apply for the whole period, as we don't
15	have any document indicating that the mag-thorium
16	machining was suspended during this period of time.
17	But I think it's a decision of the Work Group.
18	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
19	MR. DARNELL: I think it's this is
20	Pete. And it's interesting that you're, the way
21	you're characterizing that there's no evidence
22	that it was suspended. There's no evidence that

it was operating either. And -CHAIR BEACH: Yes.

MR. DARNELL: -- claimant favorability doesn't necessarily mean you add a dose where there would be no dose. And since we can't claim that there was operations there, we can't claim that operations were started, we can't claim that they're stopped. We just can't claim there was operations.

It's not a claimant favorability-type decision to add a dose during this period. It's whether -- what we have to decide is whether it occurred or whether it didn't. If it occurred, then we already the bounding dose estimates to do and we would put that dose on there. If it didn't occur, it's not claimant favorable just to add dose.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, we could have real good discussion about that then. We could go on for years. This is Brad. We could go on, because there's, you're right, Pete, there's nothing to say that it happened and it didn't

1	happen. So I guess it comes back to kind of a
2	stalemate.
3	But also, too, we've done this in many
4	other cases. But where we're not completely sure,
5	we always go favorability. What are we looking at
6	as a dose-wise for a person for this mag-thorium?
7	It's quite relatively low, isn't it?
8	DR. LIPSZTEIN: No, it's very high.
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Is it? What is it?
10	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, it's high. It's
11	high. I, well, NIOSH has calculated the DR example
12	and I did it a little bit for SC&A. I did it for
13	SC&A in a little bit different way of using the
14	ratio of thorium-232 to U-238.
15	But we are looking at very high doses.
16	On my way of calculation, which is one, we are
17	looking at very high doses. For each year of work,
18	for example, for 20 years committed equivalent dose
19	to bone surface is about 136 rem per year. Per year
20	of work. So it's very high doses.
21	DR. NETON: Yes, this is Jim. I think
22	there's more evidence supporting that it didn't

happen than we're acknowledging here.

I mean, there is, I think they went through and did careful evaluation and inventory of thorium. It wasn't there. There are no procedures or monitoring data during this period.

When thorium was, we know when it was handled there were pretty good records of that. It just doesn't seem consistent for me that they would just all of sudden drop the monitoring program completely and have no records available for it. And especially in light of the fact that there was no thorium inventory.

I just think that the weight of the evidence here more strongly supports the fact that this didn't occur. It's not a claimant favorable thing where we just don't know. I think there's more evidence than not indicating that it didn't occur. You've really got to look at the whole picture.

DR. MAURO: Jim, this John Mauro. In your record review, starting August, 1970, do you see an abrupt change in the records indicating a

1	start up again of thorium work?
2	DR. NETON: I have to rely on Pat for
3	that.
4	DR. MAURO: Because that would be
5	interesting to see, you know, if all of a sudden
6	that shows up. If that's when thorium work starts
7	again. I presume that's what you're saying.
8	MEMBER LOCKEY: Right.
9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: But there was no
10	monitoring for thorium during all this period. I
11	think we are basing on the inventory for the years.
12	I think that's how it was based. It appears that's
13	work off of mag-thorium machining. So
14	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Joyce
15	DR. LIPSZTEIN: it's not like
16	yes?
16 17	yes? MR. MCCLOSKEY: Oh, I'm sorry. You
17	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Oh, I'm sorry. You
17 18	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Oh, I'm sorry. You can finish. This is Pat.
17 18 19	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Oh, I'm sorry. You can finish. This is Pat. DR. LIPSZTEIN: No, no. It's okay.

1	or all of a sudden, I'm hearing a lot of static.
2	CHAIR BEACH: It's your phone.
3	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Okay. I'll see what I
4	can do to fix that. We did retrieve those medical
5	records recently, showing at what time someone was
6	entered into the magnesium thorium program. They
7	had to have an exam. A physical. And so, we do
8	have that. But we don't have urinalysis
9	indicating, like those sort of records.
10	As far as the question about did you see
11	a large numbers of records indicating a 1970 start
12	up again, we don't see a lot of magnesium thorium
13	records, period. It's just such a small scale
14	operation. So we just rely on the ones we've cited
15	and referenced, suggesting that that's where we see
16	ops starting again. I hope that answers the
17	question.
18	MEMBER LOCKEY: This is Jim Lockey. I
19	was going to
20	DR. NETON: Well, Pat, it start up
21	again after '70, is that correct?
22	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes, sir.

1	DR. NETON: Yes. So that's my point
2	is, you know, prior to 1960 monitoring and after
3	1970, but nothing in the interim, which kind of
4	would be suspect. I mean, how would you, with no
5	inventory, you know, why would you be monitoring
6	people. It just seems to fit properly.
7	MR. DARNELL: Somebody's breathing
8	into the phone really heavily. If you could stop
9	that.
10	MR. KATZ: Well, don't stop breathing.
11	Just mute your phone.
12	MEMBER LOCKEY: This is Jim Lockey.
13	Do you know what does the personnel level go to
14	after August of 1970? It was reduced to two
15	part-time personnel during the '64 to '70 frame and
16	then when they restarted, do you know what the
17	personnel went up to? Does anybody know?
18	MR. MCCLOSKEY: This is Pat. We
19	recently retrieved those medical records that have
20	who had, the number of people that had physicals
21	and were allowed to work in the program. So I don't
22	have that exact number in front of me, Jim, but I

1	think we could pull that together.
2	MEMBER LOCKEY: I mean, was it five,
3	was it - I'm just trying to get a handle on any
4	idea at all? A number?
5	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Oh, I would guess near
6	20.
7	` MEMBER LOCKEY: 20. So
8	MR. DARNELL: It was enough to be
9	significant for us to see that the operation had
10	to have restarted.
11	MEMBER LOCKEY: Had to restart it?
12	So, okay. So I guess I was trying to follow up on,
13	if they went down to two part-time people, it
14	doesn't necessarily mean it was discontinued
15	completely. But there's certainly a major change
16	during that time frame. And then when they
17	restarted it, there was a marked influx of new
18	personnel into that area.
19	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Correct.
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: Okay.
21	CHAIR BEACH: Yes, that's a Loretta,
22	do you have any questions or comments?

1	MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me now?
2	CHAIR BEACH: Yes, yes.
3	MEMBER VALERIO: Okay. Well, I was
4	just trying to clarify. The retrieval of these
5	medical records that Pat's talking about, these are
6	records that they retrieved recently regarding
7	people who worked with this operation after 1970,
8	is that correct?
9	MR. DARNELL: Well, this is Pete.
10	Actually, no. We collected medical records on
11	everybody that we could find that could have been
12	a radiological worker.
13	MEMBER VALERIO: Okay.
14	MR. DARNELL: It included the thorium
15	workers, but it included people that worked uranium
16	in Department 20, the old DU operation everybody
17	that we could collect.
18	MEMBER VALERIO: So all labor
19	categories were included in those records?
20	Laborers, custodians, all of them?
21	MR. DARNELL: You know, that I can't
22	I don't have that off the top of my head. Pat, do

you know?

DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro again. You know, I've been reading, you know, the transcripts and the reports, and I understand there's a lot of language which are what I would call weight of evidence. A language regarding the time period where it would appear that there was certainly a drop or a stoppage of mag-thorium operations.

What it is, though, was, I was actually for a step function change, the kind of question I asked this before. That is, you know, we see this, this, this and this up to 1963. Then all of a sudden we don't see that anymore. And then we can start to see this, this and this starting in August, 1970.

And I didn't, I have to admit, that in reading the material, that didn't jump out at me. But certainly I understand the arguments you are making, the, what you say, the metrics that you looked at for that window of '63 to '70, and your arguments.

But it was not within the context of the other information you had, that sort of bookend, that time period that shows that, yes, there really seems to be some type of change here that was substantive.

And therefore, the weight of evidence is strong, that if the argument that you're making. I didn't get that takeaway. Not that I, you know, read it that carefully, but it didn't jump out at me.

MR. DARNELL: John, this is Pete Darnell again. I think you're correct in stating it that way. The problem lies not in our doing searches or the due diligence, it lies in the record keeping that Kansas City has.

In reality, we've given more data on their records so that they can make their records retrievable than they had when we went there. We certainly did not hit every single box of records that they have on site. But I would not say what we collected everything that we probably, that you expect to be available, say, if you were looking

1 at any records within the system that Idaho versus Kansas City. 2 You just can't find all of the type of 3 information that you're looking for, which is why 4 5 we have to rely more so on what did you see, what 6 don't you see in the dosimetry files that were kept, 7 because those, the training and dosimetry that were required for radioactive work was very good at this 8 The remainder of it, it was difficult to 9 site. 10 wade through. 11 MR. MCCLOSKEY: And of the some 12 interviews from former workers corroborate 13 suspension, I would say. 14 MR. DARNELL: And that's true, too. 15 CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So any other comments on this or questions for NIOSH or SC&A? 16 I have to say that for, this is Issue 13, the 17 mag-thorium issue, we do have agreement on all 18 areas except for these dates. 19 And I guess I'm -- I was coming, I came 20 into this meeting thinking we needed we needed 21 22 claimant favorability, not realizing that that

1	dose would be as high as Joyce had pointed out.
2	I'm uncomfortable with saying there was
3	nothing going on, but I know we've done due
4	diligence in looking for evidence and continue to
5	do that. So I guess I'm asking the Work Group, how
6	do we move forward with this? Do we close it?
7	DR. NETON: Josie, this is Jim. I
8	wonder if I might ask a question? So it seems to
9	me there is agreement that if this were to be added
10	for dose reconstruction, that we have a method of
11	bounding this period. Is that correct?
12	CHAIR BEACH: Well, I believe it's in
13	our next topic.
14	MR. FITZGERALD: I think that's
15	correct.
16	DR. NETON: That's what I'm saying is,
17	so if that's true, then is really an SEC issue at
18	this point? It's a matter of deciding whether the
19	dose is added, not whether we can reconstruct it
20	or not. So does that need to be decided before
21	recommendation and the SEC can move forward?
22	CHAIR BEACH: Well, I guess for me

1	DR. NETON: Or has to be decided?
2	CHAIR BEACH: if you can't decide on
3	those years, then that is still an SEC issue. Isn't
4	that correct?
5	DR. NETON: Well, I mean, we've agreed
6	that could bound it if were to be added. And so
7	I guess first question that I asked was could we
8	bound it and the answer I heard was yes.
9	That being said, essentially it's a
10	decision of whether the profile would reconstruct
11	those doses or not. And that doesn't need to be
12	decided necessarily, at least in my opinion, to
13	make a recommendation one way or the other on adding
14	Kansas City as an active part to the SEC. I mean
15	
16	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
17	DR. NETON: Am I wrong, or? I don't
18	know. It seems clear to me.
19	MR. FITZGERALD: I would tend to agree
20	with that. And actually, I think the notion here
21	is research, to date, has not uncovered any
22	positive evidence, but I would say that the notion,

and this is what was in NIOSH's memo, that that research would continue as possible. And if anything does, you know, any new information does come to the fore, that would be reflected, which I think is reasonable at this point.

It is difficult to actually identify specific information like this at Kansas City and it's been tried several different ways. But it's not to say that we might not be able to identify some information in the future.

MR. DARNELL: One other thing that we need to remember with -- the Kansas City record keeping department's very good is the training and dosimetry requirements to get out a radiological project for almost every worker that we found to look to see and verify that had either specific training, medical monitoring, or dosimetry requirements to be on that project.

And even during this period that we're discussing of whether or not there were operations, it would be reflected in those medical records that we collect on the workers. And then, to that

1	point, the dose would be calculated regardless of
2	whether we make the decision or not during the
3	operation suspension period.
4	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you, Pete.
5	Anything else on this?
6	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. It's not exactly
7	on the spirit of time, but also on the example of
8	the DR calculation. Is this the time to speak
9	about it? Or am I
10	CHAIR BEACH: We're going to get to
11	that. I guess we can get to that discussion and
12	then come back to closing this item or leaving it
13	open. Does that seem reasonable?
14	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Well, why don't finish
15	talking about the dose reconstructions and we'll
16	close both issues at the end of that, since they're
17	both
18	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.
19	MR. MCCLOSKEY: so closely related.
20	CHAIR BEACH: That's kind of what I was
21	thinking, too. So yes, Joyce, if you want to go
22	ahead and start on that. Has everybody seen the

examples? Have a copy of it? It was sent out on September 16th and that was from NIOSH and then Ken, or SC&A sent out a memo on October, in October. So if you have those two items or two documents. And, Joyce, go ahead, if you'd like.

DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, I have some things that, to talk about the dose reconstruction, the way it was done or from which I understood it was done. It was calculated a dose for someone that used to work in the period of '61 to '63 and then '70 to '76, using the limits.

And the way it's, well, it is a summary the way the dose was calculated. So we had to get how it was calculated. But anyway, it was pointed out in the documents before from NIOSH that for Type M thorium then you would use the ratio of .19, thorium-228 to thorium-232. And it was used equilibrium. And if you used .19, you get a higher dose to the bone surface, to all the organs inside the body.

And then if you want to calculate the longer dose it's better to calculate this Type S

1	and then equilibrium. So this was not used in the
2	DR examples, so I think the way the dose should be
3	calculated should be the reviewed according to
4	previous documents, which was agreed in previous
5	documents. Did you understand me now?
6	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I think
7	everybody's just digesting.
8	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay. So it's just
9	the way the dose is calculated using Type M or Type
10	S and the equilibrium ratio of thorium-232 to
11	thorium-228 and radium-224. And it was agreed
12	before that if for organs like bone source-based,
13	it should be used a ratio of .19 and it can even,
14	just for lung one Type S thorium is used. And this
15	is not the way the example was done.
16	DR. MAURO: Joyce, this is John Mauro
17	and I apologize. The magic number, the .19, I have
18	to admit, I don't recall why we zeroed in on that
19	as being the appropriate ratio. Could you just
20	give us a 30-second sound bite on that?
21	DR. LIPSZTEIN: It was agreed because
22	this was a triple separation thorium. And we both

1	agreed, NIOSH and SC&A.
2	DR. MAURO: Okay, thank you.
3	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. I guess we're
4	going to look to NIOSH to respond to Joyce.
5	DR. NETON: Oh, well, this is Jim.
6	CHAIR BEACH: Or Jim.
7	DR. NETON: I've lost my thread on how
8	we came to that agreement, but I do understand where
9	the .9 comes from. What you're saying though, what
10	I hear, is that the intakes themselves are correct.
11	It's just how we processed it after we assigned an
12	intake.
12 13	intake. DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes.
13	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes.
13 14	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. DR. NETON: And we, unless Mutty or
13 14 15	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. DR. NETON: And we, unless Mutty or someone on the phone can, you know, provide a reason
13 14 15 16	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. DR. NETON: And we, unless Mutty or someone on the phone can, you know, provide a reason why we didn't do that, I think we just have to go
13 14 15 16 17	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. DR. NETON: And we, unless Mutty or someone on the phone can, you know, provide a reason why we didn't do that, I think we just have to go
13 14 15 16 17 18	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. DR. NETON: And we, unless Mutty or someone on the phone can, you know, provide a reason why we didn't do that, I think we just have to go back and look at it. I think it's a matter of just
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. DR. NETON: And we, unless Mutty or someone on the phone can, you know, provide a reason why we didn't do that, I think we just have to go back and look at it. I think it's a matter of just MR. SHARFI: I think the concept, the

1	or a test count. The triple separate became the
2	more claimant favorable assumption based on when
3	you're drawing the thorium intake from the later
4	peaks. I'm not sure if that is true that there was
5	an agreement for all thorium intakes that are based
6	on, say, air sampling.
7	DR. NETON: This came up at another
8	site just recently. All I can say is, Joyce, we
9	would have to look at that and verify, you know
10	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Jim?
11	DR. NETON: Yes.
12	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. Look at your
13	previous documents. We all agreed on that. There
14	was a lot of those
15	DR. NETON: You mean separated for this
16	site?
17	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, yes. It was
18	NIOSH proposal and we agreed on it.
19	DR. NETON: Okay. Well, we'll look at
20	it and get through it, but I guess I would say that
21	this is the mechanics of it, not necessarily
22	invalid. The numbers may change but the

1	methodology would remain the same.
2	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, I'll say.
3	DR. NETON: At least as far as an intake
4	assessment goes. And
5	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes.
6	DR. NETON: we'll take a look at it,
7	because I'm pretty sure we can't address this on
8	the fly.
9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay, okay. Just look
10	at the previous documents and you will see that it
11	was NIOSH proposal.
12	DR. NETON: We provided this in one of
13	our White Papers, is that what you're
14	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes, exactly. And we
15	agreed it was correct.
16	CHAIR BEACH: Joyce, do you have the
17	date of that document, by any chance? Open or
18	handy?
19	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Now, no. But I can
20	understand you.
21	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So
22	DR. LIPSZTEIN: I have to look.

1	DR. NETON: Yes.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay, that's fine. Yes,
3	if you can tell us later on in the call, that would
4	be helpful. And so that one is just for the
5	mag-thorium dose reconstruction, correct? Okay.
6	So let's back up and NIOSH, this is your
7	paper. If you want to go ahead and talk to it. And
8	then, of course, we'll have SC&A talk about their
9	memo. Does that work for everyone?
10	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes, that's fine.
11	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
12	MR. DARNELL: All right, Pat
13	Mutty, would you mind going over the paper, please?
14	MR. SHARFI: Sure. Well, in the
15	example, they are do you want me to just focus
16	on the mag-thorium or the entire example DR?
17	CHAIR BEACH: Well, let's
18	MR. SHARFI: Because there's the
19	tritium and the nickel.
20	CHAIR BEACH: Maybe we should just hit
21	them one at a time. Let's do the mag-thorium and
22	then decide where we are with that, and then move

on to the others. If that seems reasonable.

MR. SHARFI: Sure. Whatever works for you. All right, because the mag-thorium that we discussed before was based on an exposure between August of '61 to March of '63, and then there was stop in operations assumed. And the operations was continued back up in August of 1970 and continued through the end of '77. That's how the example DR was done.

There was an assumption that, based on the site, limit engineering controls at Kansas City Plant of 3E to minus eleven microcuries per milliliter. That that air sample control at the site was constantly contained at that level for 2,000 hours a year. And that was assumed for the operators' exposure.

And then the Battelle 6000 kind of trickled down. The laborers were given half that, supervisors half the general laborers. And the administrators were given a tenth of the supervisors. That's the standard ratio out of Battelle 6000 for other job categories.

on the operator. So the intakes were -- both for inhalation and ingestion were based off that Kansas City Plant engineering control limit. So an inhalation intake of 438 dpm per calendar day and an ingestion rate of 9.1 dpm per calendar day was assigned for every day during the assumed operational period, as I mentioned before.

As an example, I give the annual intake rate based off of various years. And the calculated doses associated with thorium, the lung doses, almost 300 rem. The liver dose at 26 rem. Bone surface was dose 1200 rems. Kidney dose about 22 rem. Prostate about three and a half, and the skin was about three and a half rem associated with those.

And that's, I mean, it's a pretty straightforward dose assessment. And then we assumed natural thorium. And this is assumed a gross alpha intake rate, so that we used natural thorium as Joyce has pointed about whether or you should use natural or triple separated. I guess

1	that's an issue to discuss later. But this
2	assessment was done based off natural.
3	And I don't know if there's much more.
4	And it's a pretty straightforward dose assessment.
5	Questions? Comments?
6	CHAIR BEACH: Thanks.
7	DR. MAURO: This is John again. I'm
8	sure you've rehashed this. This has been gone over
9	before that 3 times ten minus eleven, I believe it
10	was, microcuries per cc.
11	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
12	DR. MAURO: I'm sorry, say again?
13	CHAIR BEACH: That's correct.
14	MR. SHARFI: Yes, that's correct.
15	DR. MAURO: Now, and again, this goes
16	back a ways, and in reading over the history of that
17	number, and there was some discussion regarding,
18	as you pointed, whether that is the gross alpha,
19	which includes all of the alpha emitters associated
20	with thorium and its progeny. Joyce had mentioned
21	this ratio of .19 for the Thorium-228. And of

course there are these other alpha emitters in the

1	decay chain. Just to refresh my memory, when you
2	say 3 times ten to the minus eleven, are you talking
3	about gross alpha or is that thorium-232 all by
4	itself and you're assuming all the progeny are
5	present at the same level?
6	MR. SHARFI: The gross alpha sample,
7	and then it's split into the various alpha
8	emitters.
9	DR. MAURO: And all the alpha emitters
10	are in equilibrium, so the amount of thorium is much
11	less, thorium-232? In other words, the amount of
12	thorium-232 is not 3 times ten to the minus eleven?
13	MR. SHARFI: Correct.
14	DR. MAURO: Okay. I just wanted to make
15	sure I understood that.
16	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Okay, one second. I
17	just found there was a response paper called
18	Internal Exposure to Thorium
19	MR. SHARFI: Can't hear you.
20	DR. LIPSZTEIN: There was a response
21	paper from NIOSH from January 9, 2015, that talks
22	about, on Page 14, it talks about the activity ratio

1	of .19. It's saying the three separated thorium
2	to target subjects chosen intervals between
3	chemicals and results thorium-228 to thorium-232,
4	activity ratio of .19.
5	And it explains why this ratio should
6	be used. Thorium coming from Canada, something
7	like that. But it's from this paper from NIOSH on
8	Page 14 from January 9th, 2015.
9	MR. MCCLOSKEY: What's the title of
10	that?
11	DR. LIPSZTEIN: The Response Paper
12	Internal Exposures to Thorium and Progeny at KCP
13	During Mag-thorium Machining, January 9, 2015,
14	Page 14.
15	CHAIR BEACH: Yes, I was just digging
16	mine out. I have a copy of that here, too. Bear
17	with us. So, Pete and Jim, are you guys looking
18	at that, and do you want to comment
19	MR. DARNELL: I haven't found it,
20	actually.
21	DR. NETON: Okay, I found it. It does
22	say in our response that we would use triple

1	thorium, triple testing.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay, yes. Thanks,
3	Joyce. Good catch there. So any other comments
4	on this or Work Group Members, questions, comments?
5	So pass forward on this would be what, Pete?
6	MR. DARNELL: I guess we need to redo
7	the example DR using the triple separated.
8	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. And that's
9	something you can do and just send out to the Work
10	Group?
11	MR. DARNELL: Yes. That won't be sent
12	until June from the methodology used. I guess what
13	we need
14	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
15	MR. DARNELL: Before we go ahead and do
16	that, I mean, is the Work Group in agreement that
17	for mag-thorium, the methodology used is okay or
18	that specific number needs to change?
19	MR. FITZGERALD: Josie, I think Ron
20	Buchanan's on the phone and he went through, step
21	by step the DR process itself, which is what Pete's
22	talking about. Maybe he can

1	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
2	MR. FITZGERALD: say a few words.
3	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I think, yes, we
4	should definitely hear from Ron.
5	DR. BUCHANAN: Okay. This is Ron
6	Buchanan, SC&A. I did not go back through all the
7	previous discussion on this White Paper. What I
8	did is I went through and looked at the methodology
9	that NIOSH used and how they applied it to the DR.
10	That was my point of interest when I evaluated this.
11	But I went through, number one, to see if it was
12	done correctly. And, number two, if there was any
13	red flags.
14	And so I looked at their example and
15	they did include five different organs and the full
16	time span that we had previously discussed on the
17	exposure to mag-thorium. And I did not see any
18	major areas that there was a problem in, any red
19	flags, or misapplication of the method to the DR,
20	per se. You know, the mechanics of it.
21	And the doses did come out fairly high.
22	I think probably a little higher than what most

1 people expected. They came out about three rem to the skin and about 1200 rem to the bone surface. 2 3 It's something that does need to be seriously considered. 4 In my evaluation in the report I sent 5 6 out recently, I did not see any real problems with 7 the method that they used to reconstruct the dose in these examples. Now I took it that they were 8 using the right thorium, as Joyce pointed out. 9 They had previously agreed in their 10 White Papers to a different ratio, which would 11 simply change that number but the rest of the 12 13 mechanics would remain. So I see no problems with 14 the mechanics of applying their dose reconstruction method to mag-thorium doses for 15 Kansas City workers. 16 And also, Ron, should 17 DR. LIPSZTEIN: be a difference when you calculated dose 18 internal organs like bone surface or liver. 19 And then should the Type M should be used and Type S 20 should be used for lung. 21

Yes.

BUCHANAN:

DR.

22

In the dose

1	reconstruction, you use the type that would produce
2	the largest dose to the organ of interest.
3	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes.
4	CHAIR BEACH: And was that done?
5	DR. BUCHANAN: I would have to back and
6	look at that and see which type of solubility. I
7	can't answer that question right off, but I can
8	CHAIR BEACH: Mutty, can you answer
9	that?
10	MR. SHARFI: Yes. I mean, that is our
11	standard protocol is to get the solubility type
12	that would give the largest exposure.
13	CHAIR BEACH: And so that was done in
14	this case then?
15	MR. SHARFI: Yes. If I didn't note
16	that, then it should have been noted. I might have
17	
18	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
19	MR. SHARFI: in the CAD files, but,
20	I mean, I believe I ran all solubilities for all
21	cancers. And then I used the one that resulted in
22	the largest dose.

This is John Mauro again. 1 DR. MAURO: It sounds, what I'm listening to is that there are 2 3 two ways of thinking about this. One is that your 3 times ten to the minus eleven is your gross alpha 4 representing all 5 the progeny present in 6 equilibrium and in the air. And the other scenario would be -- no, 7 it's going to be primarily thorium-232 with 8 thorium-228 at a concentration that's .19 in the 9 10 air. And then that gives you your 3 times ten to the minus eleven. And then, of course, there are 11 the other alpha emitters. 12 It seems to me that, now I did do the 13 calculations, that changing that mix of what 14 constitutes 3 times ten to the minus eleven should 15 have substantial effect on the doses, not a minor 16 Or am I incorrect about that? 17 effect. DR. BUCHANAN: Yes, it can have an 18 It just wouldn't have an 19 effect on the doses. effect on the methodology. 20 DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. I just wanted to 21 22 make sure, because it sounded like that different

1	didn't make that much difference and I agree that
2	it's the mechanics. But I think that the outcome,
3	in terms of what the dose to lung, the bone and soft
4	tissue would be, would be substantially different
5	depending on how you treated the mix.
6	DR. BUCHANAN: Yes, that's correct.
7	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
8	DR. LIPSZTEIN: And also the amount of
9	thorium was two percent. After '70, was three
10	percent, and
11	DR. BUCHANAN: Yes.
12	DR. LIPSZTEIN: '61, I think.
13	DR. BUCHANAN: Yes, Josie, I did go
14	back and look at the CAD worksheets and the
15	solubility they used. The assigned dose was the
16	largest dose organ of the solubility, so I know I
17	verified that but couldn't put my finger on it.
18	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you.
19	Good. Okay. So any other questions or comments
20	for the mag-thorium dose reconstruction?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. I kind
22	of got a little bit lost there. But bottom line

1	is the way NIOSH did it, the way I'm taking it, is
2	they performed this correctly and that they used
3	the right organs of interest. Is this correct?
4	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. That's my
5	understand as well.
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.
7	CHAIR BEACH: That they, yes. John or
8	Loretta or Jim, anything on this?
9	MEMBER LOCKEY: No. Brad, you helped
10	me. You clarified it for me, Brad. That was my
11	opinion, too.
12	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So what can we
13	expect or when, Pete, on the or maybe I should
14	just ask maybe on the recalculation of this one?
15	MR. DARNELL: Can we get back to you on
16	that? This is Pete. We'll get back to you on
17	that.
18	CHAIR BEACH: But we do know it needs
19	to be proven, correct?
20	MR. DARNELL: Yes. From what I'm
21	understanding, the Work Group agrees that the
22	methodology for the mag-thorium was appropriate.

1	The number used was off and needs to be
2	recalculated.
3	CHAIR BEACH: That's my understanding,
4	too, unless I hear from
5	MR. DARNELL: Okay.
6	CHAIR BEACH: somebody else on the
7	Work Group. We heard from Jim and Brad. Loretta?
8	MEMBER VALERIO: I agree. I agree.
9	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. And John, are you
10	still with us?
11	MEMBER POSTON: I am, and I'm fine.
12	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Perfect. So,
13	yes, I think that would be correct.
14	MR. DARNELL: All right. I'll get
15	back with you later today or at the latest tomorrow
16	on when the Work Group will receive the
17	recalculated numbers.
18	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. And I'll have
19	some questions on who this is going to apply to,
20	but because it's going to, questions on this one
21	and tritium, I'm going to hold that off until we
22	get through the tritium discussion.

1	MR. DARNELL: Okay.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Unless you want to take
3	those individually? Or I guess we should take them
4	individually, because they are individual. So
5	refresh us on who these will apply to, because I
6	know that question is going to come up at the Board
7	level too.
8	MR. DARNELL: Okay. As far as I
9	understand it, each one of the workers' categories
10	from that have either the training, exposure
11	monitoring, or medical qualifications for doing
12	the work will have the dose reconstructions applied
13	to them.
14	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So people that
15	you can identify who were actually doing the
16	machining. How about people in the adjoining
17	areas and workers that worked around this?
18	MR. SHARFI: Are we still talking about
19	just thorium?
20	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.
21	MR. SHARFI: All right. Okay, here
22	are intake rates for supervisors and admin that

1	would get applied.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Yes, I did catch that.
3	Those would be different than the janitors and the
4	
5	MR. SHARFI: Right.
6	CHAIR BEACH: people that were
7	working right in the same room
8	MR. SHARFI: Correct.
9	CHAIR BEACH: which was not
10	supervisors and admin.
11	MR. SHARFI: So the operators and the
12	laborers directly involved with the operations
13	would be based on identification associated with
14	that work. And everybody else would fall into the
15	supervisor/admin. If you want to call it like an
16	environmental exposure.
17	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. Well
18	DR. NETON: This is Jim. It's a pretty
19	broad application. I think, like Mike's saying,
20	anybody who had a chance to be working in the area
21	would be provided that dose, other than
22	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.

1	DR. NETON: a supervisor or
2	administrative staff.
3	CHAIR BEACH: And laborers and
4	DR. NETON: That would be everybody
5	CHAIR BEACH: janitors.
6	DR. NETON: that was in those areas.
7	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
8	MR. DARNELL: It's it uses the
9	TBD-6000 model, isn't that right? Correct?
10	DR. NETON: Yes, yes.
11	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Okay.
12	DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro again.
13	Real quick, we've run across this TBD-6000 split
14	and we're fine with the concept and when we review
15	TBD-6000.
16	Where we sometimes, and only rarely, do
17	we run into a situation on the actual application
18	to a real case. When they decide that, well, we're
19	going to make this person a laborer or a supervisor
20	or an operator, and there's certainly some judgment
21	involved there.
22	But my experience has been that, and at

least the DRs that I reviewed, that NIOSH is usually 1 given the benefit of the doubt and given the high 2 3 end fraction to the person. Assuming that he's the operator, unless there's overwhelming, you know, 4 5 information that really the person was not an 6 operator, so. 7 But I think that you can't really deal with this as a SEC or as Site Profile type issues. 8 It's almost on a case by case basis. 9 And the 10 fundamental concept, as laid out in TBD-6000, has 11 found acceptable. It's been its actually 12 implementation during the DR that becomes the 13 issue. 14 CHAIR BEACH: Right. I agree with I quess my biggest concern on this is the 15 laborers and the janitors were working on the 16 machines, cleaning the machines, getting rid of the 17 waste. And so there's some -- they don't fit in 18 19 the supervisor category and I quess that's my 20 concern.

because that sounds like a special circumstance.

DR. MAURO:

21

22

That's a great question,

1	CHAIR BEACH: Oh
2	DR. MAURO: Yes.
3	CHAIR BEACH: Well, we had some
4	interviews that identified that.
5	DR. MAURO: Yes.
6	MR. SHARFI: I think the intent was
7	they would be assigned a dose of 3 to the minus ten.
8	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. I just wanted to
9	make sure I'm hearing that.
10	MR. SHARFI: Well, the laborers, so
11	this support personnel, the laborers, the
12	janitors, whatever, that are rad worker generated,
13	you know, laborers
14	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
15	MR. SHARFI: They would get the general
16	laborer exposure.
17	CHAIR BEACH: So is what again?
18	MR. SHARFI: So this is going to be the
19	hands-on. So that would be half the operator's
20	exposure, so.
21	CHAIR BEACH: Joe, do you have any
22	comments on that for total, really?

This was one of the 1 MR. FITZGERALD: other issues. If you remember, there was one issue 2 3 was the waste handlers. The other issue was D&D. And this was the very -- this was, in fact, the 4 5 question. 6 Because these individuals apparently, 7 interviews found, handled materials. bу we Directly handled the materials routinely. 8 thought the resolution, correct if I'm wrong, Pete, 9 was that we would include them if we, you know, as 10 identified, we would include them and assign the 11 thorium value as if they were operators. And I 12 thought that's the way it was left to those --13 I believe we wrote it up 14 MR. SHARFI: as we would be giving them the air sample at 1.5 15 instead of 3.0, which is, in the general laborer 16 category, of half the operators. 17 MR. Right, 18 DARNELL: right. Important general -- I remember that conversation. 19 Actually, I'm sorry, I don't remember 20 conversation per se, but I do know that we agreed 21

on using the TBD-6000 approach. And that's all

1	that we're trying to say is that these workers are
2	assigned per the categories listed out in TBD-6000.
3	I don't know why we would want to change that
4	approach for this particular site.
5	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Hey, Pete, can I chime
6	in here? It's Pat.
7	MR. DARNELL: Sure.
8	MR. MCCLOSKEY: So we documented that
9	SC&A brought that question to us for the D&D.
10	The lower case D&D workers and for the waste
11	handlers. And where there was that group that was
12	
13	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
14	MR. MCCLOSKEY: identified as being
15	illiterate or something like that. And so in our
16	memo to you guys dated June eleven, 2015, our memo
17	to the Work Group, we go in and we address, we looked
18	at the waste handlers and the lower case D&D workers
19	that took apart machinery.
20	And we had a long discussion there. I
21	have it in front of me now, if you want to hear parts
22	of it, about, you know, what interviewee said and

what the records indicate. And like Mutty just said a minute ago, we determined they fit into the laborer Class, which is half of the 3 minus eleven or 1.5. E minus eleven.

And we talk about, you know, we're giving this to them for a 2000-hour time-weighted average. And this is that paper where we also go into the discussion about work that occurred, surrogate data from Dow Madison where they had some really aggressive machining and they didn't air approach air samples near 1.5 minus eleven, so that's where we landed on this.

MR. FITZGERALD: Now, the issue matrix for both D&D and waste handlers, that both issues, this indicates that the agreement by the Work Group was that the coworker model, for example, for D&D workers. I'm trying to find the one for waste handlers. But NIOSH will apply the DU coworker model to all unmonitored rad waste and D&D workers. I thought that was similar to what was done with the thorium. I'm looking for that.

MR. MCCLOSKEY: Yes. For their

1	uranium or DU component of their dose, we were going
2	to give them the coworker
3	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.
4	MR. MCCLOSKEY: for the thorium
5	component of their dose. It was going to be
6	CHAIR BEACH: And just to be clear on
7	that, we haven't seen the coworker models for those
8	yet. Is that correct? That's coming later?
9	MR. FITZGERALD: That's correct.
10	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
11	MR. MCCLOSKEY: The coworker models
12	exist in the TBD. What we're doing now is
13	evaluating the database that the coworker models
14	were built from. And you're right, we're going to
15	talk about that soon.
16	MR. FITZGERALD: So just to not leave
17	this open, the agreement by the Work Group in July
18	was to apply the uranium coworker model to extend
19	that to unmonitored waste handlers, as well as D&D
20	workers. That's the way it was resolved and we
21	agreed with that.
22	CHAIR BEACH: And that was at the half

1	dose or full dose?
2	MR. FITZGERALD: Just applying the
3	uranium coworker model. There wasn't any
4	fractional dose assignment.
5	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
6	MR. FITZGERALD: And that's right from
7	Pete. That's right from your issues matrix that
8	we distributed on July 30th.
9	MR. DARNELL: Yes.
10	CHAIR BEACH: Now that's the Site
11	Profile one, is that correct?
12	MR. FITZGERALD: No, no. This is the
13	SEC matrix
14	(Simultaneous speaking.)
15	CHAIR BEACH: Oh, okay. Got you.
16	Okay, so are we okay with that then? Anybody out
17	there?
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. Why
19	are we handling this one different than we are the
20	uranium? Why are we handling I know that we're
21	doing it for TBD-6000, but why is the thorium
22	different?

DR. NETON: Brad, this is Jim. The thorium was actually an upper bound value based on the maximum permissible concentration in air. There is no coworker model per se. It's just a bounding upper limit. For the operators.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: And I think just to go back to the original discussion, when you have these laborers who were, and custodians that were, cleaning the machines and hauling away the chips. They were also supporting the uranium operations and it was difficult to distinguish. They weren't supporting the thorium. You know, there's only a couple machines that are so devoted to thorium. So they were doing all the machines.

So the conclusion, I think, of that discussion back in the summer was it would make more sense to assign them the uranium coworker dose and leave it at that. And I thought, I think the Work Group was comfortable with his, you know, go ahead and having the laborers, anyone that could be identified as doing that kind of work, handled that

1 way. MEMBER CLAWSON: All right. 2 3 CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Any other discussion on that? Hearing none, shall we move 4 5 on to the tritium? MEMBER CLAWSON: You know what? 6 I do have one more thing to say. I'm kind of with John 7 The thing that does bother me about this on this. 8 9 how we're going to implement the TBD-6000. no problems with TBD-6000, but it's going to be done 10 11 on a case by case scenario. 12 The one part that worries me is when 13 somebody's been like a laborer or an operator or 14 something like that, and then go into management and become a supervisor. Sometimes we don't get 15 16 there's а crossover that it's t.he implementation of TBD-6000 that's got me nervous. 17 CHAIR BEACH: Yes. And I believe 18 we've agreed to using TBD-6000, so it becomes this 19 20 Site Profile issue that will be up for discussion when we close out all the SEC issues. 21 Is that

correct?

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Well
3	MR. DARNELL: Brad, to answer some of
4	your concern, generally, when we do a dose
5	reconstruction, if the worker was categorized,
6	say, as a laborer and then went to QA, you know,
7	then went into management, then went back to
8	something else, if he falls into different dose
9	worker categories, he gets dosed assigned for those
10	periods he was that worker category.
11	So, if for ten years he was a laborer
12	and ten years he was a manager, ten years he gets
13	laborer dose, ten years he gets manager dose.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: And I realize that,
15	Pete. But you know what? I've looked at the
16	records, same as you have. And it's really hard
17	to follow that. And you know, if you don't have
18	a CATI report where exactly he was at, you're kind
19	of guessing a little bit. And that's my only
20	thing.
21	And so, you're right, Josie. We'll

1	into it and make sure. And I'll see it on the dose
2	reconstruction side.
3	CHAIR BEACH: Thanks, Brad. Anything
4	else on that thorium before we go on to the tritium
5	does reconstruction sample?
6	All right, hearing none, Mutty are you
7	going to go ahead and do this one also?
8	MR SHARFI: I can.
9	CHAIR BEACH: I mean, I'm not saying
10	you have to. I'm just assumed you were.
11	MR. SHARFI: No, I'm all right. Don't
12	worry about it.
13	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
14	MR. SHARFI: I will add that on the
15	medical records that we did get from them. Those
16	medical cards do have a detailed history of their
17	work history as they've changed over time.
18	So those are actually a very good thing
19	that the site did keep on their medical history
20	cards about department, when they started and
21	stopped, and what their title was throughout their
22	history of the work at the site.

1 CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you for that. 2 3 MR. SHARFI: So, the tritium is broken up into two parts. There is the high-low switch 4 5 plates they did and the manufacturing of the 6 tritium monitors. I'll start with the high-low switch 7 These, this occurred between 1963 and plates. 8 9 1968. The site was using a tritiated phosphor to create the production of these luminous dials. 10 11 The form of the tritium that they were 12 using was an organic compound called tung oil, also known as China Wood oil. It's an organic that 13 14 they've used to incorporate this phosphorus, tritide to, attached to these switch plates. 15 Basically, we did a analysis assuming 16 17 that the switch plates had a, based on some, I believe, some swipes that they did over these 18 surveys, about the leaching of the tritium off 19 these plates. 20 As I said, the contamination on the 21 22 surface of the entire plate would have been

1	absorbed through the skin and taken in as intake.
2	Based on the procurement records, we assumed
3	there's at least 500 of these plates were ordered
4	by KCP.
5	So, we calculate basically a total
6	intake of organically bound tritium absorbed
7	through the skin based on a surface contamination
8	and a production rate. And, so this gave us an
9	exposure of about 1.8 millirem per year throughout
10	the entire period, just the assigned all workers.
11	I don't know if you need more detail
12	into the derivation of the intake, of the
13	CHAIR BEACH: Okay, thanks, Mutty.
14	And, Ron, did you want to go ahead and talk about
15	new, you looked at the way this was done also.
16	DR. BUCHANAN: Yes. This is Ron
17	Buchanan, SC&A. I looked at this and considered
18	did they use the method they said they was going
19	to. And, did the method make sense.
20	And, this is again, you know,
21	subjective, what, how many plates came to, how many
22	they could do in a day and such. I feel that

1	overall it was claimant favorable. They used the
2	95th, they did actually have some slight
3	measurements, so did have that to base it on.
4	And, they used the 95th percentile,
5	considered both sides contaminated. And,
6	arrived at a dose of about one or two rem a year,
7	and from tritium.
8	And so, I did not find any red flags or
9	problems with this issue. It's a small dose, but
10	it's probably claimant favorable. And, I didn't
11	have any issues with it.
12	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you, Ron.
13	Any Work Group comments or questions for either Ron
14	or at NIOSH?
15	MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey. I don't
16	have any questions.
17	CHAIR BEACH: Thanks, Jim.
18	MEMBER POSTON: None for me.
19	
	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thanks John.
20	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thanks John. MEMBER VALERIO: This is Loretta.

1	Brad, anything?
2	Okay. Brad will be back. So, I do
3	have one question.
4	MALE: Sure.
5	CHAIR BEACH: I know in your paper,
6	Mutty, it says chemistry technicians. And, I
7	guess my question is, who were the chemistry
8	technicians? Are you going to be able to identify
9	them?
LO	MR. SHARFI: This is thinking
L1	everybody. It's such a small dose.
L2	CHAIR BEACH: It's going to everybody.
L3	Okay. Well, there, that clears that up.
L4	MR. SHARFI: Yes. But, in both these
L5	tritium cases, there's such a small dose, it's
L6	easier just to roll it in as an environmental
L7	exposure and give it to everybody, than it is to
L8	first off, trying to figure out who
L9	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Good. That's
20	satisfies my questions then. Anybody else?
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Hey, Josie. This is
22	Brad. I'm back. I just had to step out and take

1	care of something real quick.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Yes. Well,
3	someone told us, your assistant. So, these, this
4	tritium doses will go to everybody. Any questions
5	on it?
6	MEMBER CLAWSON: No.
7	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So, Mutty, if you
8	want to take the second part of this?
9	MR. SHARFI: Sure. The manufacturing
10	of tritium monitors. I can't think, primarily
11	used to manufacture these instruments back in,
12	starting in '59 and, ran, the campaign ran through
13	about the mid-1970s. So, we said 1975.
14	Basically, the main exposure would have
15	been from, they were creating these small bottles
16	of standardized solutions in order to basically
17	test these kits. So, you got a 400 ml solution that
18	was 250 microcuries per liter that came with each
19	one of these instruments.
20	So, basically we looked at a volume
21	scenario assuming that the 400 bottle was spilled
22	over the course The total volume of 400 ml was

in by a worker.

This is, we assumed would be claimant favorable because obviously, this material from, was under procurement they, you know, they're literally treating, or this was a production material. So, it's not like you would attempt to lose an entire source term while working.

This was also a, also done in a hood. So, there was a ventilation system. There's a likelihood that the entire spill would have been absorbed through the skin is unlikely, all 400 mls.

So, if you assume all 400 mls based on a concentrations of the tritium in the solutions, you get an intake rate of about 2 E to the 8th dpm of treated water.

Assumed on an annual basis, they were actually, each worker was getting 400 mls of exposure every year from 1959 to 1975. Results in a dose of about six millirem per year. And, obviously, if they spilt that much, they would have had no inventory.

1	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
2	MR. SHARFI: So, this was a bounding
3	scenario for any worker, like I said, we'd give this
4	to any, given so small, it's just, it's easier just
5	to apply to every single worker on the workforce
6	through that time.
7	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you. Ron,
8	anything on this for you?
9	DR. BUCHANAN: No. I went over the
10	scenario and the assumptions, and if you worked
11	with tritium, you know you wouldn't lose 400 mls
12	a year and absorb it all.
13	So, this here, this is a binding
14	situation that assigned a dose. It's a small dose
15	and it's probably over a factor of a hundred or so.
16	So, I don't see any issues with it.
17	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you Ron.
18	Any Work Group discussion or questions? Comments?
19	Okay. Hearing none, shall we go ahead and move on
20	to the nickel-63?
21	MR. SHARFI: Sure. Nickel-63 was used
22	at a time for manufacturing tritium in air and urine

monitoring. Instrumentation designed by Sandia, used a plated, they did a plating of nickel-63 on the small aluminum metal coupon for the calibration standard.

So, an analysis was done involving the micro-error falling of the nickel that could have occurred. That the amount of material was uniformly distributed into a five by five meter room with a, you know, a three meter ceiling.

We assumed a volume, a 75 cubic meter volume of area that could have been exposed, and assumed in that a standard breathing rate, you get a, an air concentration of about 8 E to the minus eleven microcuries per ml airborne, while they would have been doing this activity.

And so, if you assume that during a 60-minute plating operation, a worker would have inhaled about .1 nanocuries or about four becquerels of exposure. And, given the assumption of this may have occurred maybe 100 times a year, you get a, an exposure that's much less than one millirem.

1	So, for the nickel we've determined
2	that really no, no the dose was considered
3	negligible and no dose would be assigned.
4	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Yes. And I
5	believe we agreed to that in our Work Group, one
6	of our Work Group meetings. Is that correct?
7	MR. SHARFI: Yes. I think we've
8	presented this before.
9	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. You sure have.
LO	Any other questions or comments on this?
L1	DR. BUCHANAN: I just had one. This is
L2	Ron Buchanan. Do you know what years this took
L3	place? I couldn't find any reference to years.
L4	Not that it really matters, but not it wasn't
L5	any reference to years this was done. Do you know
L6	when that was done?
L7	MR. SHARFI: I do not off the top of my
L8	head.
L9	DR. BUCHANAN: Okay. Was this a long
20	thing? Or, do you know if it was just a once, you
21	know, a short campaign or have any idea on that?
22	MR. SHARFI: Pat, do you remember, I

1	mean we
2	MR. MCCLOSKEY: I think we're saying it
3	mirrors the manufacturing of the tritium monitors
4	
5	MR. SHARFI: I believe, yes.
6	MR. MCCLOSKEY: from 59 to 75, Ron.
7	DR. BUCHANAN: Okay. Well, I, kind
8	of, thought that, but I didn't see it down and
9	printed.
10	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Part of that
11	operation.
12	DR. BUCHANAN: I reviewed this and
13	again, it's pretty subjective, but I don't find
14	that it amounts to hardly any dose.
15	So, you know, however, you set up this
16	scenario, I don't think you'd come out with
17	anything that would be significant regards to how
18	you set up the boiling off of the fumes and all that.
19	So, I didn't have any issue with it.
20	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you Ron.
21	Work Group Members, any comments or questions?
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Brad. No comments.

1	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thanks. Okay.
2	So, where that leaves us is with one action item
3	for the dose reconstruction for mag-thorium. The
4	method is good. We all agreed to that.
5	But, we need to NIOSH needs to redo
6	the numbers, that's a 0.19 activity ratio. And,
7	you'll get back to us on that. Is that correct?
8	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Correct.
9	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. And then we need
LO	to go back
L1	DR. LIPSZTEIN: And also the
L2	percentage of thorium from '61 to '63.
L3	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Say that again,
L4	Joyce, please.
L5	DR. LIPSZTEIN: The percentage of
L6	thorium in the mag-thorium was three percent from
L7	'61 to '63, and then two percent from '70 on.
L8	CHAIR BEACH: All right.
L9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: So, it has to be
20	different.
21	MR. SHARFI: Well, that would be a mass
22	based given the results are in gross alpha. The

1	percent mass is irrelevant to the exposure.
2	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Oh, okay. Yes. It's
3	right.
4	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I thought that was
5	covered.
6	DR. LIPSZTEIN: Yes. Yes. Yes.
7	That's right. That's right.
8	DR. MAURO: This is
9	DR. LIPSZTEIN: That's right.
10	DR. MAURO: I have a question, I don't
11	think we discussed. Again, it is probably is this
12	Site Profile type issue is, for the time period from
13	1963 to 1970, where our course is on discussion on
14	to, you know, the weight of the evidence, that there
15	really was nothing going on at that time by way of
16	thorium.
17	I'm assuming, then, that if you go that
18	route, the exposures to thorium would be like
19	residual exposures, as opposed to operational
20	exposures.
21	And, have we discussed that at all, the
22	approach that give that the thorium doses for

operations are so high, I presume even the thorium 1 exposures for the residual period are not going to 2 3 be insignificant. They're not going to be one millirem per year. And, I did not look at your 4 5 example calculation. 6 Ι assume that in your example 7 calculation, you included exposures to thorium during the residual period. Or, was the thorium 8 operations not weapons related. 9 I guess, I need just to understand the big picture during the 10 residual period '63 to '70 if that's the route you 11 12 But there was no -qo. 13 CHAIR BEACH: That's a good question. I'm not sure we discussed it. 14 MR. SHARFI: There was no residual. 15 mean, the assumption was that because of the 16 cleaning operations after each operation that 17 there was no residual thorium after the operations. 18 19 DR. MAURO: Okay. Though, that's important, because I didn't hear that. 20 So, in April of 1963, when according to your scenario, 21

when thorium operations, mag-thorium operations

ceased, there was a cleanup that took place such that there was not very much residual.

The only thing I would say to that is, in the past when we encountered, I'll call it a residual period, whether it's the true residual period at the end of operations, or window, kind of, period where there was no operations.

You would go to the approach where you'd make some estimate of what might have been on surfaces. And, then you use the ten to the -6 resuspension factor and a rate of decline of .00067 per day. And, not just shut it down completely.

Other words, you would assign some, what I would call cleaned up area residual scenario as opposed to assigning nothing. And, I don't know whether that's been discussed by the Work Group yet.

MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. That's a very good point, because there we get back to the situation that we have no clear-cut date that shows when we stopped, when we didn't. So, when, if there wasn't any operations going on, there's got

1	to be a residual.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. Correct me if I'm
3	wrong, I think we covered that in our D&D
4	discussion.
5	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, we also
6	interviewed at least one, if not two workers who
7	were involved in the D&D that took place in D20 in
8	the mid 60s. If you remember the one guy we talked
9	to, I think it was he worked there until barely '65,
10	and he was cleaning up those operations, so there
11	was a cleanup.
12	And, also a continual cleanup with
13	equipment being taken apart.
14	MR. SHARFI: Every time, yes. To make
15	sure the equipment was perfectly between runs.
16	MR. FITZGERALD: So, you had, you know,
17	you had interim cleanup and you had some periodic
18	room cleanups. So, I guess that would have to be
19	considered if you're talking about residual. I
20	don't think there was a traditional residual period
21	after the early 60s.
22	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. That's a good

1	point.
2	MR. DARNELL: One other thing that we
3	need to remember, this site is a little different
4	with their shutdown that's occurred and the survey
5	that's currently ongoing at the old Bendix
6	facility.
7	If thorium or uranium were spread
8	around a lot and would have been in areas to cause
9	this residual contamination, it would be detected
10	now also. Just
11	CHAIR BEACH: Well.
12	MR. DARNELL: Part of the half-life of
13	the material and we're seeing one or two spots where
14	the acceptable contamination to be based on the
15	operations, but no indication that there was a
16	general spread.
17	So, we would get this resuspension of
18	radioactive materials from the workers working in
19	their general work area. It just didn't spread
20	around to do that.
21	CHAIR BEACH: Yes, I think
22	MR. DARNELL: That's precludes the

Τ	cleanup being effective in preventing a suspension
2	period.
3	CHAIR BEACH: Pete, I think this goes
4	more into the actual cleaning of the machines. I
5	know that during our interviews, they talked about
6	it taking days to clean those machines out so that
7	they could break them down. So, and if that
8	occurred during that time period that they're not
9	covered, how would you cover them if it comes up
10	that they were part of that work?
11	MR. SHARFI: The days, just the days
12	after they stopped the work, or are you talking
13	about like the seven years in between?
14	CHAIR BEACH: Well, I, Joe just said we
15	had interviews that, in '65 they were talking about
16	cleaning up the machines. And we did talk to a few
17	people that took
18	MR. SHARFI: I believe that the
19	individuals Joe was referring to, they worked
20	through '65, not that they were doing
21	MR. FITZGERALD: No. They were, they
22	were actually the individual, we have to pull his

interview, but he was doing room cleanups. 1 Не actually cleaned a crane that was used in that D20 2 3 operation. Now, he didn't do equipment cleanup. That was done by the laborers. 4 Laborers. 5 CHAIR BEACH: 6 MR. FITZGERALD: I think we certainly found that out. 7 MR. SHARFI: Correct. 8 DR. MAURO: This is John again. 9 The 10 only reason I bring this up is that the standard 11 procedure that has been applied across the board 12 for the shutdown time periods, whether it's in 13 between operations or at the end of operations, is 14 to go at OTIB-70. And, when there was cleanup, you still 15 go at OTIB-70, but you use lower resuspension 16 factors, that sort of thing. 17 It sounds like that, in this particular instance, there's good reason 18 and sounds like you're giving your reasons, why 19 OTIB-70 does not apply. 20 That is, as opposed to many other sites 21 22 that we work where it did apply. So, if that's the

case, in other words, if we, the outcome of these 1 deliberations are, yes, we are going to treat '63 2 3 to '70 as a non-operational activity and assign zero to mag-thorium resuspension dose or residual 4 dose, I think a case has to be made why that's the 5 6 case since you're procedures do require, as a matter of standard operating procedure, to use 7 OTIB-70. 8 Okay. And, I guess for 9 CHAIR BEACH: me, this is Josie again, this is part, this will 10 be part of a Site Profile discussion. 11 Is that correct? 12 It's a good point, John, I'm not saying 13 it's not, but for what we're doing today, I think 14 that's something we need to keep in mind when we 15 start discussing Site Profile issues. Is that, am 16 I missing something or is that correct? 17 DR. NETON: This is Jim. Josie, I 18 19 think you got it right. As John has pointed out, that there are methods to do residual contamination 20 modeling for -- to '70. 21

It could be done, but I think the first

1	issue to decide whether or not this period belongs
2	as a residual or does it belong a regular exposure
3	period.
4	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. That just brings
5	up more food for thought there.
6	DR. MAURO: I hate to bring this up, but
7	is I have not heard an SEC issue arise during this
8	conversation.
9	CHAIR BEACH: Then, no, this, the Board
10	asked us to do sample dose reconstruction. So,
11	this is why we're focusing on sample dose
12	reconstruction. They're not SEC issues at this
13	point other than we haven't closed out 13 yet
14	DR. MAURO: Okay.
15	CHAIR BEACH: which was, is an SEC
16	item.
17	DR. MAURO: Okay.
18	CHAIR BEACH: So, this would go back
19	into Issue 13. If we haven't covered it, then we
20	may want to let that linger open until we, we're
21	assured that, that is covered. Is that correct?
22	DR. NETON: Which one is Issue 13,

Josie? 1 Thirteen is CHAIR BEACH: the 2 3 mag-thorium, and it is the one that has the dates that aren't covered, the '63 to '70. 4 See, I don't know that, 5 DR. NETON: that's an SEC issue as far as I'm concerned. 6 7 mean, it's either --CHAIR BEACH: Well --8 DR. NETON: --we either include it or 9 10 we don't include it. I think either way. Well, 11 if we include it, the method is there for bounding 12 the dosage. It's just a decision needs to be made 13 one way or the other. Right. 14 CHAIR BEACH: Yes. So, this was just something new that I don't know if we've 15 addressed or thought about it if there was any 16 17 cleanup being done during that time period. DR. NETON: Well, again, if we decide 18 that operations didn't continue in that period, 19 and, you know, it could be discussed as a Site 20 Profile issue as to how much dose if any were added 21

1	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
2	DR. NETON: during the residual
3	period.
4	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
5	DR. NETON: The worst case scenario
6	would be, you take three times ten to the minus
7	eleven and drop it down for 30 days per
8	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.
9	DR. NETON: the requirements and
10	calculate the surface concentration and estimate
11	a resuspension factor.
12	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
13	DR. NETON: And, find that dose.
14	That's pretty straightforward.
15	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. It is. It sounds
16	reasonable to me. So, any other comments or
17	questions and we can wrap up these two discussions?
18	So, on the dose methodology we already
19	said NIOSH has got an action there. As far as,
20	let's go back to the mag-thorium issue. Is the
21	Work Group comfortable closing 13?
22	Keeping in mind that if any additional

1	information for that time period that we've been
2	discussing comes up, that of course we'll address
3	that. Is there any other discussion on that, or
4	shall we close it? Brad?
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: I just, I think it's
6	something we need to address, but I think NIOSH is
7	already shown that, you know, they've got the
8	ability to be able to bound it and so forth like
9	that.
10	We just, I don't want to see this
11	dropped. But, I think, I don't think it's a SEC
12	issue. I think it's more of a Site Profile.
13	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Then we'll take
14	it up there. Loretta? Close or?
15	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes. I would say
16	close it.
17	CHAIR BEACH: John? Jim?
18	MEMBER LOCKEY: I'm okay.
19	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thanks Jim.
20	John are you still with us? We might have lost
21	John. I agree that it should be closed. So, at
22	this time, Item 13 is closed.

1	We have one action for the sample dose
2	reconstruction. Before we leave that though,
3	Pete, we do, we are going to report out to the Board.
4	And, this was one of the Board, Board's requests
5	during our Work Group time was that NIOSH do these
6	DRs.
7	Are you going to do a presentation on
8	what you guys have done here for dose
9	reconstructions when they're complete of course?
10	MR. DARNELL: What I was planning on
11	doing based on the outcome of this meeting was a
12	full presentation for the Board with our
13	recommendation whether or not there was an SEC for
14	Kansas City. And, I could definitely include an
15	overview of the example DRs.
16	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Yes. I think
17	that you probably should. That would be a good
18	idea. Okay. So, we are moving on. Does anybody
19	need a comfort break? We've been at it a little
20	over an hour.
21	MR. DARNELL: I just want to ask one
22	thing to make sure I have it captured.

1	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
2	MR. DARNELL: What's coming out of this
3	Site Profile issue will be residual mag-thorium
4	monitoring. Issue 13's closed. We're redoing
5	the example DR for 0.19 activity ratio. Is there
6	another thing that was being moved to Site Profile?
7	CHAIR BEACH: No. I think this was all
8	we had talked about.
9	MR. DARNELL: Okay. Then, I'm happy
10	with a break if you guys want to take one, or.
11	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Well, we've got
12	
13	MR. DARNELL: Or not.
14	CHAIR BEACH: We've got another
15	probably 15 to 30 minutes to go I would say. So,
16	Ted, shall we take a five or ten minute break.
17	MR. KATZ: If, does anyone want a
18	comfort break?
19	CHAIR BEACH: Pete just said he would
20	like one.
21	MR. KATZ: Oh. Okay. Then, let's, by
22	all means.

MR. DARNELL: No. I said, I'm okay 1 with not having one. 2 3 MR. KATZ: Oh. Okay. Then if no one is asking for one, then let's just, let's plow 4 5 through. 6 CHAIR BEACH: Let's move through. 7 issue is the preliminary issue information on Issues 1 and 9. And, Pete, that's 8 yours to tell us what's happening there, or Pat. 9 10 MR. DARNELL: Actually, Yes. I'm 11 going to turn it over to Pat after, and let you know 12 that we fully plan on having the final on this done at least a week if not longer before the Board 13 meeting. But, now we're shooting for a week before 14 the Board meeting. 15 Okay. Are we going need 16 CHAIR BEACH: to have some discussion on it before? 17 Well, I'm, based on my 18 MR. DARNELL: initial views of this and talking to Jim Neton about 19 It's nothing really good. I'll let Pat cover 20 I don't think that we'll need a lot of 21 that. 22 discussion if any at all.

1	CHAIR BEACH: Okay.
2	MR. DARNELL: But, after if it's
3	none, we can decide then. How's that?
4	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. That sounds
5	great. Thanks.
6	MR. DARNELL: Okay.
7	MR. MCCLOSKEY: Okay. This is Pat
8	McCloskey. At the July Work Group meeting, NIOSH
9	described the plan for validating the database and
10	showed a copy of the template that would be used
11	to compile the data. That's when they held up that
12	spreadsheet.
13	We described our plan to extract the raw
14	data from the DOE supplied dose records in NOCTS
15	and compare them to the database previously used
16	for coworker model and the Site Profile.
17	The NOCTS files that we have for Kansas
18	City Plant contain 223 claims with external
19	dosimetry records, and 95 claims with internal
20	dosimetry records. We also said that our plan was
21	to compare 100 percent of those NOCTS dosimetry

records contained within the 318 claims to the

17,810 database records.

Then, at that July meeting, the Work Group stated that they agreed that, that would be an appropriate means by which the electronic database could be validated through comparison sampling.

So, here's how the data entry performance went. Entry of the external data from the claimant data located in NOCTS was completed by five data entry staff. Their work began on August 24th, 2015 and was completed by September 30th.

The data was identified as being within the same time period used from coworker model -that's January 1, 1950, through December 31, 2010.
That data was entered into a spreadsheet and single tasked with periodic stops in data entry in order to peer review the data that had been entered up to that point

The data entered by one person was peer reviewed by another data entry staff member so that the same person was not reviewing his or her own

work. And, that amounted to 100 percent review of all that data entered into that spreadsheet.

After completion of the data entry or external dosimetry data, another step was taken to insert uranium in urine, or U in U results from the identified claimants.

Two data entry staff were tasked with inserting the in-vitro analysis data into the spreadsheet. And, during this effort another peer review was conducted to identify and correct discrepancies or errors.

There were several different formats for the staff to decipher while entering the data. And, in the end, they compiled 5,878 lines of data onto a spreadsheet, with each line containing between one and seven individual records.

So, here's our results. On October 1, 2015, two officers, myself and another began compiling and comparing the NOCTS data to the database data used in the Site Profile's coworker model. It's the information printed the spreadsheet and it would be deep dose, neutron

dose, shallow dose and U in U data.

And, we completed our preliminary work on that on October 19th. That's why you're not seeing this in a written form right now. It's been that recent. There were 1,653 annual totals that were compared between the sum of NOCTS raw records and the database annual totals. Of those, 1,598 or 97 percent were determined to agree.

Of the 55 entries with some level of disagreement, approximately 15 were because the NOCTS records could not be easily read and requesting a cleaner copy from Kansas City Plant would most likely resolve the discrepancy.

Also, approximately 15 discrepancies are associated with the database or NOCTS soliciting an actual zero value, and the other having no record value. In other words, it was blank. The remaining 26 discrepancies are still under review to determine the source of the discrepancy.

The data that were not considered in the Site Profile's coworker, that's eye dose and

extremity dose, were added to the previous data I 1 just mentioned about, just mentioned. That would 2 3 be added to the deep, the neutron, the shallow and And, we performed an analysis of that 4 U in U data. 5 looking for the level of agreement. And, of the 1,805 annual totals that 6 7 were compared 1,714, or 95 percent were determined And, haven't analyzed those 8 to agree. we discrepancies yet. 9 10 analyzed internal data Then we separately. We found there to be a 179 annual 11 totals, and 157 or 88 percent were determined to 12 13 agree. Of those, now there appears to between two I think they would be better 14 disagreements. classified as yet to be verified. 15 And, so as you heard me say before, from 16 the external dose comparison approximately 15 were 17 because of the NOCTS records could not be easily 18 19 read. The lion's share of those discrepancies 20 internal 21 for monitoring. were So, they

contributed to the error rate up, when they were

all added together. But, when you pulled it out 1 by itself, they had a larger effect. 2 3 And, what we're seeing is that prior to 1963, and maybe even earlier -- we're going to get 4 that date pinned down. The practice was that you 5 had these four inch by six inch index cards where 6 they wrote their doses on those index cards went 7 inside an envelope. 8 And, the internal records were always 9 10 were always written on the envelopes themselves, 11 handwritten on there. And, that was the practice 12 for the first few years. And, those are where we had the problems with legibility. 13 This is something that, you know, that 14 Ron Buchanan brought up a while ago on a different 15 Something that we looked at when we visited 16 issue. the site. 17 And, so, you know, the legibility's 18 a question with the database. 19 Right. That's electronic file, that you can always read 20 And, you'll see a zero there for a certain 21

person for a certain time period.

1 And, then you go to the NOCTS record and you can imagine there's something there, but you 2 3 can't in good faith call it a number. So, at the moment, we're calling it a disagreement. We think 4 if we are able to get more copies from the site that 5 6 those disagreements will become agreements. Initially, maybe in 2006 or so, the 7 site, when we wouldn't have a claim, would Xerox 8 something black and white, send it to us, we would 9 scan it in to NOCTS. And, there are examples in 10 NOCTS now that you can see that are just hard to 11 read. 12 But, since then, more recently, we've 13 received information from the site in the form of 14 We've gotten flash drives from them. 15 digital. And so now, they're in color. They're no longer 16 black and white. You can see the yellow card 17 clearly. 18 19 So, we're pretty confident that although there are some disagreements at the moment 20 for internal, that those will become agreements. 21

So, another note, when we were doing

1	this comparison of internal records, it was
2	identified that the U in U values recorded in the
3	database are the sum of the individual urinalysis
4	results collected throughout a given year.
5	So, if a person had, he contributed
6	three or four urine samples throughout the year,
7	the only value you'll see in the database is the
8	annual total.
9	This approach may lead to a high bias
10	or more claimant, claimant favorable in the file
11	numbers that were presented in the Site Profile
12	coworker model. So, that's what we have. We're
13	in our early stages of our review on this. So,
14	we'll try to get that in writing, like Pete said,
15	in the next couple weeks.
16	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thanks. So, and
17	when you distribute that will you have source,
18	sources available for review? Source numbers and
19	
20	MR. MCCLOSKEY: You mean like NOCTS
21	files you can go to and look at
22	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.

1	MR. MCCLOSKEY: or
2	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.
3	MR. MCCLOSKEY: like spreadsheet.
4	Yes. Sure.
5	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. Okay. Thanks
6	Pat. Any questions for Pat? I'm assuming, Joe,
7	Ron will be reviewing this?
8	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. I suspect so.
9	When, I guess my question was when you're in the
10	review process. When would the Work Group see a
11	written product? I suspect some a couple weeks
12	before the Work Group, or the Board meeting.
13	CHAIR BEACH: He said a week.
14	MR. FITZGERALD: A week before the
15	Board meeting.
16	MR. MCCLOSKEY: So, the Board
17	meeting's November 18th. Here we are at the 26th.
18	
	MR. FITZGERALD: So, about, somewhere
19	MR. FITZGERALD: So, about, somewhere about that time frame then?
19 20	
	about that time frame then?

1	DR. BUCHANAN: This is Ron. We'll
2	need that, you know, sent to me as soon as possible
3	because that doesn't leave much time to go through
4	a lot of data. As soon as you get it out, I don't
5	want it sitting on somebodies desk a week before
6	I see it.
7	MR. KATZ: Yes. This is Ted. I
8	wonder, I know this is all complicated logistics
9	as to getting things clear, but if it's possible,
10	if you work out a way that you can even in
11	increments, as you get things done, sort of, ship
12	them out for Ron at least, put eyes on even before
13	you have the whole publishable thing ready.
14	If that's possible, that would be
15	great. I'm not pressing you on that, I'm just,
16	just a thought.
17	MR. DARNELL: Again, let me get back to
18	you on that.
19	MR. KATZ: Yes. I'm not, like I said
20	
21	MR. DARNELL: I don't want an answer on
22	if that's even possible. I'd like to talk with Pat

1	and Ron.
2	MR. KATZ: Great.
3	MR. DARNELL: See about that tomorrow.
4	I'll either get back with you later today or
5	tomorrow.
6	MR. KATZ: Yes. Thank you. Thanks
7	Pete.
8	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So, just knowing
9	that if that comes too late and we're not able to
10	review it, that may hold up formal discuss, or
11	recommendation to the Board potentially.
12	MR. DARNELL: I understand.
13	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. So, anything
14	else, Work Group Members, on Issues 1 or 9? That
15	actually concludes our work. We do have some
16	official
17	MR. KATZ: Josie. I'm sorry, it's
18	Ted.
19	CHAIR BEACH: It's not Ted, I'll get
20	back to you.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay.
22	CHAIR BEACH: I'm not going to forget

1	that you need to read those in.
2	MR. KATZ: That's not what I was going
3	to address. I was going to address your point
4	about recommendations.
5	Just, if you, if the Work Group's going
6	to make a recommendation to the Board, it's either
7	going to formulate it now or it's going to do, it
8	would have to, sort of, do it in sort of
9	consultative form during the Board meeting at the
10	front end of the session.
11	But, there's no other way for the Work
12	Group to come up with a recommendation unless you
13	think
14	CHAIR BEACH: Oh. That's true.
15	MR. KATZ: It's very hard to schedule
16	a Work Group meeting for the last moment, but we
17	could try that too, but.
18	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. That's a good
19	point.
20	MR. KATZ: So, I mean, one suggestion
21	I would have is you just make a contingent
22	recommendation pending a positive outcome with

1	this data check, validation check.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
3	MR. KATZ: And then, you know,
4	obviously we've done this sort of thing before. I
5	mean, you can present at the Board meeting and
6	whatever, however that comes out, you can address
7	that as part of it. But, I mean, that's probably
8	the easiest thing to do.
9	MR. DARNELL: There is one thing I'd
10	like to point out, you know, if it's sent with the
11	database validation, all we're trying to do is see
12	whether the database is valid for coworker model.
13	Coworker model is actually a Site Profile issue.
14	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I agree with that.
15	MR. DARNELL: I think
16	DR. NETON: You know, Pat was not
17	exuberant as I would be about this preliminary
18	result. I mean, you know, of the first, in the
19	External Dosimetry Database, there was 97 percent
20	agreement of the annual, compared to the annual
21	totals. That's pretty good.
22	I mean that, and the ones that weren't

1 in agreement were typically very small, you know, either zeros or non-detects, that sort of thing. 2 3 There was some legibility issues on a few. But I think what we're looking at here 4 5 is the sampling we have that is sent up by the site 6 of the original record here in this database, pretty faithfully. So, I'm very encouraged by 7 I think that the database is pretty solid. this. 8 I don't see any indication of big chunks 9 of data missing. Even in the internal where there 10 was 88 percent agreement, it really is a kind of 11 a legibility issue of what we currently have in 12 13 house. So, I would say that I'm very favorably impressed with this initial analysis that they've 14 15 done. Just my concern. 16 CHAIR BEACH: Okav. Thanks, Jim. And, I quess, I tend to agree that 1 and 9 are both 17 Site Profile issues unless Joe, you have any other 18 19 concerns there. Just --MR. FITZGERALD: Well, the reason that 20 21 they're even on the SEC issues matrix is the 22 validation verifications. The standard step that

1	the Work Group looks for, I think
2	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
3	MR. FITZGERALD: in terms of the
4	validity of the data to begin with. And, as a
5	matter of course, and for Kansas City, at least,
6	that had not been done. So, you know from the
7	standpoint of SOP as far as the Work Groups are
8	concerned, we typically look for this at the very
9	beginning.
10	And, it is a, I don't want to call it
11	a prerequisite, but it's certainly, the validity
12	of the data itself is something that's central to
13	the SEC review.
14	CHAIR BEACH: Right.
15	MR. FITZGERALD: I mean, if the data's
16	not valid, I would think that alone would be a
17	question on the SEC side.
18	MR. DARNELL: Well, let me ask you
19	this, Joe. What do you need to be able to make the
20	call that the V&V is adequate? Do you need the
21	entire report? Will a summary do?
22	And, the reason why I'm asking is my

goal is I'd like to have this presented and done 1 in November. And, I know it, but pushing up 2 against a real uphill climb here. 3 MR. FITZGERALD: I think, to 4 Yes. 5 answer your question, you know, we're two things 6 really. The process itself, which is the process you're going through to be able to advise the Work 7 Group that we felt the process is consistent with 8 what's been done in the past. And, that certainly 9 10 the review was sound. The second thing, of course, is what Jim 11 was referring to is the results of that process, 12 13 and whether the results bespeak a degree of 14 validity, which, you know, bolsters the legitimacy of the dose reconstruction process. 15 So ---16 MR. DARNELL: Correct. I think, to go back to 17 MR. FITZGERALD: what Ted was talking about, if we can have enough 18 for Ron to both understand the process that was 19 undertaken and to have a sense of what results were 20 21 achieved, we can certainly convey that to the Work

Group in time for the meeting and put them in a

1	better position to sign off on this.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Yes, I anything from
3	you, Pete, on that?
4	MR. DARNELL: Yes. Right now, based
5	in our, or on the talks that I've had previously
6	with Pat and Mutty, there is no way we're going to
7	get done with that far enough that, that the answer
8	both of those questions for Joe before the November
9	meeting.
10	MR. KATZ: Well, this is Ted.
11	MR. DARNELL: Unless, I mean
12	MR. KATZ: I think what can be done is
13	you get done what you can. Do what you can do. I
14	think the Work Group can report out and again, I
15	can, they can report out sort of a contingent
16	recommendation.
17	And, raise this issue of this is the
18	status of this work which you will have presented
19	on, Pete, in your presentation, and the Board can
20	consider that and decide whether it's comfortable
21	going forward before it sees the results, the final

22

results of that or not.

I mean, I really don't think the Work 1 Group needs to struggle with this time limit here. 2 3 Just, as long as the Board gets the full facts of where that stands and how that was done, and 4 5 certainly Ron can review the procedure being 6 applied. I mean, I think that's okay and then the Board will do what it will do depending on their 7 level of comfort. 8 I don't think this should, sort of, hang 9 anything up here. And, it may hang up the Board 10 11 at the end of the day, but it may not. But, we'll 12 see. 13 CHAIR BEACH: Okay. 14 MR. KATZ: So, and just, Josie, before we wrap, let's just, so whatever assistance you 15 I don't know if you have a plan yet. 16 see heard -- Pete will give a full, fairly full 17 presentation on I mean, following up on 18 19 presentation he made, you know, way back when, but, sort of, concluding the NIOSH side of that. 20 21 Then you're welcome to, you know, use

SC&A

and

do

а

from

or

whomever

Joe

22

joint

1	presentation or however you want to handle that.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. I typically do
3	slides and send them to Joe and he reviews them.
4	MR. KATZ: Oh.
5	CHAIR BEACH: And, so, Joe, we could do
6	that. Probably, I'll do that again.
7	MR. DARNELL: So, Josie, should I plan
8	on a full presentation or
9	CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I'd say
10	MR. DARNELL: have it be
11	CHAIR BEACH: I would say yes because
12	even if we don't come to a vote the next meeting,
13	I mean, they will have all the information and it
14	would be simply another report out from the Work
15	Group on our conclusions and then we could vote at
16	the next teleconference if
17	MR. KATZ: Right. And it, it just
18	depends on how the Board is feeling about this.
19	The Board may be comfortable going forward in this
20	circumstance. Who knows. So, it's
21	CHAIR BEACH: So, yes I would say
22	prepare for a presentation.

1	MR. DARNELL: Okey-doke.
2	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Anything else?
3	Any other comments or concerns for Work Group
4	Members on where we're at? Thanks for your
5	thoughts there Ted, that's helpful.
6	MR. KATZ: Sure.
7	CHAIR BEACH: So, we're on to
8	petitioners concerns. And, are any of the
9	petitioners on the line? I don't expect either
10	Maurice or Wayne, but essentially you may have
11	joined.
12	MR. KINMAN: Josie, this is Josh.
12 13	MR. KINMAN: Josie, this is Josh. They both told me that they probably would not be
13	They both told me that they probably would not be
13 14	They both told me that they probably would not be on. Mr. Knox could be on. I'm not sure, Maurice
13 14 15	They both told me that they probably would not be on. Mr. Knox could be on. I'm not sure, Maurice told me no.
13 14 15 16	They both told me that they probably would not be on. Mr. Knox could be on. I'm not sure, Maurice told me no. CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I knew Maurice was
13 14 15 16 17	They both told me that they probably would not be on. Mr. Knox could be on. I'm not sure, Maurice told me no. CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I knew Maurice was not going to be, but I wasn't sure about Wayne, so.
13 14 15 16 17	They both told me that they probably would not be on. Mr. Knox could be on. I'm not sure, Maurice told me no. CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I knew Maurice was not going to be, but I wasn't sure about Wayne, so. MR. KINMAN: They just joined before
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	They both told me that they probably would not be on. Mr. Knox could be on. I'm not sure, Maurice told me no. CHAIR BEACH: Yes. I knew Maurice was not going to be, but I wasn't sure about Wayne, so. MR. KINMAN: They just joined before the

1	or did you just want your statement
2	MR. KNOX: I'm still
3	CHAIR BEACH: I'm sorry?
4	MR. KNOX: I'm still at the same point.
5	It looks like you're looking at a lot of data and
6	you're not looking at the reality of what happened.
7	I was there. I lived in that world.
8	There was misrepresentation of data.
9	We covered a lot of things up. But, you're just
10	looking at what we said, did, which is a lie. And
11	you will not allow me to stand in and say wait, this
12	is really what happened. And, how many people
13	actually were there? How many people got exposed?
14	I got exposed. I got contaminated. I
15	cannot tell you what my radiation dose was and I
16	was with Wayne all of the time. No one can.
17	And it's upsetting to me that I'm not
18	allowed inject reality into this. The solution is
19	a combination of available data and reality. But,
20	reality was the dominant player in terms of the
21	radiation exposure.
22	There are two major areas that concerns

1	me. One is the inclusion of all, all of the people
2	who supported Kansas City operations in the SEC.
3	That were GSA workers that physically went in that
4	place and did work. They tracked contamination
5	back to the other side. But, they're not included.
6	And the other thing is that, and keep
7	in mind I worked there, we did not change things
8	magically in 1993. It was still business as usual.
9	I wasn't radiation sick. I was project manager and
10	an operational healthcare assistant manager
11	know what happened to me and the other workers.
12	But, you will not allow me to inject reality in your
13	discussions. I'm through.
14	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Thank you, Wayne.
15	MR. KATZ: I have a Maurice's
16	statement. Do you want me to read that, Josie?
17	CHAIR BEACH: Well, let me finish. I
18	got one more part to this and then I'll have you
19	
20	MR. KATZ: Okay. Sorry.
21	CHAIR BEACH: Ted, if you don't mind.
22	So, on July 16th, the Work Group Members are aware

that we had a date set aside for the petitioners to come in and address the Board.

We did have one work product that was asked for us to provide. Mr. Knox asked for five different items. The only one that we could actually come up with and do and we got that out on September 30th was the time line of the radiography used at KCP and the procedures that were in place.

So, Ron spent some time, he created that document and that went out to the Work Group again on September 30th. So, we did that.

The other thing I want to point out is we had the conference calls on September 12th. That was because one of our petitioners asked us about a couple incidents and he wanted us to question a couple more workers. So, we went out and tried to find the three that he asked us to interview.

One of them we were unable to contact. The other two we got and then we had someone that we had missed on the earlier discussion. So, we

1	interviewed three people. And, that was a direct
2	result of petitioners' concerns and requests.
3	So, I just want to bring you up to date
4	on some of the things that we have done and tried
5	to do to come to terms with incidents and
6	petitioners' concerns.
7	So, Ted, I'll let, unless anybody has
8	any other comments on that or questions, then Ted
9	can and, you all have Maurice's email and
10	Wayne's.
11	MR. KATZ: Right. This is Ted.
12	Assume since Wayne spoke, he doesn't want me to read
13	his, but I'm happy to read his comment if he wants
14	to as well. But, let me start with Maurice's
15	anyway.
16	MR. KNOX: I have no objection to you
17	reading it.
18	MR. KATZ: Excuse me?
19	MR. KNOX: Because, it is what I mean.
20	MR. KATZ: I cannot hear you. Excuse
21	me?
22	CHAIR BEACH: He said he has no

1	objection.
2	MR. KNOX: I have no objection.
3	MR. KATZ: That's fine. That's fine.
4	I'll read it. That's what I just was saying. I'm
5	happy to read it if Wayne wants to. I didn't know
6	whether he
7	MR. KNOX: I have no objection
8	MR. KATZ: if he wanted to with his
9	oral comment. But, that's fine. Let me start
10	with Maurice's since it came first.
11	So we received this on Friday, October
12	23rd, from Maurice. My comment to the Work Group,
13	please read to the Work Group.
14	I want the request to be decided one way
15	or the other. But, I will not dignify this process
16	with my attendance any longer. My attention is on
17	the decision and at this point receiving records
18	generated from my personal exposure incidents.
19	This Work Group has not been able to
20	find out any information or locate a person
21	involved in an incident of approximately just 16

years ago. How does this Work Group think it can

reconstruct over 60 years of exposure? Strange,

I would say. Scientific, I don't think so.

All of our government agencies could not find [identifying information redacted]. What a shame. I found her. Pete Darnell of the Work Group has fabricated information of evidence at the Work Group meetings, contradicted himself many times and no one has questioned him at the Work Group meetings.

These games I won't play, shall I say, any longer. There are other exposure incidents I have questioned that have not been discussed, [identifying reference information redactedl (phonetic), [identifying information redacted] (phonetic), [identifying information redacted] (phonetic), [identifying information redacted] (phonetic), [identifying information redacted] (phonetic) and myself. I'm waiting the decision. Maurice Copeland. That's it.

CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Ted before you go on, I'll just go --- I did ask Maurice to share [identifying information redacted] contact

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1	information and he declined to share that with us.
2	We were going to set up a conference
3	call with her last week. So, we were unable to do
4	that. And, we did contact and talk to [identifying
5	information redacted] and [identifying
6	information redacted]. Neither of them
7	remembered the incident in question.
8	MR. KATZ: Okay. Thanks, Josie.
9	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: So, then let me just work my
11	way forward. So, Wayne, Mr. Knox has sent these
12	comments, which I'll read now, from Monday of this
13	week.
14	As a principal petitioner and author of
15	SEC 210, I'm in complete agreement with
16	[identifying information redacted]. I consider
17	the actions of the Work Group and Advisory Board
18	in general to be incompetent and not worthy of
19	advising anyone much less the President on an
20	actual or operational radiation exposures and
21	practices.
22	They, including NIOSH officials,

clearly and knowing misrepresent obvious technical facts in violation of laws, regulations and our humanity.

NIOSH's and the Board's principal objective appear to be to protect the corporate liability associated with the criminal exposure of workers and second-hand exposures to family members and surrounding communities.

We, the nuclear workers, were perceived to have been fighting for our national security. But, rather we are now fighting for our lives. We are suffering and dying, yet criminally denied authorized medical care for increased corporate profits in developing patentable technology in the application of radiation and nuclear materials.

It was not all about the bomb for national security. All of these profitable corporate ventures were supported by the use of free public facilities and equipment and an uninformed group of disposable workers.

It was done under the cover of national security with a hold harmless indemnification

1 placed in the corporate back pocket by conservatively installed career civil servants. 2 The complicit civil servants, now and 3 attempt to hide behind self-regulatory 4 then, authority, FOIA and the self-disclaimers of the 5 6 actions of the offending contractors. As a special graduate student, I had 7 one-on-one studies directly under the father of 8 physics, [identifying 9 health information 10 redacted], and as an operational health physicist working directly under [identifying information 11 redacted] arguably, the father of operational 12 13 health physics. Both stated to me in different contexts 14 and perspectives, quote there is no safe level of 15 radiation exposure unquote. The question is, how 16 much is the risk and how much can we minimize it. 17 Prevention was not an option, if we wanted to 18 explore the use of radiation and radioactive 19 materials for the betterment of mankind. 20 We, nuclear workers, I knowingly and 21

others without knowledge or consent, were placed

1	at risk for an indecipherable combination of
2	national security, national interests and
3	corporate profits.
4	When the risk prevailed and allowances
5	are authorized by Congress under EEOICPA and
6	supported by the Clinton Executive Order 13179, we
7	expect and demand quote compassionate, fair and
8	timely unquote treatment as directed.
9	This must be done without regard to sex,
10	race, religion, worker class, political
11	affliction, lifestyle preferences or shared
12	government corporate liability. Wayne Knox.
13	That concludes Wayne's statement.
14	CHAIR BEACH: Thanks, Ted. Okay.
15	Any other comments or other Work Group Members?
16	And, I have a question for Ted, then. Can I go
17	ahead and ask SC&A to update the matrix? I know
18	it's very minor.
19	MR. KATZ: Yes. Absolutely. I mean
20	it's nice to button it up. Right?
21	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. And, then the
22	other thing, Pete sent out a Site Profile matrix

1	on 8-20-15. There is a Site matrix third version,
2	original matrix that SC&A did.
3	Is it too early to ask SC&A to
4	incorporate Pete's matrix into the one that was
5	created in, I can't remember what the date is now?
6	MR. KATZ: I think that will be good
7	just so that when we have the next meeting, we'll
8	add it to TBD issues. We're fresh up to date with
9	that.
LO	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Joe, you okay
L1	with that?
L2	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. It's fine. I
L3	will consolidate and update the original matrix.
L4	It'll look a lot like Pete's from about a month or
L5	two ago, but.
L6	CHAIR BEACH: Sure.
L7	MR. FITZGERALD: Do you want a separate
L8	Site Profile matrix or do you want to still use the
L9	same one?
20	CHAIR BEACH: No. Let's do a separate
21	one.
22	MR. FITZGERALD: Separate, separate

1	one. Okay. So, we'll have a second one that'll
2	be exclusively Site Profile.
3	CHAIR BEACH: That'd be great. And,
4	then, so let's be clear. The action is just for
5	NIOSH on the dose reconstruction for the thorium
6	method. SC&A to update the matrix and the Site
7	Profile, to update the Site Profile matrix.
8	MR. KATZ: Yes. And you may want, Joe,
9	to just hang on before producing that Site Profile.
10	Hang on and wait for this latest piece from
11	CHAIR BEACH: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: NIOSH on the data
13	validation.
14	CHAIR BEACH: So, update it but don't
15	distribute it until the latest is done.
16	MR. FITZGERALD: All right.
17	CHAIR BEACH: That seem reasonable?
18	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.
19	CHAIR BEACH: Okay. Did I miss
20	anything or we all set? Thank you
21	MR. DARNELL: Thanks all.
22	CHAIR BEACH: Oh. Go ahead Brad.

1	MR. KATZ: That was just Pete saying
2	thanks.
3	CHAIR BEACH: Oh. Okay. Sorry. I
4	spoke over you. So, I guess we can close this
5	meeting. Thank you everyone.
6	MR. KATZ: Thank you everybody.
7	(Whereas the above-entitled matter
8	went off the record at 3:13 p.m.)
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