UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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112th MEETING

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TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 2016

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The meeting convened at 8:30 a.m., Mountain Time, in the Residence Inn by Marriott, 635 West Broadway, Idaho Falls, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman

HENRY ANDERSON, Member

JOSIE BEACH, Member

BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member

R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member

DAVID KOTELCHUCK, Member

JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member

WANDA I. MUNN, Member

JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member*

GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member

PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member

LORETTA R. VALERIO, Member*

PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member*

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor

AUSTIN, MARY, DOL

BARRIE, TERRIE*

BLAZE, D'LANIE

CLAYDEN, DAVID

COLLEY, VINA*

CRAWFORD, CHRIS "FRANK," DOL

DOMINA, KIRK

FESTER, JOSH*

FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A

FROWISS, AL*

GRIFFON, MARK

HAND, DONNA*

HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS

JERISON, DEB*

KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS

LEWIS, GREG, DOE

LIN, JENNY, HHS

MCFEE, MATT, ORAU Team

NETON, JIM, DCAS

PACE, JOHN

RINGEN, KNUT

STANLEY, MARLAND

STARCK, ROBERT

TAULBEE, TIM, DCAS

THATCHER, TAMI

TOMES, TOM, DCAS

VIGIL, MAX

WADKINS, R.P.

ZINK, BRIAN

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	10:32 a.m.
3	Welcome and Introductions
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: (presiding) Good
5	morning, everybody. This is the Advisory Board on
6	Radiation and Worker Health Meeting 112 here in
7	Idaho Falls.
8	Ted?
9	MR. KATZ: Yes. So, welcome,
10	everybody. Some preliminaries and, then, I will
11	do roll call for the Board Members.
12	For people in the room and for people
13	online, in the room at the back table there we have
14	meeting materials for all the presentations that
15	are going to be given today, including some
16	background reading related to those presentations.
17	So, you are welcome to those.
18	Also, for people in the room and on the
19	line, there is a public comment session tonight at
20	5:00 p.m., and we will start promptly at 5:00. So,
21	please be ready to comment then, if you want to.
22	And if you are here if you are on the
23	line, you don't need to sign in, of course, although

some people have sent me emails, and that 1 2. fine -- but people in the room, the sign-up is There is a sign-up book with Zaida, who outside. 3 is sitting outside. She will take your name, so 4 that we can call on you first here in the room. 5 Online, the meeting materials for today 6 are posted on the NIOSH website. It is under the 7 8 Board section, Schedule of Meetings, today's date, 9 you go there and all of the presentations and related background reading are posted there. 10 11 you can open those, read those, download those. There is also Live Meeting with the 12 agenda for today. That is posted there. 13 So, you can go on Live Meeting, if you want to actually sort 14 of see the slides as they are being presented on 15 your computer, for folks on the phone who are 16 17 online. Roll call, let's do that, and I will 18 just run down the list. I will address conflicts 19 for folks that have conflicts to make this simple. 20 21 But let's go with Anderson. 22 MEMBER ANDERSON: Here. 23 MR. KATZ: Beach?

1	MEI	MBER BEACH: Here.
2	MR	. KATZ: Clawson?
3	MEI	MBER CLAWSON: Here.
4	MR	. KATZ: And Mr. Clawson has a
5	conflict for t	the INL session.
6	Fie	eld?
7	MEI	MBER FIELD: Here.
8	MR	. KATZ: Kotelchuck?
9	ME	MBER KOTELCHUCK: Here.
10	MR	. KATZ: Lemen I expect to be absent.
11	Dr	. Lemen, are you on the line?
12	(No	response.)
13	MR	. KATZ: Someone in the hallway said
14	no. Dr. Locke	āÀ.
15	MEI	MBER LOCKEY: Here.
16	MR	. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
17	СНД	AIRMAN MELIUS: I'm here.
18	MR	. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
19	MEI	MBER MUNN: Here.
20	MR	. KATZ: Poston, Dr. Poston, are you
21	on the line?	
22	MEI	MBER POSTON: I'm here, but it is
23	awful hard to	hear you.

1	MR. KATZ: Okay. Welcome. I will
2	adjust it. I think it should get better.
3	And Dr. Poston has a conflict when we
4	get around to speaking about ANL West.
5	Dr. Richardson?
6	(No response.)
7	MR. KATZ: David Richardson?
8	(No response.)
9	MR. KATZ: Okay, we will come back
10	around to him. Dr. Roessler?
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: Here.
12	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
13	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Here.
14	MR. KATZ: Ms. Valerio? Loretta, are
15	you on the line?
16	MEMBER VALERIO: I'm here. I'm here.
17	Can you hear me?
18	MR. KATZ: Oh, super. Yes. Thank
19	you. And Loretta has a conflict today for the INL
20	presentation. And Dr. Ziemer?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Super.
23	MEMBER ZIEMER: (Indiscernible.)

1	MR. KATZ: Paul, I'm sorry, your voice
2	was completely garbled. Can you run that by me
3	again?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, there is
5	(indiscernible) on the line.
6	MR. KATZ: I think maybe we have an
7	audio problem. I'm not sure, but oh, it is not
8	on our end. Paul, are you on a speaker phone
9	perhaps?
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, I'm not, but
11	there's (indiscernible).
12	MR. KATZ: It sounds like your phone is
13	breaking up, Paul. I mean
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I mean everything
15	is (indiscernible).
16	MR. KATZ: Paul, we can't really
17	understand what you're saying.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
19	MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, all right.
20	Well, let me just go back again.
21	Dr. Richardson, have you joined us?
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, let me try it
23	again, Ted.

1	MR. KATZ: Oh, that's perfect.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Can you hear me?
3	MR. KATZ: Yes.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. There was a
5	constant clicking on the line. I don't know. But
6	I am hearing that echo also.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay, we can hear you now.
8	Dr. Richardson, are you on the line?
9	(No response.)
10	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, I think we expect
11	him, but not present.
12	Let me just ask, also, for everyone on
13	the line, except for like public comment session
14	and petitioners for their petitions, otherwise
15	please mute your phones for non-Board Members,
16	especially mute your phones. That will improve
17	the audio for everyone else on the line and for
18	people trying to hear them here in the room.
19	And please no one put the call on mute
20	for people on the conference call. Hang up and
21	dial back in if you need to go for apiece. I mean,
22	don't put it on hold, I should say, because hold
23	will mess up the audio for everyone else, too.

1	And with that, Dr. Melius, it is your
2	meeting.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
4	Ted, and we will get right to it. The first speaker
5	is NIOSH Program Update. Stu Hinnefeld.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Thank you, Dr. Melius.
7	Normally, I don't have enough things to
8	say to fill 15 minutes, but today, in addition to
9	the program update, I am giving LaVon's SEC status.
10	It is appended to the end of my presentation because
11	LaVon is not here at the meeting this week.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: He has gone fishing,
13	I understand.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, drowning worms up
15	in the UP.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, they have good
17	fishing out here. I don't understand.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we had words
19	about it.
20	(Laughter.)
21	NIOSH Program Update
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, just a few news
23	items about the program since our last meeting. I

1	always try to keep us up-to-date on outreach
2	activities.
3	A couple of things, one that has
4	happened already and another that is coming up.
5	Our participation in the Joint Outreach Task Group
6	meetings. Joint Outreach Task Group is a joint
7	effort among us, DOE, DOL, the Former Workers
8	Monitoring Program, and, also, the ombudsmans from
9	both DOL and our office. These are outreach
LO	efforts to provide updates to affected parties,
L1	affected populations, as we go.
L2	We were here in June, here in Idaho
L3	Falls and at Pocatello, had several meetings.
L4	That was largely related to the Classes that were
L5	added at ANL-Westand Idaho recently. Just
L6	recently, those Classes became effective.
L7	And then, we have meetings planned with
L8	Burlington and Ames facilities. Those are
L9	sponsored by the former Workers Monitoring
20	Programs at those facilities, and the rest of us
21	are participating as well for providing
22	information about the program.
23	Additional activity that we consider an

outreach activity is we are once again doing our 1 2. dose reconstruction and SEC workshop in Cincinnati. This is done largely through our 3 outreach contractor, ATL International. That 4 will be toward the end of September, not exactly 5 at the end, but toward the end of September. 6

We did, in fact, since the last Board meeting, I attended an advocates' meeting with the Department of Energy and the Department of Labor in Denver. We have done this now -- what -- three times I think. And it was a chance to answer some specific questions from a group of advocates who have kind of been longstanding members of the community, so to speak, in the participation of the programs.

The questions they had for us had to do with maybe making the dose reconstruction a little clearer whether the dose reconstruction report is close to compensable or not, because that would provide some evidence to them on whether it is worth really trying to pursue this and is this close? Is there a chance that this might change if we can get some additional information in?

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And I said, well, we don't officially 1 2 run the Probability of Causation. When we send the draft dose reconstruction to the claimant, that 3 hasn't officially been run yet. But we did agree 4 that we would write in the dose reconstruction 5 report if it was a best estimate, which would mean 6 it is between 45 percent and 53 percent. 7 So, you 8 are at least relatively close to the decision And so, we agreed that we would be rigorous 9 point. about saying that in the dose reconstruction, so 10 11 they would know if it was particularly close or not. 12 And then, at the meeting they also asked would it be possible to clarify on the IREP input 13 sheet what type of dose each line refers to, and 14 that turned out to be easier than I thought because 15 that is something that is done routinely on the IREP 16 17 input sheet that we see with the dose, with the dose reconstruction, the Excel file. 18 19 But, when we took the picture of the 20 IREP input sheet in order to make it legible, it 21 was too far out to the right on the page to get those 22 notes onto the picture, because the picture would become illegible. But there is a column that is 23

1	essentially unused in the IREP picture. So, what
2	we agreed to do is we would move our comments from
3	that part of the right column into that unused
4	column in the IREP picture. So, those will appear
5	now in the picture of the IREP input sheet in the
6	dose reconstruction. So, we were able to do that.
7	They also asked about Santa Susana
8	Field Laboratory and whether there was going to be
9	progress on that. And we have managed to make some
10	progress on Santa Susana this year, and we expect
11	we will have a presentation for the Board at the
12	next meeting on Santa Susana.
13	And then, other questions were about
14	our use of exemptions, redacted material for FOIA
15	exemptions. And we gave a little explanation
16	about some of that.
17	They also had a question for DOE about
18	the Kadlec Hospital, which is a hospital in
19	Richland. In dose reconstructions the radiation
20	exposure has to be at the site. So, X-rays that
21	are taken on an offsite facility are not included
22	in the dose reconstruction.
23	Information came to light that the

Kadlec Hospital, where the X-rays are taken at 1 2. Hanford, was actually part of Hanford until 1956. So, we changed our technical documentation to show 3 So that, at least through 1956, X-rays at 4 Hanford are now included in dose reconstructions, 5 and we are in the process of preparing a PER to 6 determine if any claims are going to change because 7 8 of that. So, those were items that came out of that discussion with them. 9 Real briefly, about personnel actions, 10 11 we have managed to hire a technical support team, 12 a computer person, and indoor technical support You guys don't really deal with them very 13 often, once in a while on the phone maybe. 14 15 managed to hire one of the people who had been a contractor, a support contractor, for us in that 16 17 So, that person came onboard this summer. You probably know that we have had some 18 19 attrition in the health physics ranks in the last We have had the retirements of J.J. 20 year or so. 21 Johnson and Greg Macievic and, then, Sam Glover transferred to another NIOSH division. 22 attempting to fill, backfill the health physics 23

positions, at least a couple. We are trying to 1 2. replace two of the three. We did a personnel action, a hiring 3 action, this summer, selected two candidates, and 4 they both declined our offer. So, we will be going 5 back out with another competition right away in the 6 new fiscal year when it gets started, when the new 7 8 fiscal year gets started, and see what we can do 9 there. The electronic records is something 10 11 that Ι to comment because don't want on Т 12 know -- many of you have been to our facility at least once or twice, I hope. 13 I think maybe some of you got the tour of our B2 area where all the 14 15 claims come in. We have these huge file cabinets just stuffed with paper. That's all gone. 16 That 17 has all been verified and imaged, and it is all electronic now and the paper is all gone. 18

We get only a little bit of paper now from two of the four District Offices. Two of the District Offices submit the claims to us now on a Secure Access Management System, which is a computer system where they get a credential, one

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1	of our credentials, and they can submit these
2	claims. So, two of the District Offices are doing
3	that. Two of the District Offices, the other two
4	are in the process of switching to that system. In
5	the meantime, they are sending us encrypted CDs
6	and, then, still some paper.
7	So, we made a big headway. I thought
8	that was really, really neat, to finish that up and
9	get that verification and get electronic down
10	there. So, we have done that.
11	A couple of items that didn't even
12	make I had such a busy slide, these didn't even
13	make the slide. We have had a couple of contract
14	awards this summer. That kind of maintains our
15	operation the way we like to maintain it.
16	Our outreach contract was expiring at
17	the end of this fiscal year, and we had a
18	replacement contract in place, and it is in place
19	now in plenty of time. And the incumbent ATL was
20	the successful bidder on that.
21	Also, our contract with the company
22	that used to be called SENES, which is now Oak Ridge
23	Center for Risk Analysis, was expiring at the end

of this fiscal year. We were able to award a new 1 2. contract to them as well. So, those two support contracts will remain after, into the new fiscal 3 4 year. Okay. Now at the last meeting I 5 suggested I not do the 5 and 10 thousand report 6 And so, I was asked to do a 20,000 case 7 anymore. 8 report. So, I have a report on the statistics of the first 20,000 cases. 9 These are the totals so far: 10 the 11 numbers sent to us, the numbers returned. You can see with, not counting administratively-closed 12 cases, we have about 1200 that are counted with us. 13 Of the ones that we have returned to DOL, most of 14 them were returned with a dose reconstruction. 15

There are a couple of other categories, either an SEC pull or a pull for some other reason by DOL. That is when they send us a claim and, then, they tell us later on, "Oh, you know, that was a mistake. That one shouldn't be done. We're going to ask for it back." Also, a pull occurs sometimes when the claimant dies before the case is done and there is no eligible survivor or DOL

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2. Of the cases that are still with us, there are 200 of those 1200 that are essentially 3 in the hands of the claimants; the draft dose 4 reconstruction is with the claimant. 5 So, we are awaiting them if they have additional 6 any information to tell us. 7 And then, some are 8 actively being worked the dose on by 9 reconstructions and others in case development, which means getting their exposure records or 10 11 whatever has to happen to get the case ready to turn 12 over to a dose reconstructor. Here are the Probability of Causation 13 results of the ones that have been returned with 14 15 dose reconstruction. I did the math real quickly upstairs, and I believe it is about 28 percent are 16 17 successful. And that is kind of where we have been 18 for I think a couple of years. 19 Here is our summary of the first 20,000 Most of those are back at DOL either being 20 claims. 21 pulled or with a DR. There are 400 claims counted 22 with Most of those us. are 23 administratively-close.

hasn't found an eligible survivor.

When a case administratively-closes, 1 2 it stays with us. It can be reopened. A case is administratively-closed when the claimant doesn't 3 return the OCAS-1 form to tell us that they don't 4 have anything more to say, to add. OCAS-1 doesn't 5 mean they agree with the dose reconstruction; it 6 7 that they don't just means have any more 8 information to add. And so, when those are administratively-closed, they stay with us. 9 If, later on, the claimant changes their mind and 10 11 OCAS-1, then will returns а we reopen an administratively-closed case. 12 There are 14 claims with claimants, 14 13 DRs with claimants and 30 DRs that are being worked 14 15 on. Most of these returns, I looked up the three initials because that always bothers me when there 16 17 are initials in here. And there are two categories I forget which one has two and which one 18 of these. 19 has one. 20 One category is that it is a claim that 21 was paid through an SEC and, then, the claimant later filed a claim for a non-SEC cancer for medical 22 23 benefits, a cancer that they got later. So, that

1	is one category, and I forget if that is one or two
2	of these cases.
3	The other category is a claim that was
4	administratively-closed, which in this case a
5	claimant opted-out of the process. You know, read
6	the dose reconstruction, realized it wasn't
7	compensable. Said, I'm done. Didn't return the
8	OCAS-1. That case was administratively-closed.
9	It, then, was reopened with an
10	additional cancer. The claimant got an additional
11	cancer, thought he would try again. And so, that
12	claim has been reopened. Since it was closed and
13	never returned to DOL, we count it as an initial
14	in our system.
15	And then, 33 numbers were deleted.
16	Those are early numbers from when DOL would send
17	us claims by mistake. They would send us a claim
18	for, essentially, not a radiation cancer claim.
19	SEC Status Update
20	And onto our petition summary, our SEC
21	petition summary. I will probably do a poor job
22	standing in for LaVon on this.
23	We have received 234 netitions We are

now in the process of four in the qualification 1 2. process. That doesn't mean they will qualify. means we are deciding if they will qualify; 142 have 3 been qualified, and we have one of those is in the 4 evaluation process now. The other 41 at least the 5 DRs have been completed and delivered. I think one 6 of those might be today. 7 8 And there are 14 total with the Advisory Board. Most of those have had action on a portion 9 of the SEC, and there is a portion of the SEC where 10 11 the action has not been assigned yet. Most of 12 those, there is an SEC Class. It is just other portions of the employment, other portions of the 13 facility are still under consideration. 14 15 a number of the claims have not qualified for evaluation. 16 17 These the claims in the are 18 qualification process. We have one from Y-12 that 19 extends past the current Y-12 Class, one from 20 Pinellas. I think there are actually two from 21 Pinellas, yes, and one from Carborundum. 22 I think the rather unusual time period 23 here is it is the residual period and maybe some

time that was added after the initial, added time 1 2. after the initial listing for the site, I believe is what happened there. 3 Our petition under evaluation is Santa 4 Susana Field Laboratory. This is an 83.14. 5 We have the petition in-house now, and we are pretty 6 confident we will have that to the Board well in 7 8 advance of the next meeting. determined 9 And have if we an 10 infeasibility, we are not entirely sure that things 11 become feasible the next day, the next year. So, 12 there is still some work to be done on this, but we do have an infeasibility for some period of time. 13 Here are items are awaiting the initial 14 15 Board action. Actually, the Idaho National Lab, there has been some initial Board action on that. 16 17 There is still a piece there, there has not been where we recommended, adding some years for the 18 19 chem plant. 20 Carborundum and Blockson were 21 recently provided to the Board, and I think the 22 initial review of the Evaluation Reports are either 23 underway or getting close to being done. And then,

1	Bliss & Laughlin I believe were presenting at this
2	meeting.
3	And these are the other 10 that are with
4	the Board. All of these I think have Classes for
5	some portion of the Class, of the petition, and
6	there are portions still being determined.
7	These are potentially 83.14s that we
8	know about, we believe are infeasibility, but we
9	have not received a claim that would fall into
10	these petition periods. And so, we don't have a
11	claimant to file the Form A and start the petition.
12	Let's see here. I hope that is the end
13	because it won't advance anymore. I am pretty sure
14	that is the end.
15	Anybody have any questions?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
17	Stu. Yes, tell LaVon he is in trouble. I don't
18	know. We have a very excellent substitute here.
19	(Laughter.)
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, LaVon is a lot
21	more fun about it than I am, though.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I don't know.
23	He had better be on his game next meeting. Maybe

1	a recommendation from the Board.
2	I have one suggestion on the SEC
3	petitions. You like to put all the onus on the
4	Board to complete a number of petition evaluations,
5	but there are and I believe LaVon has been
6	keeping track of these there are a number of
7	petitions where you have reserved sections and have
8	yet to complete the reports on.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that's true.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think it would
11	be useful to sort of keep us updated on those on
12	a regular basis because it is
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Sure.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: there are
15	sections, and I think for people interested in
16	those particular sites also.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Certainly, I think
19	parts of INL and other sites are. So, if those
20	could be included in the update process, I think
21	it would be useful. Some of them I think are
22	residual periods that sort of got left over.
23	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, there are some

1	Classes we recommended because we found what we
2	considered insufficiency, data insufficiency.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: And we know it is
5	insufficient for that. So, let's add this Class,
6	so these people can get paid.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: But we are still
9	working at others
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: is what you are
12	talking about.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. Or a
14	large site like INL where there is
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Right, right.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: sections that you
17	just have to
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Right. That would be
19	one for sure, I know.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, yes.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other questions
23	or comments for Stu?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Well,
3	thanks. On the phone?
4	(No response.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Silence? Okay.
6	Thank you, Stu.
7	Do we have oh, there you are. You
8	were hiding back there. We were looking for you.
9	We thought Delta might have you, you know, might
10	have flown you to Europe by mistake or something
11	like that.
12	(Laughter.)
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You and many others.
14	Anyway, welcome, Frank.
15	DOL Program Update
16	MR. CRAWFORD: Well, good morning.
17	I'm Frank Crawford from the Department of Labor,
18	and I am basically here with statistics on what our
19	claims processing area has done in conjunction with
20	NIOSH.
21	MR. KATZ: Could you get a little
22	closer to the mic, please?
23	MR. CRAWFORD: Sure. Then, we see the

1	money that has gone out. That is for you, Wanda.
2	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you, Frank.
3	MR. CRAWFORD: And we are going to see,
4	I think, Part E catching up over time. That is
5	where a lot of future work resides for the
6	Department.
7	The figures here, this 185,000 cases,
8	essentially. It gives you an idea of the flow of
9	work, and \$12.6 billion in total compensation so
10	far in the program.
11	Now Part B cases with final decisions,
12	one category that we emphasize, and here we see that
13	there are a little less than 10,000 with dose
14	reconstructions that are accepted, but there's
15	about 24,000 SEC cases accepted. And less than 3
16	percent of those cases were accepted under both
17	criteria, Part B, dose reconstruction, plus SEC.
18	And then, the total cases come to about 35,000.
19	Again, statistics, these are all on the
20	Board website or the SEC website. So, if you are
21	curious, I don't think there is any reason to write
22	anything down.
23	We do have about 46,000 cases that were

1	referred to NIOSH for dose reconstruction; 44,000
2	cases, roughly, have been returned. And we think
3	there's about 2,000 cases currently at NIOSH.
4	I looked at Stu's numbers, and that is
5	pretty close. We are always a little off. We have
6	different stop dates when we collect the
7	statistics, and so forth.
8	So, cases, again, another view of cases
9	with dose reconstructions and final decisions. We
10	see that approvals are running about 35 percent and
11	denials 65 percent, based on dose reconstructions.
12	This is simply cases filed. We see
13	that the NIOSH part of it is only about a third of
14	the total caseload. The other category we have
15	discussed before.
16	I just wanted to comment again, as I do
17	every meeting, that the other category is rather
18	large, but it includes silicosis cases, beryllium
19	disease, and chronic beryllium disease. So, that
20	is a fairly substantial portion of our claimants,
21	I would say.
22	And we see that SEC cases that didn't
23	go to NIOSH represent 15 percent of the total cases,

2. And now, Part B cases or the final decision, just another little slice in the data. 3 Here, with the SEC cases included, we now have 4 approximately 48,000 approvals and 45,000 denials. 5 So, the SEC cases make an enormous difference. 6 These sites don't change much, but the 7 8 top four sites, Hanford, Savannah River, Y-12, and 9 Los Alamos, they are generating the most new cases. This chart of DOE versus AWE cases 10 11 doesn't seem to change much, either. I keep expecting the AWE cases to fade away since most of 12 that work was far in the past now, but they are still 13 holding up at 12 percent of the total cases. 14 15 Now, on the petitions being considered today, I won't go through all the numbers here, but 16 this will give you some idea of the size of the site. 17 based on the number of cases filed at the site and 18 19 what is at stake for each petition. It also gives you some idea of how many cases have been filed and 20 21 approved or denied for each site. And this is 22 Blockson, INL, and ANL-West shown on the screen 23 now.

and RECA cases 9 percent.

1	Now we are going to Westinghouse
2	Electric, which is quite a small site, 75 cases
3	filed. And Savannah River, the opposite, 17,000
4	cases filed. And Bliss & Laughlin, the 88. And
5	moving on to Pinellas and United Nuclear.
6	Now I would like to discuss briefly our
7	outreach events for 2016.
8	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, was someone
9	asking a question on the line? Paul? I don't know
10	who is speaking even. People on the phone line,
11	can you hear this? Someone on the phone line, like
12	Paul, can you hear the audio?
13	(No response.)
14	MR. KATZ: Okay. I think we need to
15	recess for a moment and sort out this audio problem.
16	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
17	went off the record at 9:04 a.m. and resumed at 9:09
18	a.m.)
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Keep going.
20	MR. KATZ: Yes.
21	MR. CRAWFORD: All right, I'll resume.
22	We are talking about outreach events. Let's move
23	along here You have all seen the members of the

1	Joint Outreach Task Group. So, there we go.
2	These are outreach events in fiscal
3	year 2016. And I believe on the last slide we added
4	the tail-end of calendar year 2016 as well.
5	So, for the folks at home, we have had
6	events now in Moab, Utah; Idaho Falls; Grand
7	Junction; Pocatello; Bridgeport, Missouri. And
8	then, earlier in the year at Tampa; Orlando;
9	Grants, New Mexico; Farmington, New Mexico, and
10	Niagara Falls, New York.
11	And then, we see the schedule for the
12	Traveling Resource Center: Los Alamos in August
13	and September and Albuquerque also
14	August-September; and Albany, Oregon for an
15	outreach event later in August. In September,
16	Burlington, Iowa; the same month, of course, Ames,
17	Iowa. And in October, we have Huntington, West
18	Virginia.
19	And the rest of the slides are repeated
20	from every single presentation, and they are on the
21	Board website. So, we won't go through them, but
22	they are the details of Part B and Part E, who
23	qualifies as a survivor and that sort of thing.

1	Any questions?
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I
3	have one question. Am I coming through okay?
4	MR. KATZ: Yes. Yes, Paul, that's
5	great.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: I am wondering how many
7	of the sites were first-time outreach events; you
8	hadn't been to that location before.
9	MR. CRAWFORD: I don't think I caught
10	the question, Paul.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe the
12	question was, of the outreach sites, how many had
13	you not been to before?
14	MR. CRAWFORD: Oh, unfortunately, that
15	I can't answer. I am just not sure. I have little
16	to do with that part of the program, so I don't keep
17	track of it myself. But many of the names seem
18	quite familiar. The only one that was really new
19	to me well, there were two. Albany, Oregon and
20	Burlington, Iowa were new names to me, but that is
21	all I know. Wah Chang in Albany Wanda Munn
22	mentions.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other

1	questions?
2	(No response.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
4	Sorry for the glitches, but we are back on track.
5	Okay, our DOE update.
6	DOE Update
7	MR. LEWIS: Yes, good morning,
8	everyone. I'm Greg Lewis from the Department of
9	Energy. And you will probably notice that Pat
10	Worthington was on the program, but due to some
11	scheduling conflicts, she had to travel elsewhere
12	this week. So, she apologizes and I think will
13	probably be at the next meeting, but you're stuck
14	with me.
15	I'll go over this quickly and, then,
16	address a couple of issues that were raised before
17	the meeting by some folks over at NIOSH.
18	So, our core mandate is to provide
19	records. That is what we do. We provide them to
20	you all at NIOSH, the Advisory Board, et cetera.
21	We do that in three different ways: on individual
22	claims for specific case records, for large-scale
23	research projects like the Site Exposure Matrix or

the Special Exposure Cohorts, things like that, and 1 2. then for facility research. And right now -- I was talking to Brad -- we doing some research into a 3 few different facilities at Kerr-McGee 4 in Oklahoma, for example. 5 Our site contacts at each of the DOE 6 sites, that provides records, has a main point of 7 8 contact for the EEOICPA program. They are the ones that manage the program onsite. They are the ones 9 who help with the large-scale research projects, 10 things like special for 11 tours, requests 12 information. They are the ones who really do the heavy lifting in terms of data-gathering. 13 Αt Idaho, our contacts are Julie Finup on the federal 14 side and Craiq Walker on the contractor side. 15 We do about 16,000 records requests a 16 17 year, give or take. I think it is actually a little 18 bit higher than that recently, but that is a ballpark figure. 19 20 And these requests, people might have 21 worked at multiple sites or over a 30-year career 22 or 20-year career, multiple divisions, multiple 23 job titles, and through multiple contractors if the

if 1 contractors changed at the site or the 2. individual moves around. So, many times we might have to go to 3 10, even 20, different places for one individual; 4 particularly if they have had a long career. 5 these responses can be from 10 pages long to, I 6 think I have seen 3,000 or somewhere up in that 7 8 -- you know, boxes of records on one single individual. 9 The large-scale research projects, as 10 11 you guys know, are driven by the needs of NIOSH and 12 the Department of Labor. We respond to their requests and try to facilitate the data-gathering 13 Here's a few of the sites that we 14 as best we can. 15 are working on now for SEC projects, NIOSH-related projects, I should say. 16 17 And then, document reviews; we review documents at the headquarters level. 18 Those are 19 typically final reports, things like that. We turn those around in about an average of eight 20 21 working days and sometimes have done it in one to 22 two days. Also, depending on the classification 23

of the record, for source documents that NIOSH or the Department of Labor requests from our sites, those are documents that are DOE-generated, usually historical, that provide the information that you all need to generate those reports. Those are typically much longer than these final reports, and they can take considerably longer than eight working days, but it depends on what is requested.

Typically, after a NIOSH visit or an Advisory Board or an Advisory Board contractor visit, they might be requesting 20, 50, hundreds

Advisory Board or an Advisory Board contractor visit, they might be requesting 20, 50, hundreds of documents, and these hundreds of documents can be hundreds of pages long each. So, depending on the size of that request, you know, it could take us months to clear out the whole thing.

But, when possible, we try to work with a requester. If we can segment it or prioritize it, we will do that. And we typically try to be accommodating as can, but, you as we classification staff are pretty well set. have expertise and training. We can't often add to that staff. So, we kind of have the staff that we have at the site. And so, depending on the

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in a reasonable timeframe. 2. And then, I mentioned earlier facility 3 research. When new documents or information comes 4 to light, we conduct research into the facilities 5 and either make a decision with respect to Atomic 6 Weapons Employers or provide it over to 7 Department of Labor to make a decision for DOE 8 9 sites. I think outreach has been mentioned a 10 11 few times in the previous presentation. So, I will 12 skip past that. And then, I always mention at the end, 13 we also, my office, supports the Former Worker 14 15 Medical Screening Program, which is screening program for all former DOE workers for 16 17 all sites. We can do this close to your home. you in a DOE area like Idaho Falls, we can certainly 18 19 But, if you have retired to accommodate you. away, we 20 Florida moved have National or а 21 Supplemental Program that can find a clinic close 22 to your house to screen you. 23 For Idaho, there are two programs that

request, we do the best that we can to get it back

cover the site. The Worker Health Protection 1 2. Program covers the production workers, and you can see the contact information there. 3 Building Trades National Medical Screening Program 4 covers the construction and trades workers. 5 again, the contact information is there. 6 be on the Board's website and is on our website as 7 8 well. Before I get to questions, I just wanted 9 to mention there was -- I think it came from NIOSH, 10 11 although I think they indicated that some of the Board Working Group was interested in this. 12 To help facilitate the SEC, we are doing 13 two projects right now, indexing information that 14 will help provide dosimetry or badge information 15 because that one badge is critical. And these two 16 17 projects, one is visitor cards. So, these are one card per individual, and I think we had, it was 18 19 basically about eight shoeboxes worth of cards. 20 Think of, I guess, an old library card catalog, 21 something to that effect. MEMBER BEACH: You didn't mention what 22 23 site you were talking about.

Oh, Idaho. 1 MR. LEWIS: Sorry. 2. MEMBER BEACH: I knew, but I didn't --I knew also, but I just 3 MR. LEWIS: didn't tell you. Sorry. So, that is with respect 4 to the Idaho SEC. 5 And here at Idaho, they are working on 6 these two indexing projects. One is the visitor 7 8 cards, about eight shoeboxes worth. The other is 9 temporary badge reports, and those are -- actually, I don't have in front of me the number of pages, 10 11 but it is a huge collection. It is just pages of 12 names and dosimetry results. And so, it can be, I think they said, about an average of 20 names per 13 page, but could be anywhere 10, 30, something like 14 15 that. time-intensive 16 These are very 17 data-entry projects. So, every entry, you need to 18 put in the name, the dose they received. 19 entering it into a database, so we will be able to 20 just call it up with the touch of a button. 21 As it stands now, we have started the 22 visitor card project, and we are planning to do the 23 visitor card project, and when we finish that, to transition into the temporary badge reports. We
have four people working full-time currently on
those visitor cards.

We are still early in the process, but

We are still early in the process, but based on our initial estimates -- and that may change; they are hoping they kind of get a little faster as they get more experience -- but they are anticipating finishing the visitor card indexing project by around the end of October. And, then, the temporary badge reports at that rate would probably take until somewhere around May of 2017.

However, right now we are exploring ramping-up the staffing, maybe going from four to eight, something like that. We don't know exactly what that will look like, but we are exploring, trying to do that a little bit faster. It will require us to get a difference space because, physically, the four people and the records are filling that space. We will need to find a new space, something that has the security for the --you know, this is a lot of personal information, Social Security numbers, names, things like that.

Anyway,

there are

logistical

some

issues are on our end, but we are looking into 1 2. trying to ramp-up that project and get it done quicker. We will have more information in the next 3 couple of weeks, as we figure out what exactly we 4 can do staffing-wise, budget-wise, things like 5 6 that. And I think that's it. 7 8 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: For all this effort 9 that DOE is putting into this, and stuff is what kind of funding 10 appreciated, is there 11 available to ramp it up from four people to eight 12 people? Well, that's kind of what 13 MR. LEWIS: we're -- I think funding is not really the big 14 problem at this point. 15 It may be temporarily because we are close to the end of the fiscal year. 16 17 But, even then, I think we have carryover money, 18 and enough money so they should be able to have 19 carryover into the next year. As long as we can 20 set aside the money next year, they can start 21 spending that carryover on this project. 22 The one thing we want to avoid is 23 running out of money, so they are not only not able

1	to continue this project, but not able to do
2	individual claims as they come in. So, our first
3	priority is always making sure there is enough
4	funding to do individual claims. But we do think,
5	if you know, depending on if we can get the staff
6	and the space, and it all looks like it is possible,
7	I don't think funding will be a huge issue,
8	certainly not in the long-term, maybe over the next
9	couple of months. But, once we get into the next
LO	fiscal year, which starts October 1, I think we
L1	should be okay on funding.
L2	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Thank you.
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other questions
L4	for Greg?
L5	(No response.)
L6 L7	Dose Reconstruction Report to the Secretary and Future Review Methods
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
L9	So, in your handouts or pile of documents that Ted
20	sent you a few days ago there is an updated report
21	from the Advisory Board on the dose reconstruction
22	review process. I would like to talk a little bit
23	about that. And then, Dave has some comments to
24	make about one of the recommendations, I believe.

1 And so, let me start.

2.

What we have done is the Methods Review

Committee -- whatever we are called -- has met. We

have put together a report that includes the Dose

Reconstruction Review Committee sort of technical

report, and appended onto that, an introduction,

some introductory material and some conclusions

and recommendations.

I believe at our last Advisory Board meeting I had presented an outline of those. They have since been incorporated into the report along with some revisions to the Dose Reconstruction Review Committee's sort of technical report, mainly for purposes of making it all sort of flow together a little bit better and be a little bit more readable.

And then, the plan would be, once we have gone through probably at least another iteration of that, that we would produce a final report, and then, attached to that would be a letter to the Secretary that would be, essentially, an executive summary of the overall report. Because no matter what you do in this program, it gets down

2. So, I think what I would like to draw your attention to is page 14 of the report and the 3 conclusions, which, again, are taken from the 4 report, basically, sort of summarizing what the 5 Number 3 is about the blind findings were on that. 6 reviews, into that. And then, Number 4, we have 7 8 added a recommendation based on essentially 9 addressing one of our other mandates to the Board, which was is it good science or not that is being 10 11 I think that is a new recommendation that used. 12 most people haven't seen -- or excuse me -- a new conclusion. 13 And then, we have, following that, a 14 series of recommendations. One is we need to 15 continue the individual review process, which we 16 17 are mandated to do anyway. So, it is sort of a no-brainer. Can we make it more efficient? 18 19 will talk about that in a second, we have talked about that before a little bit at the Board 20 21 meetings. We should continue the blind reviews 22 23 recommendation, and then, a recommendation on some

into the weeds and the jargon pretty guickly.

1	more focused reviews, looking at some of the
2	consistency issues. Are people with similar work
3	histories and exposures being treated you know,
4	are their claims being handled in the same way?
5	Are the same sort of judgments and assumptions
6	being used in those? That would focus, again, on
7	situations where this is significant exposures for
8	people and, therefore, a small difference in how
9	a person makes, a dose reconstructor makes a
10	judgment about that. Or inconsistency can make a
11	significant difference in terms of compensability.
12	That we have sort of laid out there, but
13	it is something that the case review, Dose
14	Reconstruction Review Methods Work Group needs to
15	flesh out a little more, and we will be doing some
16	future meetings on that.
17	So, what I was going to suggest as a
18	process is that at this meeting is to focus on sort
19	of the bigger picture, and particularly sort of the
20	overall report, structure of the report, and does
21	everyone agree with the conclusions and
22	recommendations?
23	Get back individual comments from Board

Members, including Board Members that aren't here 1 2. who haven't had adequate time to review the report, say within a two-week period, a three-week period, 3 whatever you think is reasonable, given that it is 4 August and everyone is pretty busy. 5 And then, circulate another version of 6 the final report along with a draft of the letter 7 8 to the Secretary that would be the executive summary for that, again, with a reasonable time 9 period for feedback. If there is no significant 10 11 differences remaining, I think we can sort of close If not, if there are still some issues 12 out on that. that need to be discussed, we have a Board call --13 I forget exactly when, but we could certainly do 14 We can certainly do it by then. 15 it in October. So, we will do that. 16 17 18 19 20

That would be the process, and I have already gotten comments back from Dr. Ziemer on this latest version and some correspondence with him. But, again, I am just sort of looking for questions, comments, or sort of bigger-picture items in terms of things you think should be added or not included in the report or changed.

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1	So, Henry, go ahead.
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, my questions is
3	on Recommendation Number 4. I was just wondering
4	how would you go about identifying when the
5	individual judgments for cases that are I mean,
6	is that
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think we have a
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do we have a
9	mechanism to do that or how
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I mean, it
11	is
12	MEMBER ANDERSON: How is that tracked,
13	I guess is the question.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is not directly
15	tracked. We have some work going on by NIOSH under
16	contract to look at those and sort of flesh-out some
17	of them at particular sites.
18	We have some recommendations from
19	SC&A
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: on some possible
22	ones to do. And I think those are all both
23	identifiable and feasible to do. I think we need

1	to do a little bit more work in terms of piloting
2	doing that and making sure we can identify an
3	adequate number of cases, and so forth.
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: I mean, I am very
5	supportive of it. I think it definitely moves us
6	in the right direction. It was just the mechanism
7	to do it was a question, and I think you have
8	answered that.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
10	MEMBER ANDERSON: And so, I would
11	certainly be supportive of that. I think the
12	other, of course, we will go over one of the sites
13	tomorrow that the AWE Group had, where the coworker
14	models you know, we haven't updated a lot of the
15	TBDs for in some cases almost 10 years, some of the
16	procedures. So, it could be those would be a place
17	to start or there are more likely individual
18	decisions are needed, because it is not clear in
19	the TBDs.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and there may be
21	inconsistencies over time.
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: They were handled

1	one way
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 10 years ago and
4	a totally different way now because of updates, and
5	so forth.
6	Other comments or questions?
7	(No response.)
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody with strong
9	objections to anything in the report? I can tell
10	you that, draw your attention to it, the final
11	conclusion, Dr. Ziemer and I went back and forth:
12	you know, is the work scientific? And I think one
13	answer is yes. I mean, the methods are
14	scientifically-based and so forth.
15	The problem is that, overall, in the
16	program the way they are applied is changing. As
17	both the methods changed, the amount of information
18	to base those methods on changed. Essentially,
19	NIOSH had to gear up very quickly to be able to do
20	individual dose reconstructions across the
21	complex. And so, we are constantly changing the
22	science.
23	So, if one looked back at the beginning,

1	what was done the first two years, and look at the
2	way we are doing it now, one might say, well, that's
3	not scientifically appropriate the way that it was
4	being used. But now it is.
5	So, we tried to craft something that
6	would sort of reflect that fact that we are
7	constantly updating the science as we go along or
8	the application of the science.
9	If there are no additional comments,
LO	Dave, I don't know if you want to do your part or
L1	you had another comment.
L2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No, just
L3	generally
L4	MR. KATZ: Dave, can you speak into the
L5	microphone, please?
L6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
L7	MR. KATZ: Thanks.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dave?
L9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No, I was pleased
20	with, also, the added from the DRSC Subcommittee,
21	what was added both at the beginning and the end
22	I liked. I think, overall, it is quite good.
2	There are details in some of the areas

that I would like to go over, actually, that I have 1 2. typed up and I can send in, based on what you said. If you would like me to respond to Item Number 2 3 down below, the Recommendation Number 2, I would 4 be glad to. 5 The Subcommittee has spoken at length 6 They, SC&A staff, made a 7 with folks from SC&A. 8 proposal to speed up the review process, to make it more efficient by establishing -- there were a 9 couple of rounds of this. But, as it eventually 10 11 was completed, it was a recommendation that the 12 NIOSH and SC&A decide that there are two categories of reviews that we do: 13 one where there is substantial agreement on the findings, and it 14 15 really doesn't require the Committee to go over the full detail of -- all the details of the dose 16 17 reconstruction, and then, other ones where there are still substantial disagreements and we will 18 19 need to focus much more carefully on those. 20 Now in the new proposal, the 21 Subcommittee will go over every single case. 22 would not be as in earlier drafts, which I think

were mentioned before the Board, where one or two

1	people from the Subcommittee or the Board would
2	check the decision to whether there is relative
3	agreement or there is relative disagreement.
4	Everything would come to the Board, but it would
5	speed things up for us to know in advance that their
6	determination was these are in pretty good
7	agreement, and we wouldn't have to go over every
8	single detail.
9	So, that is their proposal, and I would
10	like to send it out. It was given to us this
11	summer. With your permission, I would send it out
12	to folks. Or we can discuss it more here, but there
13	is detailed discussion there.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Dave, can I ask you a
15	question? Wasn't that the difference between the
16	findings and observations or
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No.
18	MEMBER BEACH: It was not? Okay.
19	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No, it wasn't.
20	These were findings, that they will give us a
21	preliminary sense from the staff, SC&A and DCAS,
22	of what they think the level of disagreement is or
23	whether there is pretty good agreement based on

1	their views and their discussion, or not.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because as I recall,
3	the it has been a while since I looked at the
4	original recommendation was that those sort of
5	lower-priority findings, whatever you want to call
6	them, or observations would not come to the
7	Committee. They would just be handled between
8	NIOSH and SC&A. And that, I have some pretty
9	strong concerns about.
LO	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right, right.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, whatever we
L2	circulate, let's make sure that it is not the
L3	original proposal.
L4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Absolutely. In
L5	fact, the Subcommittee went over that. I think we
L6	agreed with your concerns, and there was a revision
L7	and there was a second draft of that in which the
L8	responsibility is on the Subcommittee to make the
L9	decision in each and every case. But they can give
20	us recommendations and help speed things up. And
21	we have that.
22	We looked it over, and the Subcommittee
23	voted to approve the second one and recommend it

1	to the Board. So, it is just a matter of sending
2	it out now in detail to the Board.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, if we can get
4	that circulated, and we need to get it into a
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: form that we
7	can I am not sure we need to change we need
8	to flesh out that recommendation. I am not sure
9	we need to add much more detail to it because it
LO	is a little bit in the weeds
L1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right, right.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: in terms of sort
L3	of how we function. And it is not, I think, a
L4	significant change as currently proposed.
L5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. Whatever
L6	we pass as a change, the
L7	implementation modifications will be made, even
L8	as we implement it, and details will be filled in.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I was going to
20	point out and I think it is also in the answer
21	to address Henry's questions he added I think
22	as we change the methods used in the Dose Review
23	Subcommittee and how that is being applied, that

1	I think we need, you know, frequent updates for the
2	whole Board on how that is going. So, kind of plan,
3	include that in the agenda of every meeting, not
4	just sort of a process update, but sort of something
5	a little bit more what has been identified, what
6	is working, what is not working is the
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, I would be
8	happy to.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Yes, Phil?
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I have got just one
11	question about it. At what level would it be, say,
12	a minor change recommendation or a more major
13	change? And if there is a major change, how are
14	we going to address or DCAS is going to address,
15	and the Department of Labor, those people who have
16	already had dose reconstructions done?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think that
18	process is changed. If there is a major problem
19	found, then they have a mechanism in place to
20	identify the cases that might be affected and
21	determine to what degree that might change the
22	outcomes of those cases.
23	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. That is what

I wanted to know. 1 2. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I think what Dave is proposing is not -- doesn't change much, 3 I would say. It is just sort of procedurally 4 within the Subcommittee I think it is important 5 that it is getting implemented and formalized. 6 Because I think one of the problems is 7 8 nobody in the past -- it is very easy to get hung 9 up on, as you are going through, you are on that 10 Subcommittee, and you have a question about 11 something. You are not quite sure if it 12 important or not important. And so, there goes a half-hour, or whatever. That is sort of what got 13 us as far behind as we are in terms of keeping up 14 with all the reviews that have been done. 15 was a change. 16 17 18 more at some point in time.

And it doesn't mean that we can't change more at some point in time. So, it is not something that should be static. That was one of our problems, is that we got so hung up with trying to get caught up and getting a report to the Secretary, and so forth, that we sort of lost sight of the process and what we could be doing and should be

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doing going forward. 2. Henry, you had another? MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, just I think it 3 is fine the way it is. I mean, it is a fairly long 4 report now at 16 pages, and it is going to the 5 Secretary. At least at the state level, 6 experience has been anything over a page, some of 7 8 it isn't going to get read. So, I am just wondering if we don't want 9 to put either an executive summary or put -- I mean, 10 11 the conclusions and the recommendations really are supported by the 16 pages. I am just wondering 12 whether we should lead with that. Or is there a 13 format we are supposed to use? 14 15 It is fairly easy to find these at the end, but do we want to make some kind of an initial, 16 17 very short paragraph statement: we've done this. There number of recommendations 18 are X and 19 So, you get that right when you first conclusions. look at the first page of the document. Otherwise, 20 21 we provide the background, but I am not sure 22 everybody is going to want to look at background or need that. 23

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, you may have
2	missed what I said earlier. The plan is that the
3	letter to the Secretary that we would attach
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: Oh, okay, I had
5	forgotten that.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: would be the
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: Never mind.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: sort of the
9	executive summary.
10	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, that's good.
11	Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because I think we
13	all agree with you.
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We thought do we add
16	an executive summary to the report, but it is
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: That's fine.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. And if we
19	tried to make the report understandable by somebody
20	in the Secretary's office, I don't want to
21	underestimate their intelligence or ability, but,
22	I mean, it is, in a sense, a lot of jargon, a lot
23	of you have to understand the law and how it has

1	been implemented and how we function in order to
2	understand something in the report.
3	Our Dose Review Subcommittee has some
4	significant ownership of this report and some
5	resistance to trying to tone it down.
6	(Laughter.)
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: We have been working
8	on this so long, I had forgotten about the letter.
9	(Laughter.)
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes, yes, yes,
11	yes. Go ahead, Dave.
12	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I respect that it
13	is long now. On the other hand, the Secretary not
14	only wants to read the report, but her staff members
15	want to know where's the beef, right? What's
16	behind this? And I think it details it, and I trust
17	that her staff will review it for her and with her.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: I am not suggesting
19	shortening it. I think it is a great report the
20	way it is. I was just thinking, and I hadn't
21	thought about the cover letter. That will cover
22	what I was just raising as a
23	MEMBED KOTELCHICK: Evactly

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: I wasn't suggesting
2	changing it or shortening it or anything. It is
3	pretty concise now.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda?
5	MEMBER MUNN: I would just request a
6	little clarification. It has been difficult for
7	me throughout this entire process to try to focus
8	on exactly how we can legitimately accomplish some
9	of the goals that we have been talking about
10	accepting.
11	Recommendation Number 2, for example,
12	it is my understanding please clarify for me it
13	if I am incorrect that the thinking that went
14	into this recommendation was that in this
15	Subcommittee there would be, essentially, a
16	selection process with respect to the concept of
17	what is a crucial part of the dose reconstruction
18	for any given case that we are looking at.
19	Where that decision gets made and by
20	whom remains unclear in my mind. Perhaps we have
21	discussed it here and I have missed it a little bit.
22	But, when we are discussing something that is the
23	basis of our program here, it is helpful for me if

I can actually see exactly how this is going to 1 2. progress. And I don't see that quite yet. Can anybody help me a little with who, 3 how, when, and where are we going to make the 4 5 decision about what is the critical portion of an individual or group of individual 6 any reconstructions? 7 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but let me just, 9 first, some background. Ι think where originally started was with a sense that we needed 10 11 to have some way of making the dose case review 12 approach that we were using much more efficient because we were getting farther and farther behind, 13 and so forth, I think. 14 15 then, we came with up some We talked about -- some came recommendations. 16 17 from SC&A; some others we talked about. That sort 18 of caught us between, one, making it 19 efficient, but at the same time not sort of ceding our authority and our obligation as Board Members 20 21 to be involved in the process and to be doing that. 22 a charge to the Board, not a charge to a 23 contractor to the Board.

However, I think that Dave and the Dose 1 Reconstruction Review Subcommittee at the same 2 time heard that we were going to change what they 3 were doing, were thinking about it, and I think sort 4 of focused more on how can they more efficiently 5 go through the dose review process and do it more 6 quickly, more efficiently. And I think they have 7 8 done that without any major changes to the process, 9 simply by sort of better managing their time and effort, you know, the limited time they have to go 10 11 over these cases. And I think SC&A and NIOSH have also assisted in that part of it. 12 think is 13 So, Ι one answer that historically we are not changing it as much I think 14 we originally were talking about changing the 15 So, the authority will stay with the 16 17 Subcommittee, but the Subcommittee reports to the Board. 18 19 And I think one of the things -- and I have said this before, and I fault myself and I 20 21 fault us as a Board, in a sense -- is that we have 22 sort of ignored what was going on in the dose reconstruction review. We heard about it. 23

1	reports at every meeting. It is not their fault,
2	but we never really sort of dug into it and said,
3	you know, does it need to be changed and what could
4	be done to make it better?
5	MEMBER MUNN: It probably would have
6	been impossible for the full Board to have
7	addressed what the Subcommittee has gone through.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, no. Well, it
9	is hard because it is
LO	MEMBER MUNN: Right, yes.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: a task, a big task
L2	to do it.
L3	MEMBER MUNN: It is. It has been a
L4	task.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is why we have a
L6	Subcommittee to do it.
L7	MEMBER MUNN: My clarification now is
L8	that, essentially, we have initiated the kind of
L9	process that we want to start looking at, and we
20	are going to initiate, as stated in Number 4,
21	further processes. We don't have that laid out
22	entirely in anyone else's mind now that I haven't
23	been able to latch onto.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
2	MEMBER MUNN: All right.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And as we implement
4	both the efficiency part of it and the consistency
5	reviews whatever you want to call them we will
6	need to evaluate. And I think the Board needs to
7	be involved in understanding is that working, are
8	they working, not working, because it is something
9	new.
10	I think we are still going through the
11	same process with the blind reviews. We didn't
12	implement those for a period of time, and we are
13	just sort of learning to what extent they are
14	valuable or not valuable and what is the best way
15	of doing it. They take up a fair amount of time
16	and resources, and we need to evaluate what is going
17	on.
18	There is nothing, I think, that says in
19	our charge that we need to use the same methods all
20	the time.
21	MEMBER MUNN: Hardly, hardly. But,
22	yes, the blind reviews have been very helpful, I
23	think. They have been revealing for all of us.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Let me
2	ask a question. Paul or anyone on the line have
3	any further comments or questions?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Sure. I have just a
5	couple of minor comments, more editorial. But I
6	want one point to emphasize, that since the last
7	time they reported, they have changed from 3.5
8	percent to 1 percent on the number of cases that
9	we review. That is pointed out in the report.
10	I did still want to get the
11	clarification on the statement which is still in
12	the report that says there is a 1-percent goal for
13	each site. I don't think the Board has ever
14	adopted such a goal. I raised that in our last
15	Subcommittee meeting, and I thought Dave was going
16	to change that, but I noticed it is still in the
17	final report. So, at that time I think it is still
18	there.
19	But, other than that, I think the report
20	is pretty well done and I am feeling comfortable
21	with it.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dave?
2 2	MEMBER KOTELCHIICK: Daul we did make

1	the change that you had suggested. But I must say,
2	in re-reviewing the report, I noticed that there
3	was one spot where the word goal for an individual
4	plant snuck back in.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: It didn't sneak
7	back in. I did not remove it.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: That is what I was
9	referring to. I did point that out in my editorial
10	changes
11	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: to Jim yesterday.
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: You are still
15	comfortable with removing that, I gather, then?
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. In fact, I
17	also pointed out where we got most of it changed,
18	but we didn't get it all done, and there was just
19	one spot where the word goal for an individual plant
20	did sneak in. And we agree, and I trust that the
21	final report will have that change in it. And we
22	both recommended it, and you will get to verify it.
23	MEMBER ZIEMER: Good.

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, if there are no
3	more comments, moving forward, how long do you need
4	to review this draft and get comments? What is
5	fair? Two weeks? Three weeks? What?
6	MEMBER BEACH: May I suggest the
7	October 4th conference call? Is that too long?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's too long.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Too long? Okay.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Two weeks.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we have to do at
12	least one more draft and a Secretary's draft before
13	then.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I guess I can put
15	my suggestions in what I send to you, Jim, but there
16	seemed to me to be a couple of changes that may be
17	worthy of talking about in the Board now.
18	Overall, I think it is an excellent
19	report. I must say I also went over some of the
20	writing that we worked on in the Subcommittee.
21	Looking it over now, it can use a bit of redrafting,
22	but there are one or two issues that I thought we
23	could raise. And if we had time, I would raise them

1	now, or as you wish, as you wish to handle it. The
2	changes will be sent to everybody.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, why don't we do
4	it through send the changes to me.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we will get
7	another draft out. Give everyone three weeks. We
8	will get another draft around and, then, talk.
9	Then, let's see where we are then, if there are
10	still issues. But I actually think we can
11	resolving wording issues, and so forth, but I think
12	the other Board Members need we have done it
13	within the Methods Work Group, and I think the other
14	Board Members need to get an opportunity for input.
15	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I would, however,
16	like to have Dave's pointing out to us the two or
17	three points that you would like to make. If the
18	Subcommittee is going make that focus on that, then
19	I would certainly like to know from you what you
20	think.
21	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: My feeling is it
22	has left the Subcommittee. It is at the Board
23	level So, in a way, there are changes a lot

1	of them are editorial. There are one or two where
2	there are, if you will, sensitivity questions.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Could we just request
4	that you send that out to us when we
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, circulate an
6	email with those questions.
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I will circulate
8	the email.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Absolutely.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, that would be great.
11	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Sure, sure.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, do you have one
13	question?
14	MEMBER LOCKEY: That 4 percent,
15	Conclusion 1, where there was a significant impact,
16	which way did that go? Is that both ways? I was
17	trying to figure that out. I couldn't figure that
18	out.
19	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Pardon?
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: On Conclusion 1 there
21	is 4 percent of 22, 4 percent of these findings have
22	potential for a significant impact on the outcome.
23	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.

1	MEMBER LOCKEY: Which way? Or both
2	ways?
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: As I recall and
4	Subcommittee Members should join in the 4
5	percent to have a significant impact, it was mostly
6	that they might have impacted on compensation when
7	the decision was not to compensate, if I am not
8	mistaken.
9	Do others remember? Is that correct?
10	I believe it is.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe it is,
12	based just on the way the cases are chosen, because
13	most were near 50 but under 50.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There were some over
16	50, and I don't yes, but let's get clarification
17	on that. That is a good question.
18	MEMBER LOCKEY: It should be just
19	clarified. Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: I mean, I think I can
21	clarify. It is significant impact on dose, not
22	necessarily on the compensation outcome, and not
23	on the compensation outcome of the case that was

1	actually reviewed. That's different. But these
2	are the more serious findings are findings that
3	could have a significant impact on dose. Whether
4	that affects the compensation outcome is an
5	individual thing, right? It depends on all the
6	particulars of the case.
7	MEMBER LOCKEY: Because when I looked
8	at some of the tables, the NIOSH dose, it looked
9	like there was a trend for higher NIOSH dose than
10	there was on the review dose. So, I was just
11	wondering where that 4 percent it should be
12	clarified what that 4 percent means.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Again, I think we
14	have to be careful. You have our lawyer sitting
15	on the edge of her chair here. We have to be
16	careful how we word some of this.
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But what NIOSH does,
19	what we review, and who actually makes the
20	compensation calculation or decision, you know, so
21	we still need to sort of incorporate some of that
22	into this.
23	MEMBER LOCKEY: I think so.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay. Any
2	other questions, comments?
3	(No response.)
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, we will take
5	a break and come back at 10:15.
6	MR. KATZ: Yes.
7	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
8	went off the record at 9:59 a.m. and resumed at
9	10:23 a.m.)
10	MR. KATZ: We have a quorum still. Go
11	ahead, John.
12	MR. STIVER: Okay. We're all set?
13	You guys can hear me fine?
14	MR. KATZ: Mm-hmm.
15	Review of Pinellas Plant Site Profile
16	MR. STIVER: All right. My name is
17	John Stiver. I'm with SC&A, and we are the
18	technical support contractor to the Advisory
19	Board.
20	Today I am going to give an update on
21	the Pinellas Plant Site Profile review. Some of
22	you may recall at the March meeting I gave a fairly
23	detailed description and it was kind of long on

Τ	process. I am going to try to keep that to a
2	minimum this time.
3	Basically, this slide just kind of lays
4	out the fact that the Pinellas review has gone on
5	for about 10 years. The Site Profile documents
6	were some of the earlier ones developed in the
7	2005-2006 timeframe. We did our review in 2006,
8	came up with 11 primary findings and 8 what we
9	called secondary issues at the time, which we now
LO	refer to as observations.
L1	Subsequently, there were six Work Group
L2	meetings and one set of classified interviews in
L3	2012. I guess a long pole in the tent was the Issue
L 4	2, which is the stable metal tritides and NIOSH
L5	developing a model for that. They did that last
L6	year, I believe in December.
L7	Let me just go ahead and move ahead on
L8	the slides here.
L9	MR. KATZ: John, try speaking very
20	directly into the microphone, please.
21	MR. STIVER: Okay. All right. Let me
22	just move ahead here. As of the March 2016 Board
23	meeting, we, SC&A and the Pinellas Work Group, had

1	agreed that all the primary and secondary findings
2	have been adequately addressed and resolved.
3	Primary Issue 2 was held in abeyance
4	until NIOSH was able to put together a revised TBD-5
5	for occupational internal dose assessment. And
6	the Work Group recommended closure on the remaining
7	issues.
8	A little bit about primary Issue 2, this
9	was the potential dose from insoluble metal
10	tritides. We felt that it had not been
11	sufficiently addressed. NIOSH did come back with
12	their coworker not really a coworker model, but
13	a model for SMT.
14	We reviewed that. There were five key
15	aspects. We delivered our report in February.
16	And then, shortly thereafter, we discussed this in
17	a Work Group setting.
18	There are five key aspects of the model
19	which we have been through before, the first being
20	resuspension factor. That was increased by a
21	factor of 50 to bring it in line with a similar model
22	for Mound.
23	The use of the highest tritium

contamination measurement, which is about two 1 2 orders of magnitude higher than what it was at Mound for a similar operation. We felt it was very 3 claimant-favorable. 4 Probably the one issue that was still 5 kind of not -- we weren't really comfortable with 6 was the technical adequacy of the method. 7 a bit different than what was going on at Mound. 8 I think we discussed that quite a bit in detail. 9 The problem being that there was a 10 potential to possibly lose or not capture any 11 12 particulates that might have been on the cotton ball swipes based on this method. However, NIOSH 13 came back with a health physics report that showed 14 15 that the amount of tritium vapor that off-gassed from new tubes was about a factor of two 16 or three higher than any particulates that might 17 have contributed. So, we felt that was pretty well 18 19 handled. Magnitudes and potential for tritide 20 21 contamination is pretty well adequately discussed 22 Who is potentially at risk, what was handled and where and when, and the choice of the solubility 23

Basically, NIOSH is going with the highest 1 2. type M or type S, depending on the organ of interest. 3 The February meeting, basically, like 4 I said, we focused mainly on Issue 3, and the Work 5 Group accepted the SMT model and motioned to put 6 7 Issue 2 into abeyance. One thing we were a little 8 bit concerned with was how organically-bound 9 tritium was going to be captured and treated. NIOSH went ahead and released the 10 11 internal dose TBD last month, in July of 2016. some of these sections -- this was taken right from 12 the first page of the publication updates, and some 13 of these sections are a little bit off, but all the 14 15 information is actually there, as shown here in this slide. 16 17 position on TBD-5 is kind of summarized in the next couple of slides. 18 19 looking at tritium gas, tritiated water, organically-bound tritium as well as the stable 20 21 metal tritides. Basically, HTO and OBT are going 22 to assessed using workers' urine sample data, which 23 we agree with. And NIOSH is kind of taking an

1	either/or approach. They are going to assess
2	100-percent HTO or 100-percent OBT. Depending on
3	the exposure and the organ of interest, whichever
4	gives the highest dose is what they are going to
5	go with.
6	Potential exposures to tritiated gas or
7	tritium gas and tritiated water are going to be
8	addressed assuming it is 100-percent HTO because
9	it is the most dosimetrically-significant. We
10	agree with that approach.
11	A little bit more about HT and HTO.
12	They are using OTIB-11 for the reasons cited here.
13	We are okay with OTIB-11.
14	Organically-bound tritium, this is
15	one, as I said earlier, that we were a bit concerned
16	with. They are going to be using this is all
17	laid out in the TBD in detail they are going to
18	be using IMBA, assuming 100 percent of the intake
19	is attributable to ODT, using OTIB-60.
20	As I said, the detailed guidance for
21	intakes is included to ensure claimant
22	favorability and consistency among the different
23	DRs. So, we are okay with that.

Finally, stable metal tritides, all of 1 2 five key aspects of the model are incorporated into And we agree that the method proposed is 3 the TBD. adequate and claimant-favorable and that NIOSH has 4 faithfully incorporated the changes that were 5 agreed upon in the Work Group meetings. 6 There was one issue that Dr. Richardson 7 8 raised at the last Board meeting. That was regarding the adequacy of the monthly bioassay 9 frequency for detecting tritium because of the 10 quick or fast biological clearance rate. 11 we went back and looked into that, had Joyce 12 Lipsztein, Dr. Lipsztein, look into this. 13 She cited ICRP Publication 78 and the 14 15 follow-on, 130, which was released in 2015, both of which advocate a mechanism by which the intake 16 17 would not be underestimated by more than a factor of three, based on an acute intake. This kind of 18 19 lays it out here, how that would happen. For tritium, the ICRP recommends monitoring intervals 20 21 of up to 30 days. So, based on that, we feel like 22 the monitoring frequency at Pinellas was adequate. And that is really all we have to say 23

1	about this. Any questions?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions?
3	Comments?
4	So, this, essentially, closes out the
5	TBD. Do we need to do a motion or anything?
6	MR. KATZ: I think you should do a close
7	motion.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: As far as the Work
10	Group, anybody from the Work Group having problems
11	closing it?
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: No.
13	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I would suggest
14	that we
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, you move.
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Move? I'm sorry.
17	(Laughter.)
18	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Move to close
19	Pinellas as a site that has been completed.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Pending further
21	revisions.
22	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Correct.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Or new information.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Second from Wanda.
3	Okay. I think we do a voice on this or
4	do you
5	MR. KATZ: I think you can just do an
6	all in favor a general call.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I just didn't
8	know if you wanted to call everyone by name.
9	MR. KATZ: Yes, I'm saying I don't
10	think we need to.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't think so,
12	either. All in favor say aye.
13	(Chorus of aye.)
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Opposed?
15	And we have a few abstentions.
16	MR. KATZ: Right, we have a few
17	absences.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, very good.
19	Okay. Blockson. Wanda, I guess
20	you're starting off.
21	Blockson Chemical Company SEC Petition
22	MEMBER MUNN: I am assuming I won't
23	have to give you too much background with respect

to Blockson. As you all know, Blockson is a very, 1 2. very long-time interest site for us, and we have seen it several times before. 3 Our current Work Group members 4 myself as Chair, Dr. Melius, Brad Clawson, Dr. 5 We will try to be very, very brief with Roessler. 6 respect to the site operational history because I 7 8 am fairly sure most of you remember; we have been through this many times before. 9 Originally, this site, which is located 10 11 in Joliet, Illinois, was manufacturer of a wet process phosphoric acid, which they derived from 12 ore that was mined in Florida. The Blockson 13 Company made a number of products 14 15 phosphoric acid after they had derived it. In late 1950/early 1951, the AEC came 16 17 to them asking them to develop the process for extracting uranium from the phosphoric acid, which 18 19 was their basic product. They agreed to do that, 20 in 1951 a contract was entered. and They 21 constructed a special building, which they called 22 Building 55, specifically for this particular separation for AEC, and they continued to process 23

it there through June 1960. Blockson continued to 1 2 produce a number of products at that particular site and operated through 1991, but Building 55 was 3 among the buildings that was demolished in 1996. 4 The Blockson Site had been designated 5 as an AWE employer from 1951, when that contract 6 was first initiated, to 1960, when the production 7 stopped. The residual period was originally 8 defined as ending in 2009, but was later revised, 9 so that the residual period, which is the only thing 10 we are looking at today, was revised to March 2011. 11 The first petition for this site, which 12 was Petition Number 58, came to us in May of 2006. 13 It covered all the employees on the Joliet site, 14 15 and it covered the entire operating period, which we have already discussed, from 1951 through June 16 30 of 1960. 17 We approved that petition on October 18 3rd, 2010. The basis for approving the petition 19 quite limited. It was our inability to 20 21 reconstruct with sufficient accuracy -- those are keywords -- the exposure of workers to radon in 22 Building 40, where digestion of the phosphate rock 23

2. operational period. That was the only item which made this SEC possible. 3 I'm trying to get you a new slide, and 4 there. Our second petition -- that is the one we 5 are looking at today, the one that the Work Group 6 has been trying to define, come to a conclusion for, 7 was received in February of 2015. 8 That petition number is 255, and it is covering that residual 9 period which I discussed earlier, July 1st, 1960 10 11 throughout the year 1991. It covers all the 12 employees on the Joliet site, and we don't have to consider dose reconstruction feasibility because 13 AEC activities were no longer underway during this 14 15 residual period. residual 16 We were aware that 17 contamination possible in two was of buildings, Building 40 and Building 55, which, as 18 19 I mentioned earlier, had been built specifically for the uranium extraction. 20 21 There was also some concern about the 22 external phosphogypsum pile, all of which was outside and was an entirely different issue than 23

had been taking place throughout the entire

the closed buildings.

2.

Our NIOSH evaluation assured us that dose reconstruction was going to be feasible, and SC&A was told to take a look at this and review all of the findings. They got that assignment in November of last year, and they came back with five findings and one observation.

On a sunny day the last week of June, last month, a month-and-a-half ago, our Work Group met by teleconference to address the items that SC&A had brought to us. Two findings were determined to be Technical Basis Document issues and were not going to be applicable to a petition for claims that occurred after the operational period. We will go back to that a little later. And three findings and the observation that they had brought to us were closed.

The residual period findings and observations began with Finding Number 1, which was an unresolved comment on how the Technical Basis Document estimated residual photon dose. It was transferred from an SEC 223 finding and attached to the Blockson TBD in the Board review status group

-- our detail that we handled digitally. 1 And NIOSH 2. can provide further response to this finding at a later date because it is specifically seen as a 3 Technical Basis Document issue, and as such, can 4 be transferred from our considerations of the 5 residual period SEC. 6 Number 7 Finding 2 of was concern 8 determination of external dose from the phosphogypsum plant stack. 9 There was considerable discussion about this item. 10 11 resolved by agreeing that the exposure had been 12 bounded by the exposure to the employees who worked in Building 55. You recall that is the primary 13 operational building for this particular contract. 14 15 Finding Number 3 was an issue residual beta dose, which, again, had considerable 16 17 discussion, but was agreed that it was specifically a Technical Basis issue and is transferred to that 18 19 group for further decision. 20 Finding with the 4 was concern 21 particulates and the possible inhalation from the 22 phosphogypsum stack. Again, this was another one

of those things which was approached as being most

definitely bound by the exposures that had been 1 seen in Building 55, and the Work Group closed it. 2. final finding, Number 3 The 5. concerned with estimates of residual radiation 4 exposure that had been resolved after we discussed 5 the methods were reasonable and favorable. 6 7 had provided a reply to the original NIOSH 8 response, and we did have considerable discussion at our meeting on clarifying the basis for the 9 methods that have been used. The parties agreed; 10 11 the Work Group closed the finding. Observation 1 was an additional comment. 12 on the radiation exposure, which was covered in our 13 discussion of Finding 5 and was closed accordingly. 14 discussion 15 Based on the \circ f the questions that have been raised with respect to the 16 17 Petition 225, the Work Group agreed with the NIOSH sufficiently 18 conclusion that accurate dose 19 is possible for all reconstruction covered 20 Blockson Chemical Company workers during this 21 residual period from July 1, 1960 to December 31, 22 The Work Group, therefore, recommends that 23 the petition be denied.

1	As you know if you have looked at your
2	agenda and read your material, there was
3	considerable concern over the radon exposure there
4	and, as such, it was agreed that we would give you
5	a little more background on that discussion and how
6	those conclusions were reached. If you have no
7	questions for me on this one, then, immediately
8	following our decision in this regard, Dr. Jim
9	Neton will talk to you a little bit about the rador
10	involved.
11	Any questions?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions?
13	Comments?
14	(No response.)
15	MEMBER MUNN: If not, then we will let
16	Jim fill in some of the blanks, if you have any with
17	respect to radon. And then, I will suggest that
18	we move on the recommendation of the Work Group.
19	Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: DCAS is reverting to
21	black-and-white slides?
22	MEMBER MUNN: He really didn't have the
23	help I had.

He didn't want to 1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 2. show you up, either. (Laughter.) 3 Yes, I appreciate that. 4 MEMBER MUNN: Go ahead, Jim. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 5 DR. NETON: Okay. Thank you. At the June 6 28th Work Group meeting, there was, 7 as Wanda 8 indicated, a fair amount of discussion about the 9 reconstruction of radon the exposures 10 phosphogypsum stacks at Blockson. Since we had 11 used surrogate data there, the Work Group asked that we provide a summary to the full Board on our 12 13 approach to using the surrogate data to reconstruct radon at that Blockson Chemical. So, that is what 14 15 the subject of this presentation is about. As Wanda indicated, radon, the residual 16 17 contamination period was the subject here from 1960 Specifically, we want to talk about the 18 to 1991. 19 large phosphogypsum radon exposures at these 20 stacks that were created during the operations at 21 Blockson between '60 and '91, although I will point 22 out that the first 10 years the AEC activities were 23 involved. So, there was 10 years of production of

phosphogypsum stacks related to that exposure; 1 2. subsequently, about 30 more years of material was added on top of those stacks that is not relevant 3 to the AEC activities. So, they have been covered 4 over a 30-year period. 5 These are large stacks. They are 227 6 acres, 90-feet tall, that sort of thing. 7 So, it 8 is a pretty big area to cover. I want to point out 9 the radon exposures and residual period is from waste generated during the covered period I just 10 11 said, from 1951 to 1960 and, then, all subsequent material that was added to the stacks are not 12 13 covered exposure. We have a little bit of radon data from 14 15 the phosphogypsum stacks at Blockson, but not enough in itself to come up with an estimate based 16 17 solely on the data at the site. There were several radon measurements in Building 55 in 1978 as a 18 19 FUSRAP done by Argonne National survey was 20 Laboratory. 21 And Ι think there were five 22 measurements made in 1978, and they were all low. A maximum reported value was .61 picocuries per 23

They didn't measure anything on the 1 2. stacks, though, because their focus was really to look at Building 55, which was the AEC operation 3 between '51 and '60. 4 There were also some measurements made 5 in 1983 at several locations onsite. This was done 6 by a consultant who actually subcontracted Dr. 7 Herman Cember to do the radon measurements, who 8 9 some of you on the Board may know. He is a prominent health physicist who has passed away some 10 little while ago. 11 He made 10 measurements at the site and 12 all reported as being low. The highest value at 13 sodium tripolyphosphate, area, 14 the STPP. 15 production area onsite, was reported at .0042 working levels. He reported values in working 16 17 levels and actually said -- he only converted one value to a working level and said all other values 18 19 were lower than that, but he did provide count-rate 20 data. 21 So, I was able to take the count-rate 22 data and convert it to an activity concentration. This last bullet here indicates that a single 23

measurement taken at the phosphogypsum pile was 1 2. .0012 working levels, which I calculated as slightly less than 3/10ths of a picocurie per 3 So, keep that in mind. So, we do have some 4 data for radon concentration values at the plant. 5 There was also some radon flux data 6 measurements, quite a bit of it, actually. 7 In 8 1993, 300 flux measurements were taken at that point, an inactive phosphogypsum pile, and these 9 don't 10 flux measurements give radon you 11 They give you an emanation rate in concentration. 12 picocuries per square meter per second. They were taken to demonstrate compliance with the EPA's 13 requirement for flux inactive fly ash piles. 14 think the limit is 20 picocuries per square meter 15 per second. 16 17 So, these were taken over a fairly 18 protracted period of time in that year, 1993. 19 of the 300 measurements, the highest mean, the 20 weighted mean flux measurement was 4.1 picocuries 21 per square meter per second, with the highest mean 22 value reported at 10.1, which was taken around the

sides of the stacks, which is kind of what you might

1 imagine.

Unfortunately, no radon concentration 2. values were reported with the flux. We talked 3 about the idea of converting the flux 4 concentration, but that is a pretty difficult 5 There are a lot of factors involved in 6 process. So, we weren't comfortable 7 doing that conversion. 8 with coming up with an estimate based on these 300 flux measurements, although we do use this later 9 10 on. 11 So, to estimate the radon exposures at Blockson given what I just said we had, the limited 12 information, we looked at the radon flux values at 13 Texas City Chemicals. This is the surrogate data 14 approach that we developed that has been outlined 15 in the Site Profile in 2014. It has been there for 16 17 a while. The Site Profile is on Rev 4, so this process has been in place for a while. This isn't 18 19 invented or developed for something we the 20 Evaluation Report. This is actually in the Site 21 Profile. 22 But the average value of the flux 23 measurements at Texas City was 10.5 picocuries per

1	square meter per second. At both of these sites,
2	flux measurements were taken both around the
3	inactive they were both inactive fly ash piles
4	after the plants were permanently closed. So, you
5	have 10.5 picocuries per square meter per second
6	at Texas City. You have got 4.5 or so at Blockson,
7	with a 10.5 as the highest value at Blockson. So,
8	Blockson values tend to be a little lower than those
9	measured at Texas City.
10	Interestingly, the flux data for Texas
11	City also included radon concentration at the top
12	of the stack. So, that gave us a nice correlation
13	of radon concentration to flux.
14	MEMBER MUNN: What was the highest for
15	Texas City?
16	DR. NETON: Texas City, the average
17	value was 10.5. I don't have the highest value.
18	That wasn't reported in the document that we had.
19	These values were reported in a court case that was
20	ongoing at some point in time.
21	Now remember that these values were
22	taken at the inactive fly ash piles, and it is well
23	known that active fly ash piles have a higher

1	concentration because in the inactive state a crust
2	forms on top of the stack, essentially, which sort
3	of inhibits the emanation of the radon out of the
4	stack.
5	There is some pretty good EPA guidance
6	on this, and the recommendation in the EPA reports
7	or the measurements indicate that it is about a
8	factor of five; you can expect the ratio of an
9	active-to-an-inactive fly ash pile will be about
10	five times higher.
11	This doesn't show up on my screen.
12	Does it show up on your screen? There should be
13	a graph there.
14	MR. KATZ: Yes, it does.
15	DR. NETON: It is pretty plain. But I
16	just wanted to give you a depiction of what we have
17	done then.
18	You can see that on 1993 we are using
19	the .42 picocuries per liter measured on top of the
20	stack at Texas City Chemicals as the rador
21	concentration surrogate for the stack at Blockson.
22	And then, we have adjusted the value to be an active
23	fly ash pile back in 1960 by a factor of five. So,

we just took the .42, multiplied it times five, and came up with a 2.1 picocuries per liter on top of the stack in 1960. And then, we just fit an exponential function in between those two to predict the concentration at any point in time during those two periods. So, that is our model in a nutshell.

Just for reference, I have put the .29 picocuries per liter measured at Blockson in 1983, calculated based on the Cember data, on the graph, which shows that it is slightly lower, although, to be fair, I really don't know where on the fly ash pile that measure was taken, it could have been near the fly ash pile or it could have been somewhat distant from the fly ash pile, as opposed to the one taken at Texas City that was literally taken on top of the fly ash pile. Nonetheless, it shows that there is some pretty good agreement there between the actual value of Blockson and the one that was measured at Texas City.

Okay. So, to get into the review against the Board's criteria, I have listed the five criteria that are in the Board's 2010 document

2.

that is out on our website. I reviewed it against 1 2 the Board's criteria. If you recall, NIOSH also has our surrogate data criteria. 3 They are very similar, minor differences. 4 We did review in the Evaluation Report 5 the use of surrogate data against NIOSH's criteria. 6 And so, I thought for completeness here I would just 7 8 report on how we evaluated against the Board's 9 criteria, and here you have the list of the five. Hierarchy of data. 10 That is pretty 11 obvious. That is, you know, we start with the best 12 type of data, which would be personal monitoring data, followed by coworker data, air sampling data, 13 and then, process/source term-type data. 14 15 need to use the best data source that you have. The exclusivity talks 16 constraints 17 about, if you are going to exclusively only use 18 surrogate data, you have got a pretty high bar to There's got to be stringent justification 19 pass. about that is the only point you are going to use 20 21 there, and you have got to evaluate the 22 completeness of the data and the quality of the 23 data.

Cite a process similar. It is pretty 1 2. obvious that they have to be similar, similar situations of the chemicals and equipment, that 3 sort of thing. Temporal considerations is also 4 somewhat obvious. 5 And the plausibility. Do the data that 6 you are applying really make sense, in light of what 7 8 you know scientifically and technically about the site and processes? 9 Okay. So, here is the first criteria, 10 11 is the hierarchy of data. There are no personal monitoring data for radon available. And again, 12 we had only one radon ambient concentration measure 13 from 1993. So, we felt like we were going to 14 15 use -- that is a good case of using surrogate data. We have ambient airborne value at Texas City that 16 17 we could substitute in here. 18 The process and source term were known 19 at Blockson as well as Texas City, but it is not useful, in our opinion, of characterizing the radon 20 21 levels at the stacks. Just knowing the amount of 22 radium in the pile doesn't really give you a good sense for modeling. We have tried to do that 23

before, if you remember, in Building 55, and that 1 2. didn't work out very well. So, modeling radon in the atmosphere 3 based on the source term that is known in the 4 stacks, and I think radium in the stacks is upwards 5 of about 30 picocuries per gram, something like 6 7 So, it is not a huge source term, between 8 5 and 30 picocuries. So, we think that was useful for characterizing the values. 9 10 And the surrogate data here has 11 distinct advantage over the above because we do have actual flux radon measurements and we also 12 13 have corresponding flux measurements at Texas But, as I mentioned before, it does require 14 City. 15 some adjustment because of the inactive-versus-active comparison of the fly ash 16 17 pile, part of the phosphogypsum piles. 18 Here getting into the we are exclusivity 19 constraints stringent where The available data, justification is required. 20 21 the flux measurements were taken usina 22 EPA-approved methodology. These were taken to 23 demonstrate compliance with the EPA requirement of

1 20 picocuries per square meter per second.

2.

They both represent a considerable amount of data. They were taken over an extended period of time. It wasn't a snapshot in one instance. So, they are fairly complete datasets that we feel are fairly representative of the flux rates at both sites. And the simultaneous radon and flux measurements at Texas City we believe does allow for interpretation of the flux data that was taken at Blockson.

So, in this case this is a situation where we are not exclusively using Texas City and substituting it for Blockson. We are taking what we have at Texas City and using it to supplement the data we have, which is the flux and the radon concentration values.

Site or process similarities are fairly good in this situation. Both sites create a phosphogypsum waste by producing phosphoric acid from the wet chemical, what is known as the wet chemical process. They both relied on a phosphate rock that was taken from Florida, and these ores contained about .01 percent natural uranium. That

is why they were contracted by the AEC to produce uranium from their waste streams.

And the phosphogypsum stack at Blockson 3 is about 227 acres, 90-feet tall, but the stack at 4 Texas City was somewhat smaller. It was only 35 5 acres and 30-feet tall, which might give you some 6 concern because it is a smaller pile. However, the 7 measurements were taken at Texas City right on top 8 of the stack, and near-in measurements that are 9 taken on the stack are less sensitive to the size 10 of the pile than ones that may be taken further out. 11 12 And that is fairly well-documented in this EPA Ι 13 report that is cited. believe it was actually in our report, but also in the SC&A review 14 15 of this use of surrogate data. So, that would tend to mitigate any -- since it was taken on top of the 16 stack, it would mitigate any issues related to the 17 size difference, we think, of the two stacks. 18 considerations. 19 Temporal Both Blockson Chemical and Texas City produced material 20 21 in the early '50s. I think Texas City was between '52 and '56; Blockson processed between '51 and 22

So, they are in that same timeframe, using

'60.

the same chemical process. And flux measurements 1 2. at both sites were taken on inactive piles. again, we have taken adjustments to account for the 3 relative emissions from active-versus-inactive 4 piles. Like I said, we have increased those values 5 by a factor of five to account for that difference. 6 Plausibility, the values that we are 7 8 using at 2.1 at the start of the process, in 1960, at the end of the production era, and .4 in '93, 9 are consistent with known low concentrations of 10 phosphogypsum stacks. We, of course, have the 11 value at Texas City, but there is also Florida 12 Phosphate 13 Institute of Research data that demonstrates that -- I think there was a cite in 14 15 this EPA report that gave a range, a median value range of I think between 1 and 2.7 picocuries per 16 17 liter for active fly ash pile. A considerable 18 range, but, nonetheless, very consistent with the 19 low values that we are using here. Again, slightly less than the 3/10ths 20 21 of picocurie per liter measured in 1983 at Blockson is bounded by the predicted concentration of about 22 23 .7 that we are using at Texas City Chemical.

1	you look at the predicted value in 1983 on our
2	model, it would be about .69 picocuries per liter.
3	Again, the measured value at Blockson is bounded.
4	The Texas City value bounds that value.
5	And while the values are likely
6	overestimates for the portion of exposures due to
7	the AEC operations, because, like I said, between
8	1951 and '60 they produced the production was
9	pretty constant, about 6,000 tons per week over
10	this entire period. That is a lot of production.
11	And so, between '51 and '60, the AEC
12	waste was put in the piles, and then, over the next
13	30 years it was covered by the commercial
14	activities. So, we are not making any adjustment
15	for that. We are just assuming the entire emission
16	of the radon off the stack is all due to AEC
17	activities. And that is consistent with the
18	amendment to the Act that says, if you can't
19	differentiate between the commercial and
20	AEC-derived sources, then you just assume that it
21	is all AEC-derived.
22	Our conclusion is that we believe that
23	the available information at Blockson and Texas

1	City allows for the application of outdoor radon
2	concentrations to the phosphogypsum stacks at
3	Blockson, and we do believe that it meets the
4	Board's criteria for surrogate data usage. We
5	believe that, with the appropriate adjustments
6	that we made, the radon concentration plausibly
7	bounds the exposures to workers between 1961 or
8	'60, and 1991.
9	I think that is all I have. I would be
LO	happy to answer any questions if there are any.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
L2	Comments? Questions?
L3	Yes, Bill?
L4	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I was just curious,
L5	with the radon measurements, were these grab
L6	samples at most of the buildings and in the piles?
L7	DR. NETON: Which ones?
L8	MEMBER FIELD: Both. Were they all
L9	pretty much grab samples?
20	DR. NETON: Yes, yes. I know the
21	Cember samples were basically filters, air
22	filters. I am pretty sure the Argonne ones would
23	have been as well.

1	MEMBER FIELD: And at Blockson, you
2	talked about
3	MR. KATZ: Bill, can you just bring the
4	microphone even closer, please?
5	MEMBER FIELD: Yes. At the Blockson
6	Site, you talked about the pile height and
7	everything, but where were the workers situated
8	near the piles? Were they at a distance or were
9	they close? I can't get a feel for it from
LO	DR. NETON: Yes, I believe they are
L1	pretty far distant. Tom Tomes is on the phone.
L2	Tom, can you help with that question?
L3	MR. TOMES: I don't know, yes, I don't
L4	know of any workers who actually worked on those
L5	tracts on a full-time basis. The actual plant
L6	buildings were some distance away. But they did
L7	have personnel out there on occasion; I know that.
L8	DR. NETON: Yes, it was a fairly large
L9	site, and the workers were I don't think very close
20	to these piles, like Tom said.
21	MEMBER FIELD: So, I guess my only
22	question is it sounds reasonable, what you are
23	presenting. My question is the limited amount of

1	data, you know, how representative is it to
2	longer-term potential exposures?
3	When you take a measurement off the
4	pile, I guess moisture also plays a role. And
5	there was only one or two measurements performed,
6	is that right, at these sites, of the pile
7	measurements?
8	DR. NETON: Well, no, the flux
9	measurements are a lot. I mean 300 at Blockson.
LO	MEMBER FIELD: Okay. That makes me
L1	feel better, yes.
L2	DR. NETON: And if you compare the flux
L3	to flux, they are very similar.
L4	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, yes.
L5	DR. NETON: And then, the one
L6	measurement, you're right, on top of the piles was
L7	.42 picocuries per liter. But keep in mind that,
L8	again, we are assuming that this is all
L9	AEC-derived.
20	MEMBER FIELD: Right. No, I know.
21	DR. NETON: So, I think the factor of
22	four or five difference in the amount of material
23	there that was added due to commercial operations

1	tends to mitigate some of that uncertainty.
2	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, and I don't know
3	what the outdoor levels are. Normally, it is
4	probably around .4 or so. So, we are not talking
5	much different than what you see onsite anyway in
6	some of these areas.
7	DR. NETON: Right.
8	MEMBER FIELD: Okay. Yes, if you have
9	that many flux measurements, I feel better
10	DR. NETON: Yes.
11	MEMBER FIELD: about it. I didn't
12	realize there were that many.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie?
14	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, Jim, my question is
15	in regards to Building 55, the spot samples. You
16	talked about one.
17	DR. NETON: Mm-hmm.
18	MEMBER BEACH: And I know they are
19	relatively low.
20	DR. NETON: Right.
21	MEMBER BEACH: Can you remind us, was
22	there some cleanup done between the production time
2.3	and the regidual time period or during the regidual

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2	DR. NETON: I am not sure there was any
3	official cleanup done, I don't recall. But,
4	remember, what happened here is Building 55 was
5	made to process and make uranium. It is sort of
6	an offshoot of the normal process that they ran
7	through and, then, kind of looped back through the
8	plant.
9	When you are running 6,000 tons of
10	commercial material through there a week, after the
11	first week or so, any AEC the contribution of
12	any AEC radon/radium is pretty much gone because
13	you have, essentially, flushed out the stream of
14	any. So, any of the measurements made in Building
15	55 would have to be, essentially, related to the
16	uranium source term that was produced, and that is
17	what we have assumed.
18	There was uranium there, though. They
19	did some spectral measurements. Argonne did some,
20	and they definitely found that there was some
21	uranium there. It wasn't gone completely.
22	But, again, we feel that the continued
23	production of the commercial activities would

of Building 55?

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1	flush out any of the source term related to the
2	radon in the plants for sure.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Any other
4	questions? Board Members on the line, do you have
5	questions?
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: I have no questions.
7	Ziemer.
8	MEMBER VALERIO: This is Loretta. I
9	have no questions.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. John?
11	MEMBER POSTON: John Poston has none.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
13	Henry here has a question. You are not getting
14	away that easy, Jim.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MEMBER ANDERSON: Just a quick
17	question. When you have done the dose
18	reconstruction on some of these individuals, how
19	much to their total exposure does this radon
20	contribute?
21	DR. NETON: Well
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: I mean, during the
23	residual period, obviously, it is

1	DR. NETON: I was going to say, yes,
2	during the covered period
3	MEMBER ANDERSON: but when you look
4	at a cumulative
5	DR. NETON: Well, we don't calculate
6	dose for radon. We calculate working-level
7	months' exposure.
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: Right. Okay.
9	Well
10	DR. NETON: It is pretty small. I am
11	not sure what you are getting at.
12	MEMBER ANDERSON: Well
13	DR. NETON: Is it enough to compensate
14	someone, if that is what you are
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: I mean, we have spent
16	a lot of time on this
17	DR. NETON: Yes.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: for, basically,
19	something slightly above background.
20	DR. NETON: Right.
21	MEMBER ANDERSON: And the question
22	is
23	DR NETON: Well these exposures are

1	low. I mean, if you look at the EPA-recommended
2	limit of 4 picocuries per liter
3	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
4	DR. NETON: in a residence, I mean,
5	they are below that.
6	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
7	DR. NETON: But that doesn't mean that
8	you couldn't get some probably causation values
9	that were elevated based on for lung cancer, for
10	example. I don't have a good feel for that.
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. I was just
12	wondering on that. Yes. Okay. That's fine. I
13	am just curious as to whether you know, where
14	does this fit, especially where you talk about
15	bounding, but we never talk about bounding low
16	particularly.
17	DR. NETON: Well, we believe these are
18	bounded high values
19	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
20	DR. NETON: because of the fact
21	that
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
23	DR. NETON: it represents only a

1	small period of time, and we have assumed that all
2	of the activity is due to the AEC operations.
3	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But we are also
5	assuming that the work histories are that people
6	weren't really on the pile very much.
7	DR. NETON: Well, no, we are assuming
8	that they were on the piles. I mean, that the
9	values we are using would be if they were on top
10	of the pile.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay. Yes,
12	but it is conservative. Yes, yes.
13	DR. NETON: Oh, but, yes. Okay. I'm
14	sorry. Yes, you're right.
15	MR. KATZ: Yes. So, this is Ted. Now
16	we have correspondence from the petitioners which
17	they asked that we would read to the Board and
18	distribute. I have distributed this. So, this is
19	what the petitioners say. It is bullet points, in
20	effect, in the front-end.
21	"A 1978 radiological survey indicated
22	significant residual contamination from the
23	AEC/DOE activities at Blockson/Olin. NIOSH said

in 2011 the potential for significant residual radiation existed at Blockson." That is the first point.

The second point: "We know that 90 percent of Blockson claimants said they worked overtime when they were interviewed over the phone. We know our dad worked many hours of overtime during his 25 years at Blockson from 1959 to 1985. We believe that SC&A has it right when they say it is not consistent to have a 90 percentile for Blockson claimants and a 95th percentile for Simonds Saw claimants.

"It appears that some cleanup of radiation was performed at Simonds Saw during the AWE work. However, no cleanup of radiation was ever performed at Blockson. We" -- the Blockson claimants -- "feel that, since there was no cleanup of radiation at Blockson, nor was there ever credit given for overtime at Blockson during the period of June 1st, 1960 through December 31st, 1991, in order to be claimant-favorable, the Board should apply a 95th percentile value and 2500 hours per year for Blockson.

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1	"In order to fair, consistent, and
2	based on the best-available science, we urge you
3	to compare the Blockson SEC to that of Texas City
4	and Simonds Saw. Thank you."
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim, were you going
6	to say something?
7	DR. NETON: Yes, I would just like to
8	point out that the issue of 2,000 and 2500 hours
9	came up as one of the issues that Wanda discussed.
10	And we are taking that under advisement, whether
11	or not we should increase the number of hours to
12	2500 worked during the residual period. But that,
13	we believe, is a Site Profile issue, not an SEC
14	issue.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But it is something
16	that you normally based on the evidence, that
17	you would normally take into account in your
18	individual dose reconstructions?
19	DR. NETON: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Great. Any other
21	questions or comments?
22	(No response.)
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just add,

1	also, I know Texas City was a different situation
2	in terms of being added to the Special Exposure
3	Cohort because of the availability of other data
4	there. And I don't recall Simonds Saw in detail.
5	Okay. So, we have a recommendation
6	from the Work Group?
7	MEMBER MUNN: We do. The Work Group
8	recommends that the SEC petition, as outlined
9	earlier, be denied on the basis of the fact that
10	dose reconstruction can be made for this period,
11	a residual period for Blockson Chemical Company.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think what we are
13	saying is that the Work Group is supporting NIOSH's
14	conclusion.
15	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, that is correct.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do I have a second?
17	We don't need a second.
18	MR. KATZ: We don't need a second.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We don't need a
20	second.
21	Any other further questions or
22	comments?
23	(No response.)

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, can you read
2	the roll?
3	MR. KATZ: Yes. Alphabetically, Dr.
4	Anderson?
5	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
7	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
11	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Dr. Kotelchuck?
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen is absent. I will
15	collect his vote after, per the Board's procedures.
16	Dr. Lockey?
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
21	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
23	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson, are you on
2	the line?
3	(No response.)
4	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, he is absent. I
5	will collect his vote as well after the meeting.
6	Dr. Roessler?
7	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Ms. Valerio?
11	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer?
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Okay, and it is unanimous
15	among participants, and the motion passes.
16	Board Work Session
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We have a
18	little bit of time before our lunch break. So, why
19	don't we try to do some of the Board work session
20	issues?
21	I will remind you, your homework
22	assignment for lunch is to read the public comments
23	from the last session, making sure you don't have

1	any questions, and so forth, because we tend to go
2	over them fairly quickly. So, those of you who
3	haven't had time yet, before you can yes, that
4	is your appetizer, as Ted put it.
5	(Laughter.)
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we
7	actually start at the bottom here on the agenda,
8	which is the location for November, and get some
9	input on that? And then, also, do some of the
LO	scheduling, at least start the scheduling.
L1	MR. KATZ: Yes. So, this is Ted again.
L2	I have just a little bit of food for
L3	thought to help you with this decision as to where.
L4	So, it is November, late November I think, our Board
L5	meeting. I am thinking of sort of fairweather
L6	ports for that time of year.
L7	(Laughter.)
L8	MR. KATZ: But that doesn't cancel out
L9	the opportunity to come back here where it is
20	wintery, or whatever.
21	But we have Santa Susana, which will be
22	done, the 83.14, in advance of that meeting. So,
) 2	that would be a Los Angeles-based meeting

We have Savannah River Site. 1 I mean, 2 there is going to be lots of discussion tomorrow about work products and schedule for the Savannah 3 River Site, but some of those products are due well 4 before that. So, that is a possibility, I suppose, 5 to think about at least. 6 And then, LANL, there is a substantial 7 8 amount of work that will be done for LANL. Maybe not everything buttoned-up, but in particular, as 9 I understand from Stu, it is uncertain whether they 10 11 will button-up all the matters related to the 12 petitioners, the firefighters, emergency But there will be quite a bit 13 responders there. of work that will have been issued and probably 14 15 opportunity for a Work Group meeting in advance there. 16 17 So, those are three that come to mind 18 for me as possibilities, but do you happen have 19 others? CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I would add one 20 21 other. But, first, a comment. An issue, I think, on Savannah River, if I understand the schedule, 22 is we will not have had time for SC&A to do any 23

1	reviews on that information. So, I'm not sure what
2	we gain by
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. I thought there were
4	some products coming out late summer even, but
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, but I think
6	those are fairly I would expect it has been so
7	long they have taken so long, they would be
8	fairly substantial. And I think a review for I
9	mean, they involve coworker models the review
10	is not straightforward.
11	MR. KATZ: Right. That is why I am not
12	arguing for doing this.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, no.
14	MR. KATZ: I am just saying it is, you
15	know
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Santa Susana we have
17	been to recently.
18	The other one that I would throw that
19	we haven't been in a long time, it is not a
20	warm-weather area, but for that matter, Los Alamos
21	may not be, either, that time of year depending or
22	where we meet. But it would be Argonne East. We
23	have a Site Profile we are going through. We

1	haven't been there for an awful long time, right,
2	as I recall?
3	MR. KATZ: Not in my tenure, yes.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5	MR. KATZ: So, it has been an awful long
6	time, yes.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Obama was
8	running, starting. Yes, yes, it was the beginning
9	of the presidential then.
10	MR. KATZ: So, how does that look in
11	terms of work products? Is that
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We need to set up, by
13	the way, I need to appoint a Work Group. Again,
14	remember, one of the reasons to go to these sites
15	is to get information and give people an
16	opportunity, and I don't recall from that meeting
17	there 10 years ago, I don't recall a large number
18	of people coming in. So, I don't know.
19	I am not sure, where are we
20	with someone needs to refresh at least my memory
21	on Los Alamos, what the holdup there is.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, at Los Alamos,
23	the main task now is to determine an approach for

1	dealing you know, is dose reconstruction
2	feasible after 1994, because the Class goes up
3	through 1994.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: So, then, you get into
6	a different regulatory scheme, 10 CFR 835
7	regulatory scheme. And is the data generated? Do
8	we feel like it is sufficient to reconstruct doses
9	in what is essentially the modern era?
10	And then, beyond that, the specific
11	petitioners at Los Alamos were the [identifying
12	information redacted]. And so, their question is,
13	did we get overlooked; are we being considered
14	appropriately in this regulatory scheme, this '94?
15	So, that specific question about
16	whether the security officers are adequately
17	considered, I am not so sure that is going to be
18	ready. I think the approach for the post-'94 era,
19	I think that might be ready.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, sort of
21	continuing, would hearing more from I don't know
22	what has been done in terms of interviews and
23	information-gathering. Would hearing more from

1	the security guards and others there about the
2	situation be helpful?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: That may be. I am not
4	directly involved in it, but that may be.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes, yes, yes.
6	And we also have ongoing work at Sandia.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, there's the 835
8	task is the same at Sandia. You know, do they have
9	the information
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: essentially, in the
12	modern era that is suitable?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other Board
14	Member thoughts on when is our next meeting after
15	the end of November?
16	MR. KATZ: I believe it is in March. I
17	am almost certain it is March.
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Do we have a date
19	for that meeting in November?
20	MR. KATZ: Yes, we have dates for all
21	these. We do.
22	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: What is the date in
23	March?

1	MEMBER BEACH: The 22nd and 23rd.
2	MR. KATZ: Right. So, November's
3	meeting is actually the 30th through December 1st.
4	And then, we have a teleconference in January, but
5	March 22nd-23rd, right.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other sites that
7	people would like?
8	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Are you sure we
9	don't want to do Buffalo at that time in November?
10	MR. KATZ: What?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, the lake is
12	still you have to go a few more weeks until you
13	get the snow. I mean, the Chicago area in late
14	March is probably not too high-risk. What makes
15	sense is Los Alamos. We haven't been there in a
16	while in that area. I should say the New Mexico,
17	the Albuquerque/Santa Fe area.
18	MR. KATZ: Yes, Santa Fe is what we have
19	typically done.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And then, it would
21	give a little bit more time for our Work Group to
22	get focused on Argonne, instead of going back there
23	in the late March meeting.

1	MR. KATZ: How does that sound for the
2	rest of you? Because we have to start these
3	arrangements early.
4	MEMBER MUNN: Los Alamos in November is
5	what you were talking about?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes, that is, I think, what
7	Jim is putting on the table.
8	MEMBER MUNN: It sounds reasonable to
9	me. The first snows will have come.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Can you get
11	your four-wheeler and make it to the airport here?
12	Okay. Okay.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay, then, we will go with
14	that.
15	MEMBER MUNN: So, the 30th and December
16	1st?
17	MR. KATZ: December 1st, right.
18	MEMBER MUNN: December 1st?
19	MR. KATZ: That's correct.
20	MEMBER MUNN: Okay.
21	MR. KATZ: November 30th-December 1st.
22	What is the question?
2.3	CHAIDMAN MELTIC: No no Log Alamog

1	MR. KATZ: LANL, yes. And so, keep in
2	mind, I think the week before that, then, is
3	Thanksgiving week. It will mean for staff and Work
4	Groups and all thinking ahead because people aren't
5	going to be wanting to put together their
6	presentations at Thanksgiving dinner, right? It
7	might happen anyway, but it would be good to prepare
8	for that.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gravy on the slides,
LO	it is going to be a mess.
L1	MR. KATZ: Yes, yes. Okay, then.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I thought you were
L3	trying to schedule a meeting for Thanksgiving.
L4	(Laughter.)
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, then, we have a
L6	Board call to
L7	MR. KATZ: To schedule.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: to schedule.
L9	MR. KATZ: Right, for either the week
20	of I mean, the good range is the week of the 5th
21	or the 12th of June. So, that would be following
22	that March face-to-face. The week of June 5th, I
23	think the 7th would be a Wednesday.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The 7th I can't do
2	it, but
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. The 5th? How's
4	that? Or the 6th?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The 6th.
6	MR. KATZ: June 6th, how is that for
7	everyone in the room? June 6th of next year.
8	Good? Do you have dinner dates in the way?
9	And on the line, Paul, June 6th, is that
10	okay, teleconference?
11	(No response.)
12	MR. KATZ: And Loretta? And John?
13	MEMBER VALERIO: That works for me.
14	MEMBER POSTON: Okay for me.
15	MR. KATZ: 11:00 a.m. It is pretty
16	standard. Okay, so June 6th it is for a
17	teleconference, 2017.
18	And then, meeting, the range is about
19	the week of July 24th or the 31st. So, that would
20	be moving into August. How about that week of July
21	24th? How is that on people's schedules? Like
22	the Health Physics Society, is that in the way or?
23	MEMBER MINN: Sorry What date?

1	MR. KATZ: So, the week of July 24th.
2	The 24th would be a Monday, but
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: It does not conflict
4	with Health Physics Society.
5	MR. KATZ: Oh, good. All right. And
6	it is not immediately before, the Health Physics
7	Society?
8	MEMBER ROESSLER: The Health Physics
9	Society meeting is the 9th through the 13th of July,
10	2017.
11	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, that gives us a
12	couple of weeks. For those that are taken away by
13	that.
14	All right. And on the line, the week
15	of Jim, does that work for you?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't know yet.
17	MR. KATZ: The week of July 24th?
18	Okay.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Tuesday and
20	Wednesday should.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay, that would be 25-26.
22	Paul, July 25-26? And Loretta? And John Poston?
23	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.

1	MEMBER VALERIO: I'm okay.
2	MR. KATZ: John Poston?
3	(No response.)
4	MR. KATZ: Okay. Is that good for you,
5	Jim, 25-26?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think so, but I
7	won't know
8	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay. For now?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, for now it will
10	be okay. We have time.
11	MR. KATZ: So, let's go with that for
12	now.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Where is the Health
14	Physics Society meeting?
15	MEMBER ROESSLER: Where is it?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: Raleigh, North
18	Carolina.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
20	MEMBER ROESSLER: What date did you
21	pick?
22	MR. KATZ: So, the 25th and 26th of
23	July.

1	MEMBER FIELD: And we do not have a
2	location for March, right?
3	MR. KATZ: So, we do not have a
4	location, although we talked about possibly doing
5	that in Chicago for ANL-East.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: A long trip for you,
7	Bill.
8	(Laughter.)
9	MR. KATZ: Okay.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. With that, do
11	you want to start with our do you have a list
12	of
13	MR. KATZ: Work Groups? Sure.
14	Absolutely.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, let's start with
16	our Work Group reports. We will go for about 15-20
17	minutes, and then, we will break for lunch. Is
18	that fair? Okay?
19	We will start with Ames.
20	Work Group Reports
21	Ames
22	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: We are waiting for
23	reports from Tomes and the staff. Nothing new.

1	We have one report completed. Other reports are
2	coming, and we are not going to hold a meeting until
3	we have a few reports of the three that are due us.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And do we have a
5	schedule on those reports?
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Not firm. I can
7	give you they will be a few months. I can
8	double-check his predictions, but I think we are
9	talking about the fall.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, that is
11	not far away.
12	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Fall of '16?
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay. Okay.
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I will just
17	double-check that.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It should be on the
19	NIOSH
20	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Coordination Report.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Coordination
23	Report, that'll hold their feet to the fire.

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: It will be just a
2	moment, if you would, or I will come back to it.
3	MR. KATZ: Stu is coming with it.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. We actually
5	didn't put a date on our Coordination, but we are
6	evaluating some data that we recently got from is
7	that right? Oh, I was looking at the wrong one.
8	Yes, we haven't really quite we are
9	looking at data we got from Ames, and we have not
10	quite established a date yet when we will be able
11	to collect.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	DR. NETON: Well, Tom Tomes indicates
14	that we might have these documents by the end of
15	September for internal review, which means they
16	will take a month or so after that. So, it is going
17	to be probably late fall.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Late fall?
19	DR. NETON: Late fall, yes.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay. It is
21	a Site Profile issue.
22	DR. NETON: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Blockson we have

1	heard. Brookhaven?
2	Brookhaven
3	MEMBER BEACH: I have no update for
4	Brookhaven. We are waiting for TBDs to be issued.
5	Oh, there's Jim.
6	DR. NETON: This is Jim. I can tell
7	you that the TBD revision at Brookhaven is
8	scheduled for April 2017. It is being held up by
9	a neutron issue that is also the same issue that
10	is at a couple of other sites, interpretation of
11	these NTA films, a lower limit of detection, that
12	sort of thing.
13	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thanks.
15	Carborundum. Gen?
16	Carborundum
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: We have a Work Group
18	meeting August 18th, which is next Wednesday or
19	Thursday. I will look it up and make sure.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Dose
21	Reconstruction Review, gone. Fernald.
22	Fernald
23	MEMBER CLAWSON: I don't have any more

1	to update. We are still waiting, I believe and
2	they can correct me if I am wrong I thought it
3	was in NIOSH's hands. There were some
4	discrepancies. They are all TBD issues that we are
5	trying to come to a resolution with.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. We wrote a
7	revised internal dosimetry TBD chapter and that
8	just cleared. And so, it will be on our website
9	probably this week.
10	There is a follow-up, another revision
11	to the environmental to make sure it is consistent
12	with the internal, but that is going to be really
13	quick, too.
14	And we have been in conversation or we
15	have exchanged some messages with SC&A about the
16	uranium coworker model and the findings on that and
17	the time-weighted average approach. I think that
18	discussion is ready for the Work Group.
19	So, we are getting pretty close to being
20	able to have, I think, one Work Group meeting with
21	everything that is on the table being discussed.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we need to assign

1	a review of the internal dose document to SC&A since
2	it is about to go
3	MR. KATZ: I can do that, as a matter
4	of course, when it is issued.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, I am just
6	making sure it gets
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I mean, that is
8	the expectation. This is to see that we revised
9	it in accordance with the way we said we would
10	revise it.
11	MR. KATZ: Right, verification.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay. Okay.
13	Way to move things along, Brad. I didn't mean to
14	make you choke.
15	(Laughter.)
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Grand Junction.
17	Bill?
18	Grand Junction
19	MEMBER FIELD: Yes. SC&A provided a
20	review of the NIOSH evaluation on May 2016, and
21	there was one finding. And then, NIOSH provided
22	a review July 17th or so.
23	So, we need to meet as our first Work

1	Group meeting. We have to schedule that.
2	Exciting.
3	Hanford
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, great.
5	Hanford, no real update. We are still getting our
6	new NIOSH person oriented, but I don't think there
7	is anything coming up shortly. So, I think we are
8	set there.
9	Lawrence Berkley Lab
10	Idaho we have heard about. Lawrence
11	Berkeley. Paul? Paul, did you hear me?
12	Lawrence Berkeley Lab.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I was on mute at
14	first. Yes. The data capture work is still going
15	on at Lawrence Berkeley and the analysis. We are
16	awaiting that material. So, the status remains
17	pretty much the same.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, there is a good
19	update from NIOSH on their report.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. If you look on
21	the NIOSH summary sheet, it has a pretty good update
22	on Lawrence Berkeley as well.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. To keep the

1	Board Members awake and challenged, NIOSH does not
2	list everything in alphabetical order. They have
3	a separate grouping.
4	(Laughter.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But you can't fool
6	us. We can still find it. Okay. Kansas City.
7	Kansas City and Mound
8	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. Kansas City, I
9	heard from Pete last week that he believes NIOSH
LO	is going to be ready to hold a Work Group meeting
L1	in September-October, early October, late
L2	September timeframe. So, I am still waiting to
L3	hear back from NIOSH on that schedule, if it is
L4	going to go forward or not.
L5	DR. NETON: Is that Kansas City or
L6	Mound that you are talking about?
L7	MEMBER BEACH: Kansas City. I believe
L8	that is what Pete indicated.
L9	DR. NETON: We talked about a Work
20	Group meeting at Mound
21	MEMBER BEACH: Was it Mound?
22	MR. KATZ: Yes.
) 3	DR NETON: in late September

1	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, I apologize.
2	DR. NETON: Yes, I don't know if there
3	is any Work Group required at Kansas City.
4	MR. KATZ: It was Mound that we were
5	talking about.
6	DR. NETON: Yes, that's what I thought.
7	MR. KATZ: Yes.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Well, there you go.
9	DR. NETON: We have updated the TBD at
10	Kansas City in response to the Working Group's Site
11	Profile issues that remained after the SEC
12	evaluation. And that Site Profile review was
13	submitted for ADC review July 29th.
14	So, it will take a while to wind through
15	the system, but in the next few months it should
16	be issued. At that point, maybe the Work Group
17	would look at it to make sure that we addressed the
18	issues properly or to their satisfaction.
19	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So, it is Mound.
20	I apologize. The two sites are Pete has both
21	of them, and I was mistaken. So, Mound, it looks
22	like we are soon to meet for that.

Lawrence Livermore

1

2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: As I was looking at 3 Kansas City, something caught my eye, which I don't think we actually have a Work Group on, was Lawrence 4 5 Livermore. It is a very succinct report from NIOSH, schedule to be determined, which is an 6 7 addendum to the Evaluation Report. MR. HINNEFELD: Right. Right. We 9 completed -- remember, we added a Class for a 10 certain period of time and withheld judgment on later period. This work is competing with 11 12 resources with other sites. And so, right now, it is sort of waiting. We don't have a schedule for 13 14 the next piece of it right now. I quess editorial 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: comment, I think it is -- I'm a little concerned 16 if we have an outstanding Evaluation Report that 17 hasn't been -- I mean, it is an SEC and it is a 18 request, right, if I am recalling? And we are sort 19 20 of leaving it open-ended. I understand the competing resource issue, being responsible for 21 22 some of that. I think it would be nice at least to be 23 24 able to give some sort of idea. We have

1	petitioners there and a site that we have, because
2	I remember concerns about it. I don't remember
3	what hasn't been evaluated yet. But maybe for our
4	next Board call, or something, or whatever, we can
5	just get an update or something.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, certainly by the
7	next Board call. I might be able to refresh my
8	memory over lunch and be able to say more this
9	afternoon about it.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes, if you
11	could, that would be helpful.
12	LANL
13	Okay. LANL, I think we talked about it
14	a little bit already, but
15	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, we did. It sounds
16	like NIOSH will have some work to do.
17	If you remember the last meeting I
18	reported that SC&A and NIOSH went and dug through
19	some boxes, and we are just waiting for NIOSH's
20	report on that, extending the SEC time period. So,
21	that is all I have on that.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's LaVon's site?
23	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gone fishing.
2	MR. KATZ: Gone fishing. That's what
3	I was just thinking.
4	(Laughter.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Nevada.
6	Nevada Test Site
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: We are just finishing
8	up the last TBDs. We don't have anything right
9	now. I believe that NIOSH had some action items.
10	I believe it was part of the coworker or something
11	like that. To tell you the truth, it has been quite
12	a while.
13	DR. NETON: This is Jim. The Nevada
14	Test Site, we sent two White Papers in response to
15	some resuspension issues that were raised by SC&A
16	that they generated back in July 2015. So, those
17	White Papers are out. SC&A I am sure has got them
18	in the review cycle in some way.
19	So, once those are reviewed, we might
20	be able to meet and talk about that.
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: So, that is in SC&A's
22	hands.
23	MR. KATZ: What is the schedule for

1	SC&A for that?
2	MR. STIVER: Probably looking at
3	sometime in September, I would think, about that
4	timeframe.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, we think about a
6	meeting down the road, yes?
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. We are just
8	finishing up the last TBD issues.
9	Oak Ridge and X-10
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oak Ridge and X-10.
11	Gen?
12	MEMBER ROESSLER: As far as I know,
13	NIOSH is still collecting data.
14	DR. NETON: Yes, we are collecting a
15	lot of data. You know, we were reviewing the we
16	had some issues with what the site was providing
17	us and trying to validate their database, if we were
18	getting all of the information.
19	Eventually, we determined that we
20	weren't getting all of the information we thought
21	we were getting on claims. So, in fact, we have
22	gone back to the site now and are requesting them
23	to review the responses they provided us for

1	bioassay data, going back possibly up to 1800
2	claims. Anything that was issued before September
3	2013. So, they are working on that now. We are
4	collaborating with DOE and others to get that
5	moving. Once we get the responses there, we will
6	be able to move forward with the other issues.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. It is a
8	little disturbing, but Pacific Proving Ground.
9	Pacific Proving Grounds
10	MEMBER LOCKEY: There is nothing to
11	report, Jim.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Pantex. Jim, do you
13	have
14	Pantex
15	DR. NETON: Well, I can report on the
16	Pacific Proving Grounds that there were nine
17	outstanding issues there, and the last Work Group
18	meeting I think everything was listed either closed
19	or in abeyance. We have revised the TBD and issued
20	it on July 11th, 2016, so not too long ago. So,
21	I think the remaining effort is to take a look at
22	that and see if we have responded properly to the
23	items that were indicated as being in abeyance.

1	MEMBER LOCKEY: Then, you and I, we can
2	do it at the conference call, I think.
3	DR. NETON: Oh, yes, I'm sure.
4	MEMBER LOCKEY: Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And SC&A is doing
6	that or is now going to start doing that? Okay.
7	Okay, good. It has been three weeks. Gee, you can
8	do that.
9	And all of this, Jim, without a site
LO	visit?
L1	MEMBER LOCKEY: What's that?
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: All of this without
L3	a site visit?
L 4	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes. I am personally
L5	going next
L6	MR. KATZ: Do you want to cover PPG at
L7	the conference call? Were you saying yes to that?
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What?
L9	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, someone said
20	something about
21	DR. NETON: I think Dr. Lockey
22	suggested we could cover
23	MR. KATZ: Oh, at a Work Group

1	conference call?
2	DR. NETON: Yes, a Work Group
3	conference call.
4	MR. KATZ: Okay. Thank you. Okay.
5	Thanks.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Last, but not least,
7	for this session, Pantex. Sorry, Brad.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: No problem. We just
9	had a Work Group. We had, basically, six items.
10	When we finally got to the Work Group, it was down
11	to two to three. We just have one outstanding one.
12	SC&A just wanted some further clarification, but
13	the Work Group, we were pretty well satisfied with
14	it. We just needed some clarification. When that
15	is done, Pantex will be completed.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excellent. Okay.
17	So, why don't we break for lunch, do the homework
18	assignment, read over the comments, and then, we
19	will come back at 1:30? And we have further Work
20	Group updates and quite a few more issues to catch
21	up on. And then, we will start the reports on
22	Idaho. I think that is, what, 3:15?
23	MR. KATZ: Yes. Idaho, 3:30.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 3:30? Okay.
2	MR. KATZ: Right. Idaho and ANL-West.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
4	MR. KATZ: So, are we adjourned for
5	lunch or recessed for lunch?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're adjourned for
7	lunch.
8	MR. KATZ: Recessed for lunch. Thank
9	you.
10	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
11	went off the record at 11:48 a.m. and resumed at
12	1:46 p.m.)
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. What we have
14	to continue our work period is the Work Groups.
15	I have got to get caught up here with
16	where we are. So, we finished Pantex. Brad was
17	last, but not least. And Pinellas we have done
18	really.
19	Phil, Portsmouth, Paducah, K-25?
20	Portsmouth, Paducah, K-25
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Paducah we are
22	pretty good on. We still have the neutron/photon
23	issues at Portsmouth and Oak Ridge. Those are

1	issues we still have outstanding.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What are you waiting
3	on? Do you recall?
4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, still waiting
5	on NIOSH/DCAS with the neutron issue. We haven't
6	met since 2012, though.
7	DR. NETON: We are working on the
8	neutron issues. Neutron exposures are high in
9	enriched uranium at those two facilities, and there
10	is a White Paper being prepared. I think it is
11	October, is the scheduled date? It is soon.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	DR. NETON: It is in the next few
14	months, I guess.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good.
16	Thanks, Jim.
17	Rocky?
18	Rocky Flats
19	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Basically, look,
20	we have resolved all the outstanding issues but
21	one, the critical mass lab.
22	MR. KATZ: Dave, would you please speak
2.2	into the migrophone?

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, I'm so sorry.
2	MR. KATZ: Thanks.
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, yes. Thank
4	you.
5	We have resolved all of the outstanding
6	issues except critical mass lab. A lot of their
7	records are in LANL. They were originally
8	promised us in January of this year. It got
9	postponed to March. It seems to just be postponed
10	and postponed. That is to say, there is a lot of
11	data; it is not apparently sorted out according to
12	that lab. And so, there is just a lot of work.
13	And so, we are at the stage where I would
14	say that it is dragging. We don't have unless
15	somebody can report from DCAS I don't think we
16	have a firm date. The date has been postponed and
17	postponed, not because work hasn't been done, but
18	because there is a lot of information to gather and
19	it is just taking a while.
20	So, we are settled, but for that one
21	issue, and that issue, as soon as we get the
22	data and LaVon is the key person on that, and
23	probably could give us a little better date but

1	it is clear that it could be, I would assume I
2	would hope we would have it done in the fall, yes.
3	DR. NETON: Jim, I think LaVon
4	indicated that maybe in November we might be able
5	to have that revised revision to be done by the end
6	of November sometime.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, right. Okay.
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: It certainly isn't
9	for lack of effort and lack of attention to it.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions, comments
11	on that?
12	(No response.)
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Sandia, Dr.
14	Lemen isn't here. Any
15	MR. KATZ: There is no report.
16	Santa Susana
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Santa Susana?
18	I think we heard earlier. I don't know, Phil, do
19	you know more about what is happening?
20	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: No. I have been
21	kind of out of the loop, and I apologize on that.
22	DR. NETON: I believe Stu a little
23	earlier indicated that we are working on an

1	Evaluation Report for Santa Susana to extend the
2	SEC, and we hope to have that report done for the
3	next Board meeting.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you describe
5	that a little bit, just to keep us all
6	DR. NETON: Well, it is in draft form,
7	so I am a little reluctant to flesh
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, the subject
9	matter, I think is shouldn't be
LO	DR. NETON: Well, it is to extend the
L1	Class, and I don't remember the exact end date.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
L3	DR. NETON: It will be for a while.
L4	But it is based on infeasibility to reconstruct
L5	certain other nuclides at the facility
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
L7	DR. NETON: rather than the main
L8	ones. That is the best I can say right now.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we still have
20	Class site definition issues? Are those going to
21	get resolved?
22	DR. NETON: Not so much from NIOSH's
23	perspective.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I know it is not
2	your perspective.
3	DR. NETON: Yes, there is a yes,
4	there is always
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There is an ongoing
6	issue there. I just was curious if there is any
7	movement in the other agencies.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: We at NIOSH are not
9	really pursuing that. I mean, there is
10	information that is being provided to DOE and DOL,
11	you know, who kind of make that judgment about it.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I was just
13	curious because that would affect, obviously, what
14	else needs to be done there, if something changes.
15	Is that fair? Yes.
16	Savannah River we will hear about later
17	tomorrow, Science Issues? No?
18	Science Issues
19	DR. NETON: I don't think Dr.
20	Richardson is on the phone, but I do have something
21	to communicate here.
22	We finally received the long-awaited
23	Dose and Dose Rate Effectiveness Factor Report from

1	Oak Ridge Center for Risk Analysis. We got that
2	just a couple of months ago. I am still sort of
3	looking at it. Other things have been competing
4	for my time, including the extension of the SENES
5	contract.
6	(Laughter.)
7	DR. NETON: It is long. It is, I
8	think, 350-360 pages long. So, once I digest
9	it I did send an email to Dr. Richardson last
10	week, Friday I believe, indicating that, once I am
11	satisfied with the content, I would like to pass
12	it onto the Sciences Issues Work Group for their
13	review, or whatever they want to do with it. I
14	offered that, and we will see what happens.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, great.
16	Nothing like an upcoming contract renewal to have
17	deadlines being met from the contractor.
18	(Laughter.)
19	DR. NETON: Right.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, good.
21	Special Exposure Cohort Issues, I don't think there
22	is anything outstanding there.
23	Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction.

2	Subcommittee on Dose Reconstruction
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Well, we are
4	moving along well, and we have already completed
5	two more of the
6	MR. KATZ: Dave, can you speak into the
7	microphone, please?
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Again, we have
9	completed two more of the blind cases that were not
10	in this report that are from, I guess, Set 14 on.
11	So, we have a meeting coming up on
12	Tuesday, September 13th. I think things are
13	running smoothly and I believe according to
14	schedule.
15	Any other Committee members want to say
16	something?
17	(No response.)
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Questions?
20	Comments?
21	(No response.)
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Procedures
23	Subcommittee.

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Dave?

2	MEMBER MUNN: We last met in May, and
3	we are so effective and so efficient that we just
4	cleaned up almost everything on our plate at the
5	moment.
6	We are in the process right now of
7	developing what our next series of challenges are
8	going to be, and I am awaiting word from both NIOSE
9	and our contractor as to when they will have enough
10	material ready for us to deal with for us to call
11	another meeting. I currently anticipate that that
12	will happen in the next month or so.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excellent upbeat
14	report there. Does our contractor or NIOSH have
15	any comments or update?
16	(No response.)
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No? Okay. Shaking
18	their heads.
19	Paul, TBD-6000?
20	TBD-6000
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: All right, yes. There
22	is a good summary in the SC&A review for all of the
23	things going on at this time. But, specifically,
24	I'll highlight a couple items.

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Procedures Subcommittee

1	We have reviewed the SC&A coordination
2	update, which you should all have. First, the
3	General Steel Industries, in June, NIOSH did chose
4	Rev 2 of Appendix BB, which is the General Steel
5	Industries document. And that has been assigned
6	to SC&A to review. That review is in process,
7	close to finishing, I understand. Depending on
8	what we get from that in terms of whether there are
9	any issues with the final revision well, I
10	shouldn't call it final with Rev 2, we will
11	determine whether we need to meet further to
12	resolve anything.
13	I will just mention on TBD-6000 on
14	Joslyn there are still some open items, but we are
15	waiting for some responses from NIOSH on some
16	outstanding issues. So, nothing specifically
17	scheduled on that at this time.
18	So, that is my report at this time.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
20	Paul. Any questions, comments?
21	(No response.)
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It has been a busy
23	Work Group, yes.

1	We have been working on some agenda
2	changes here. So, I think Henry's report will come
3	up as a I want to finish up. We have a few more
4	Work Groups to go through, and then, we will switch
5	over. Henry will give his report, which was
6	scheduled for tomorrow.
7	I think the one Westinghouse I think we
8	still need to keep on schedule, but the other one
9	we can get done this afternoon. And then, we have
10	a few more things to fill in. So, we will do that.
11	Surrogate Data Work Group
12	Surrogate Data Work Group, which I
13	chair, there is nothing to report. I don't believe
14	there is any real update on Weldon Springs, either,
15	or on Worker Outreach. So, I think that actually
16	completes our Work Group updates, and so forth.
17	And then, Henry, do you want a little
18	time to get your act together, the slides?
19	MEMBER ANDERSON: We need the slides
20	loaded up here, yes.
21 22	Review of Site Profile for United Nuclear Company (Hematite, MO)
23	Actually, just a quick update on our

Work Group before I present that is we pretty well 1 have closed out much of what we have been working 2. We have two Site Profile catchups still to do 3 on Hooker Electrochemical. We are waiting for a 4 NIOSH response to the comments made by SC&A. 5 then, General Atomics has another couple of Site 6 Profile issues that were still outstanding. 7 8 Okay. So, hopefully, some of you have 9 least looked at the presentation and the at materials that we previously had. 10 This is the TBD issues that we have looked at on an internal 11 exposure coworker model for United Nuclear. 12 have been through this site for other issues 13 previously. 14 15 Let's see. It is, just quick to give you an update, located in Hematite, Missouri. 16 17 They manufactured uranium metal and compounds from natural enriched uranium for use as nuclear fuel 18 19 for the Navy as well as some commercial customers. There was also some thorium uranium oxide pellets, 20 21 a fairly short project in 1964. Operational period 22 was '58 to '73; residual period, '74 to 2009. 23 Just to give you the chronology: this

is part of the TBD-6001, which then was sunsetted, 1 2. and we went into the current group names. Site Profile for United Nuclear was completed in 3 March of 2008. We had SC&A do its review 4 then-Appendix D in September of 2009 and '10. 5 In response to our review, there was a Revision 1, 6 again, TBD-6001, a set of issues being cycled into 7 8 new provisions. And in June, we had SC&A complete their review, and they looked at Rev 1 of the Site 9 Profile and the addendum to the earlier report. 10 11 In March 2011, they issued the 008, Rev 0, standalone TBD for UNC, just to show you there 12 that we started out with 2008 as part of 6001. 13 then, it got its own standalone TBD as a replacement 14 15 in 2011. Between '10, July and September, the 16 17 Work Group met on seven different occasions for and resolutions of 18 discussions the findings 19 pertaining to UNC as well as some of the other AWE 20 facilities. The findings were identified, six of 21 them by SC&A, were presented to our Work Group and 22 to this Advisory Board, if you remember September, 23 which you probably don't, of 2012 in Denver, a very

nice meeting. 2. (Laughter.) ANDERSON: And 3 MEMBER there was complete resolution/closure of the findings. 4 was recommended by the Work Group. But there was 5 still for Finding 4, which 6 some concern pertained -- at that time I remember we were going 7 8 through the reviews on surrogate data and there was concern for the internal coworker model. 9 We asked for some additional work to be 10 11 and we had partially resolved regarding 12 Finding 4. We had quite a lengthy, multiple session discussions on the 95th percentile value 13 of the coworker model and how well that reflected 14 15 and was it adequately bounding of exposures? then, when sufficient bioassay data was available, 16 17 they could be used to estimate intake, but coworker model data would be used only when bioassay data 18 19 was absent or inadequate, which was the case in some 20 particular instance. 21 And there was quite a bit of progress 22 as I said earlier there, we had partial 23 resolution, but there remained some peripheral

identified just before that were September meeting. As a Work Group, we hadn't had time to get together and discuss further. have a teleconference on September 7th, but there remaining issues that had to be were some That is what we are finalizing today. developed. The initial review critically compared

air monitoring data and urinalysis data for consistency with proposed internal coworker model. And then, we specifically had SC&A review monitoring records, and they found that there was limited correlation between the air monitoring and urinalysis data, which was providing the technical basis for the NIOSH coworker model for assignment of daily inhalation values of uranium.

And since the bioassay results and the procedures are given the highest priority, when available, SC&A focused its review on bioassay data for assessing the credibility of the internal coworker model. So, what we really did is take two cases that we had data on, and then, see how well the coworker model would have predicted or assigned exposures to them. And that was the activity that

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has been ongoing for some time. 2. And two operators who had high-end exposures, in order to, as you can see here, 3 determine whether the coworker model would be 4 bounding in the example of these two individuals, 5 just to give a sense of how well the coworker model 6 would actually work when applied to individuals 7 8 with no existing data. bioassay-derived 9 And inhalation intakes for the two yielded values that were quite 10 11 different than the originally-recommended geometric mean, standard deviation in the 6001 12 Appendix D. 13 And then, Finding 4, based on that 14 discrepancy that was found, that the intakes 15 recommended by NIOSH for the pre-June '63 period 16 17 would significantly underestimate the potential 18 internal exposures for these two example 19 And there was some concern. operators. 20 So, looked at that, and they were really 21 quite different. We really wanted to determine 22 how could that happen, because it seemed to be there had to be some kind of a technical issue involved 23

there. And NIOSH felt much the same way.

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And so, our conditional recommendation was based on having NIOSH demonstrate to us that they could confirm that the high bioassay-derived intakes for the two operators were evaluated by SC&A and determine whether the bioassay data representing the two operators had been included also in the coworker model data.

So, there were a number of issues in the datasets that really needed to be looked at more closely by NIOSH as well as SC&A. And after spending time doing that, NIOSH issued a White Paper in February of 2014 that addressed these outstanding issues regarding the internal coworker model.

And the summary of their conclusions in their White Paper was for the two operators that were chosen as our examples to evaluate how good the model was working. They identified that '68 and '71 urinalysis were available, between '62 and '65. And the urine bioassay data for each operator put into the evaluation to derive the corresponding daily inhalation values and

2. periods. Hopefully, you have had a chance, but 3 here you can see the comparison between the NIOSH 4 analyses, and then, the Site Profile 95th 5 percentile. You can see there is really quite a 6 consistent difference between the two, and you can 7 8 the pre-June '63 time period that see was evaluated, and 9 reassessed or was then, the 10 post-'63. You can seen there are considerable 11 differences between the two methods that really needed to be further elucidated, so we could 12 understand how the model was operating and whether 13 all of the data on these individuals were also 14 included in the coworker model. 15 And then, because there were quite a few 16 17 bioassay values for these individuals, two 18 compared the two operators' top 10 bioassay 19 That helped define the coworker model results. 20 for pre-'63. 21 On the next slide I will show you that 22 50 seven bioassay data percent, or points, 23 representing the two operators, were not included

solubilities for types M and S uranium for two time

in the coworker model dataset. And it is not quite 1 2. clear how that omission occurred. But, given all the work that was going on at the time, it was good 3 that we took a look at this, but for some reason 4 these two sets of high values were not included. 5 And that helped explain some of the differences 6 7 that were seen. 8 Here you can see the 10 bioassay values. 9 I am not going to spend a lot of time going over all of this, but just to show you why it took us 10 so long to get from the start to the finish on this 11 12 particular question and set of questions, and confirming and getting quality control evaluation 13 the coworker model database. 14 And then, 15 looking at how one can use existing data to validate the utility of the coworker model. 16 17 But, when they looked at values that NIOSH subsequently had for these two, they were 18 19 consistent with the derived values by SC&A, which gave us greater confidence in the process we had 20 21 put in place to take a look at this. The pre-'63 22 intakes for the two operators are likely the

result -- or this is what NIOSH's conclusions

were -- that there were some contaminated or false-positive bioassay results which skewed the comparisons, but did conclude that these two workers represented exposures above the 95th percentile that was going to be used in the coworker model.

And the failure to include the seven bioassay data points, when looking at the overall coworker model and their geometric mean and percentile values, those seven bioassay data points that had been left out really didn't significantly alter the geometric mean and the percentile values, and just pointing out statistically why geometric means are a useful tool to use when you have perhaps some high or, on the other side, low outliers.

So, the path forward was the Work Group requested that SC&A review, respond to the White Paper, addressing the coworker model. And SC&A completed that in a memorandum dated June 3rd, 2016, and concluding that after this rather exhaustive re-evaluation — all of the documentation pertaining to this Finding 4 — that

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1	SC&A now could understand what had happened and
2	they agreed with NIOSH's recommendations that the
3	selective use of the 95th percentile for the
4	unmonitored workers classified operators as
5	appropriate, and recommended that the long and
6	short of this is that we could close Finding 4.
7	Hopefully, the Committee Members, as
8	well as NIOSH and SC&A, understand what went on
9	through this whole period of time, but the
10	conclusion was we are satisfied that we now could
11	understand and utilize the coworker model. So,
12	that is the long and short of from 2008, over the
13	last eight years from when we first started this.
14	So, Committee Members, aside from
15	talking about the travel issues and the
16	illnesses
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No. Right. By
18	the way, on that Table 2 on this slide here, isn't
19	the last column Worker BBB? It is just a little
20	labeling if you are going to put it into the record.
21	MEMBER ANDERSON: This one?
22	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Yes, that
23	one. Isn't that the column on the right, isn't

1	that Worker BBB?
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Oh, yes, I think so.
3	Oh, well, that is the way it is. We did have two
4	workers that we worked off, yes.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No, we have an
6	opportunity
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: Thank you very much.
8	Good.
9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, we have an
10	opportunity to get that corrected for the record.
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, yes, yes, yes.
12	Okay.
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No problem.
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: So, I guess what we
15	are asking for, as a Committee, we are now closing
16	this out, if there is no other comment. I don't
17	know if we need to have a motion to accept our
18	report.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes, we should.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: This is the last of
21	our
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, this A and E
23	stuff, I am getting a little

1	(Laughter.)
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: A and B, yes. Well,
3	of course, we couldn't just do A and B; it had to
4	be AAA and BBB.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's right.
6	That's right.
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: You don't really
8	want to have three meetings to discuss that, right?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. It shows you
10	how much computer programs are driving our
11	nomenclature.
12	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, but it was good
13	to fully understand what was going on here. So,
14	I would say the Committee is proposing that we
15	accept the TBD revisions.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's a motion from
17	the Work Group. So, we don't need a second to that.
18	Any further questions, comments?
19	Anybody have questions? I guess we haven't
20	MEMBER MUNN: I'm surprised you need a
21	second; it was a motion from the Work Group.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I said we didn't need
23	one. I am sorry if I misspoke. You know, As, Bs

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: And I think you have
2	been sent all of the documentation, and it is all
3	in the database that Wanda put together.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
5	MEMBER ANDERSON: So, if you want to go
6	and read more of it, feel free. But I think we,
7	as a group, have been over it pretty exhaustively.
8	So, I think we got it sorted out.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it actually
10	shows how much work it takes to look at some of these
11	coworker models.
12	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. Well, I think
13	as a model, to pick two, and then, work from those
14	to see
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MEMBER ANDERSON: how well the model
17	would predict if we didn't have their data was very
18	helpful. And then, we found that their data wasn't
19	in the so, it was just further confounded.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. It is almost
21	more difficult in a smaller situation like that.
22	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, okay, further

1	questions, comments?
2	(No response.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: All in favor of
4	accepting the recommendation from the Work Group
5	say aye.
6	(Chorus of aye.)
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Opposed?
8	(Chorus of aye from telephone.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Those are delayed
10	ayes I hope.
11	(Laughter.)
12	MR. KATZ: Yes, right.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Not quite as quick.
14	Anybody opposed?
15	(No response.)
16	MEMBER ANDERSON: Good. Thank you
17	very much.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Abstained? Thank
19	you. Yes.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do I have to keep my
21	file folder?
22	(Laughter.)
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: One comment along

1	the line of nomenclature. I was commenting to Ted
2	earlier, as we get all these files for our meetings,
3	and then once you get into the meeting, you have
4	this whole list of 20 different files. And then,
5	you try to figure out which one who is speaking
6	now and what that is. Is that the backup? But I
7	am not sure we will ever get everybody on the same
8	page with the nomenclature for the file names.
9	Maybe we should get a little sign made:
10	Board Members, do not touch. NIOSH staff only.
11	(Laughter.)
12	Review of Public Comments from March Meeting
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, we have a
14	couple more I think they are straightforward
15	housekeeping sort of things we need to finish up.
16	One is the public comments. These are from the
17	March meeting, and I am just going to go through
18	them quickly.
19	Board Members have two forms. One is
20	a spreadsheet that summarizes the comments and how
21	they were handled, who they were referred to. And
22	the other one references the public comments and
23	includes the transcripts, if you are trying to

1	clarify or better understand the comments.
2	So, I will go through these briefly, 21
3	public comments, mostly on Pinellas because that
4	is where we were. Want to do that.
5	We have one comment really, most of
6	these are sort of informational about the site, and
7	so forth the first one, second one the second,
8	third, and fourth are from Donna Hand, which we will
9	hear more from, questioning mainly the methodology
10	more than the facts there.
11	A worker, then, for the next three
12	comments, five through seven, just reporting on his
13	experiences there, and then, another one with a
14	person speaking mostly about beryllium disease,
15	but both cancer and beryllium-related disease.
16	Number 9, again, a worker some series
17	of workers that had worked there and was describing
18	theirs. Again, almost all of these were referred
19	back to Pete Darnell, who is the NIOSH project
20	officer on those. That takes us up through Number
21	12, to that.
22	There are some comments on behalf of Mr.
23	Warren, who is one of the petitioners, representing

1	the petitioners for the Savannah River Site.
2	Again, some comments that we will be talking more
3	about that site tomorrow.
4	Another person speaking to Pinellas.
5	Again, these are more general comments about some
6	of the other sites, including Portsmouth. And 18
7	through 20 is Dr. McKeel, some questions mainly
8	related to and comments related to General Steel
9	Industries. Again, those are referred either
10	through NIOSH or, actually, one went to DOL and was
11	responded to by DOL.
12	And then, the last comment from the next
13	day is some questions about the Lawrence Livermore
14	Site from a person I believe he is the petitioner
15	at that site I don't recall, but it is about the
16	length and timing of the SEC there.
17	I think all of these are
18	straightforward. At least to my review, it
19	appeared that they were handled well and handled
20	very efficiently. Any comments or questions or
21	those?
22	(No response.)
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Again, we do

1	this with every meeting. It is just a good
2	practice to make sure that, when we get public
3	comments in, that they are followed up on and
4	addressed in some way as best we can.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I would just like
6	to ask
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: For the other
9	file, the file where we have the transcripts of what
10	was said, are we going to go over that next?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, at these
12	meetings, we do not go over those unless there is
13	a question about one or the other because they are
14	quite lengthy.
15	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And they don't have
17	how the comment was handled.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: It is only to
19	identify if there is a question that is missing that
20	didn't get into the list, if you remember
21	something.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Or some uncertainty
23	about it.

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: In the other file,
3	the I don't recall seeing the transcripts of what
4	was said in the two files that we got. We got both
5	the summary of who spoke and what the basic topics
6	were, and then, we had the actual transcripts for
7	them. I don't recall having seen that in the past,
8	but maybe
9	MR. KATZ: Yes, we always have those,
10	yes.
11	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. I found
12	that just very helpful in terms of looking at this
13	and going back and seeing what the person, not just
14	summarizing what they said, but actually reading
15	what they said, and then, coming back to the
16	response.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, Ted did
18	distribute that transcript.
19	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Pardon?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, that's
21	essentially been our standard practice for quite
22	some time. It is one of the problems with the
23	titles on all these files. You get a bunch, a lot

Τ	of files, and we tend to get those the week before
2	the meetings.
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right, right.
4	Anyway, this was very helpful.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay. Yes, and
6	certainly, in the past where we have had questions,
7	particularly when we first started out doing this,
8	the spreadsheet was not always as clear about what
9	the comment was and describing it, and so forth.
LO	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: That maybe and
L1	this is good.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And frankly,
L3	it keeps us on our toes also.
L4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, yes. Okay.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anyway, very good.
L6	We don't need any action on that.
L7	Now I believe Ted is going to do we
L8	have a couple of letters that came in or comments?
L9	They were sent in by letter form, asking us to read
20	them into the record.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, we have a public
22	comment session this afternoon at 5:00 after the
23	INL presentations and discussion.

1	But I received public comments from
2	Donna Hand, who has been mentioned before for the
3	Pinellas Site. It is quite long. It would take
4	a lot of time during the public comment session.
5	I would rather not take away from the INL focus for
6	that.
7	So, I will just read that into the
8	record now, and for transcription, if you would
9	just add it, when you transcribe it, though, add
LO	it to the public comment session. So, it will be
L1	out of order chronologically, but is that okay?
L2	But that is where it belongs, with the rest of the
L3	public comments.
L4	(Whereupon, per the above request of
L5	Mr. Katz, the letters from the public which he read
L6	at this point in the meeting can be found in the
L7	public comment session of this transcript.)
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, we will now take
L9	a break and reconvene at 3:30, as scheduled for the
20	Idaho National Lab/Argonne West presentations,
21	followed by the public comment period.
22	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
2.3	went off the record at 2:49 p m and resumed at 3:32

Т	p.m.)
2 3	Idaho National Laboratory SEC Petition and Argonne National Laboratory West SEC Petition
4	MR. KATZ: Welcome back. We are about
5	to do the INL/ANL-West session.
6	Let me just check on the line and see
7	that I have my Board Members. Paul, are you on?
8	Dr. Ziemer?
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I'm here.
10	MR. KATZ: Super, and Loretta Valerio?
11	Are you there, Loretta?
12	(No response.)
13	MR. KATZ: And John Poston? Are you
14	on, John?
15	MEMBER POSTON: I'm here.
16	MR. KATZ: Super.
17	MEMBER POSTON: Ted, did you hear me?
18	MR. KATZ: Yes. Thanks, John. I
19	heard you. Thank you.
20	MEMBER POSTON: Okay. Just to be
21	sure.
22	MR. KATZ: Loretta, are you on?
23	(No response.)
24	MR. KATZ: Okay.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And we are
2	going to be spending some time talking about INL
3	and ANL-West, Argonne West. We will start with
4	John Stiver.
5	MR. STIVER: Okay. Thank you, Dr.
6	Melius. Good afternoon, everybody.
7	Before we get started, I would kind of
8	like to set the stage here. You all have realized,
9	especially the Board Members, over the last month
10	or so, you have received, I believe, no less than
11	10 White Papers from SC&A regarding follow-on work
12	to INL and, also, any work that was tasked at Tampa
13	to do some preliminary investigations of ANL-West.
14	And I am sure the thought going through your head
15	and it has been discussed at the last Work Group
16	meeting was, my gosh, how are we going to
17	prioritize the work going forward?
18	And so, before your eyes glaze over at
19	slide 35 or so, I would just like to kind of let
20	you know that, at least from SC&A's perspective,
21	probably the most important thing to do is to follow
22	on the SEC for CPT at INL for the portion that is
23	in reserve. I believe Tim is working on an 83.14

on that, if I am not mistaken. 1 2. Along with that, I believe we have done some investigations into the pre-'63 period and, 3 also, some work on burial grounds. 4 And then, as far as the INL follow-up 5 work, we feel that the indicator radionuclide work, 6 you know, doing some analysis of some of the unique 7 8 reactors and, also, maybe some more investigations into using general air sampling to assess intakes, 9 inhalation intakes, of actinides in the absence of 10 11 fission and activation products. I am going to be talking about all those 12 Also, as kind of a lead-in, the first 13 thing we are going to really talk about is the SEC 14 Class Definition, kind of an update of where we 15 stand on that and, then, get into the INL and 16 17 ANL-West work that we have already discussed on the Board. 18 19 This slide here is just basically an acknowledgment of the Board Members who were 20 21 involved in INL and ANL-West. Also, I thought I 22 would give some thanks to my team. These people have all done the heavy lifting on both of these 23

Bob Barton, Hans Behling, Ron Buchanan, 1 2. Doug Farver, Joe Fitzgerald, John Mauro, Amy Meldrum, and Steve Ostrow. You can see their names 3 are in alphabetical order, so I'm not playing 4 favorites with anybody here. 5 As far as the Class Definition, this 6 kind of bears repeating. This has been brought 7 8 before the Board on three separate occasions, July and November of 2015 and, again, in March of 2016. 9 Basically, the Definition hasn't really changed 10 11 I will just go ahead and read it into the much. record and for completeness. 12 "All employees of the Department of 13 14 Energy, its predecessor agencies, and 15 contractors and subcontractors who worked at the Idaho National Laboratory in Scoville, Idaho, and 16 17 (a) who were monitored for external radiation at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant (CPP) with at 18 19 least one film badge or TLD dosimeter from CPP, between January 1st, 1963 and February 28th, 1970; 20 21 or (b) who were monitored for external radiation 22 at INL, at least one film badge or TLD dosimeter, between March 1st, 1970 and December 31st, 1974, 23

for the number of workdays aggregating at least 250 1 2. workdays occurring either solely under employment or in combination with workdays within 3 the parameters established for one or more other 4 Classes of employees in the Special Exposure 5 Cohort." 6 So, as you can see, it is -- and most 7 8 of us already know -- it is really the Class is defined and restricted on the basis of external 9 dosimetry records. And we will get into that, a 10 bit of an analysis, on what has gone on elsewhere 11 in the last year or so regarding that. 12 This is just kind of a summary of the 13 different activities that have gone on since the 14 last Board meeting in November of 2015, when we went 15 through and kind of tried to cover the waterfront 16 17 on where we stood at that point. I am not going 18 to spend a lot of time going through that. 19 Part B was accepted in March 23rd, 2016 at the Tampa meeting, but Part A was held in reserve 20 21 based on the Board's concerns regarding a couple 22 of different issues. One being the completeness 23 and adequacy of the INL visitor cards and temporary

film badge reports and the monthly Dosimetry Branch 1 2. Activity Reports from 1963 to 1970. NIOSH has done some extensive research 3 on this and has really run it to ground for just 4 about, I'm pretty sure, every participant, 5 including the last 32 or so who had filed claims 6 since, I believe, the spring of last year. 7 8 At the August meeting, basically last week, last Tuesday -- I will just give you a little 9 In March 2016, NIOSH captured the 10 update here. 11 monthly -- what I am calling DBARs -- Dosimetry Branch Activity Reports from '65 through '74. 12 These were the missing reports that are going to 13 enable NIOSH to evaluate the completeness of 14 15 visitor cards and temporary badge reports. Recall, before, there was a period 16 17 where you just have the temporary badge report or 18 visitor card, and you got a name, but there is no 19 way to corroborate that with some other record. And so now, NIOSH has a full set of records 20 21 available in order to evaluate the completeness of that Definition. 22 23 INL has begun indexing and coding the visitor cards in June. This is what Greg Lewis talked about this morning, and I believe they are projected to have that finished in September, but those temporary badge reports are going to take quite a bit longer. So, it is probably going to be sometime -- what was it -- like early in the spring, I believe it was.

As a temporary tasking or tasking to SC&A to kind of tee-up for that completion, we were asked to try to develop some sort of a validation or verification plan. So, once all that information is available electronically, well, we can go through and do sampling and try to determine what the error rate might have been, if any at all.

Again, as you all know, NIOSH indicates that only one CPP badge, annual or visitor, and documented 250 days onsite, is adequate for SEC inclusion. So, even if you miss one temporary badge, which were evidently worn for periods of not more than a month, you would probably have to have 12 for 250 days' inclusion. Of course, the converse of that is if a claimant only had one temporary badge and was missed, they could possibly

2.

1 -- or would be excluded from the Class.

2.

Now the second issue that the Work Group was concerned with was, when definitive location records are lacking, the reliance on professional judgment based on the weight of evidence to reject inclusion in the SEC. The Work Group remains concerned how such criteria would be implemented by DOL, and I believe that has only been used at Mound in the past. So, there is only precedent out there for doing that.

That said, NIOSH has indicated that 911 out of 913 claims that have been filed and evaluated -- I believe this is all of them with the exception of maybe a few that have recently been filed -- they can be clearly adjudicated on both Parts A and B in the Class Definition.

There is a bit of uncertainty left regarding emergency responders, firefighters. Say if firefighters came in, there was something going on, and they had to go into CPP, would they have time to stop and pick up a badge to go in or were their badges, temporary badges, have been issued in a different way? And so, we felt that

1	is worth looking into some more. NIOSH proposed
2	interviewing at least one person, and possibly some
3	more, probably in the November 2016 timeframe.
4	Okay. Now, moving on, looking at the
5	ongoing evaluations of areas and activities for
6	which NIOSH believes that they can reconstruct
7	doses with sufficient accuracy. And this is what
8	has taken place since November of last year.
9	To give a little bit of a background,
10	about I believe it was back in this time last year,
11	we proposed kind of a preliminary analysis where
12	we would look at some cross-cutting issues that
13	kind of were common to the entire site and, also,
14	some vertical issues for areas that were kind of
15	unique in their exposure potential and activity
16	scenarios.
17	Six areas of investigation were:
18	reactor modeling. This is basically are all the
19	reactors or does OTIB-54 really encompass all
20	the reactors that are out there that could be
21	potential issues for us?
22	Taking a look at Test Area North. That
23	was kind of a unique facility, a lot of activities

1	going on there. We were going vertical on the
2	external dosimetry mostly in that one.
3	We took a look at central facilities
4	because they processed all sorts of materials
5	coming in from all over the site. So, that kind
6	of raised issues about whether OTIB-54 would be
7	applicable.
8	The fission and activation product
9	bioassay indicator radionuclides, which is kind of
LO	a cornerstone of OTIB-54. You know, instead of
L1	just looking at the reactor modeling and what you
L2	might generate using an ORIGEN code, we thought we
L3	would kind of take a look at the actual data and
L4	see where the rubber meets the road and see what
L5	do the actual ratios look like, and are they
L6	adequately bounded by OTIB-54?
L7	Two issues that were pended at the time
L8	were the burial grounds and the CPP pre-1963.
L9	Let's see. I don't want to spend too
20	much time on this. Yes, we submitted progress
21	reports and White Papers. They are available on
22	the website at that link.
23	We presented the preliminary results at

1	the November 18 Board session. Since the Board
2	meeting in November, we were tasked to go ahead and
3	look a little more closely at four areas: reactor
4	modeling, the indicator bioassay radionuclides,
5	burial grounds, and CPP pre-'63.
6	In March of 2016, in conjunction with
7	DCAS, we did worker interviews and data capture,
8	focusing principally on the burial grounds and CPF
9	in the early years. And those documents should be
10	cleared and available to SC&A and DCAS by the end
11	of the month. So, we will be able to proceed with
12	those two investigations.
13	Follow-on White Papers on reactor
14	prioritization and indicator radionuclides were
15	also discussed last week. Those are available or
16	the website at those locations.
17	Let me just kind of move ahead here and
18	start talking a little bit about the SEC-224 for
19	ANL-West. This kind of lays out the sequence of
20	events that led to the SEC and all the activities
21	that took place.
22	Their Class Definition is basically all
23	the employees who were at Argonne West between

1	April 10th, 1951 and December 31st, 1957; the usual
2	restrictions.
3	More importantly is the feasibility
4	assessment. This is based on, up until '58, the
5	West Side, which is the Experimental Breeder
6	Reactor I Complex, it was determined to be
7	infeasible due to limited bioassay and potentially
8	incomplete external dosimetry records. That all,
9	apparently, changed around the 1958 timeframe.
10	And so, they believe that dose reconstruction is
11	feasible for the East Side, the EBR-II complex,
12	because there is a large amount of mixed-fission
13	product bioassay and air sampling data indicating
14	that the alpha exposures were controlled to less
15	than 10 percent of the maximum permissible
16	concentration.
17	Similar to what we did with INL, we kind
18	of cast the net broadly. I came up with seven areas
19	of inquiry, kind of sub-tasks, that we thought
20	would yield some interesting and useful
21	information.
22	The first was just to review the OTIBs
23	and OTIBs referenced as the basis for the SEC ER,

1	see if there are outstanding issues that could
2	impinge on the ability to reconstruct and the Class
3	Definition.
4	A second was to take a look at the INL
5	Site Profile and the issues matrices and kind of
6	crosswalk those with ANL-West, identify
7	commonalities and any other outstanding issues
8	that might kind of have SEC potential.
9	Three was kind of a follow-on of the
LO	reactor studies for OTIB-54 applicability, just
L1	focusing on those ANL-West reactors.
L2	And four, which we never really got
L3	around to discussing in the Work Group environment,
L4	except at a very superficial level, was kind of
L5	taking a look at the changes and the completeness
L6	and adequacy of the dosimetry and air sampling data
L7	at the breakpoint for the SEC, basically up to '57
L8	and going forward.
L9	We looked at dosimetry, personnel
20	dosimetry completeness and adequacy, as well as
21	area monitoring data, air sampling, swipe survey
22	reports, and so forth, in case that data were
23	to we thought there might be kind of parity

between the two that would kind of show that there 1 2. was a change -- kind of a sea change -- yes, it would have been a sea change in monitoring practices at 3 the time. 4 No. 5 was to investigate this whole 5 notion of using general air sampling data for 6 actinide intakes in the absence of fission and 7 8 activation products. 9 Six was to look at ongoing an investigation, kind of in parallel with INL, on the 10 11 indicator radionuclides. 12 Finally, seven was kind of to talk about the companion investigation along with issue five, 13 to really take a look at the strategy of using 10 14 15 percent of the maximum permissible concentrate and whether the Health Physics Program was strong 16 17 enough to really justify using that approach at the 18 time that it was proposed. 19 Item 1 -- I am not going to spend a lot There basically were three OTIBs 20 of time on these. 21 that have outstanding issues that could impact the 22 SEC determination. The first being OTIB-18, internal dose overestimates for facilities with 23

air sampling programs. 1 That is not surprising. 2. OTIB-49, estimating doses for plutonium strongly retained in the lung. And last, but not least, 3 OTIB-54. I believe there is one part of Revision 4 2 that we thought might be important for this SEC 5 that needed to be addressed. However, that said, 6 these findings and unreviewed documents are going 7 8 to be reviewed under the purview of the Subcommittee on Procedure Reviews. 9 Crosswalking the combined matrices. 10 11 There are three issues that were all related to our 12 investigations of Test Area North that had to do with the adequacy of the external dosimetry data. 13 At the time we didn't know that that data was just 14 15 a sampling. And so, we took it at face value, and 16 17 then, looked at the completeness and adequacy. And we were a little bit concerned that, if this 18 data ever was needed to be used in the coworker 19 20 modeling, there might not be enough granularity to 21 assign workers to particular areas, given the 22 vastly different types of exposure potential that existed on the site. 23

That said, in the November meeting, 1 2 NIOSH did indicate that that data was just a They are collecting more data, but that 3 sampling. at this point they don't really intend to build 4 coworker models. Now the Work Group felt that this 5 was really more of a secondary priority, that the 6 bigger SEC issues would really be where we wanted 7 8 to expend the resources. Reactor prioritization. 9 This kind of just lays out all the reasons why we feel this is 10 11 important. Basically, this comes down to, as I said, are there reactors for which the OTIB-54 12 protocols might break down and would not be able 13 to adequately define the exposure potential to 14 workers at those facilities? 15 Different types of things that would 16 17 impact nuclear the reactors: fuel types, 18 blankets, moderators, coolants, operating 19 scenarios. whether there steady-state was 20 intermediate pulsed within design limits, outside 21 of design limits, and so forth, and burnup. 22 long were the decay products allowed to build at? 23 All those things come into play.

A little bit on OTIB-54. We have been 1 2 through this many times. They use ratios of strontium-90 and cesium-137 and inventories of 3 other fission activation products that would be 4 generated during those reactor operations, and 5 using those indicated bioassay nuclides, they can 6 do ratios to determine what the other intakes of 7 8 these other radionuclides might have been. And also, the Technical Basis Document, 9 I believe Tables 5-22 and 5-23, basically apply the 10 11 same approach to determine actinide intakes in the presence of fission and activation products. 12 Here is a list of things that it is not 13 aood Obviously, alpha-emitting 14 for. 15 radionuclides without corresponding FAP intakes. Anything that is generated outside the fuel 16 17 operation involving short decay times, and radionuclides that have 18 been extracted and 19 concentrated. This just illustrates the nine 20 21 representative cases that were based on the four 22 types of reactors, and for OTIB-54 development, these were all based on ORIGEN2 runs. 23

As far as the site reactors, there is 1 2 52 in total. We have determined, as far as INL -- we didn't look at the ANL-West at that time; 3 there were 12 reactors there. Obviously, the Navy 4 reactors are off limits. Two were never operated, 5 Six of those we had reviewed in our leaving 34. 6 7 initial preliminary analysis. So, that left 28. 8 And so, we screened those based on those factors 9 that I just listed earlier to see if OTIB-54 might result in an unrealistic over- or underestimate of 10 11 internal doses. 12

In addition to those OTIB-54 related criteria, we were asked to take a look at these four factors that might reflect the scope of population that was potentially at risk uncontrolled exposure. Basically, the duration the reactor was in operation, the frequency and intensity of operation, the approximate number of potentially This workers exposed. was, unfortunately, infeasible during our first pass because we just didn't have that kind of information available. Incidents or factors with the potential to contribute to the

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1	risk of unintended or unprotected exposures.
2	Based on this, we came up with kind of
3	a revised list of priorities, prioritized
4	reactors, seven being considered high:
5	Loss-of-Fluid Test, the OMRI,
6	Organically-Moderated Reactor Experiment, Pulse
7	Burst Facility, and some of the SPERT tests.
8	Let's see. As far as the ANL reactors,
9	we felt that the BORAX and EBR-I and II were
10	probably unique enough that they deserved to be
11	analyzed separately.
12	NIOSH took a look at our
13	recommendations in our paper and responded with a
14	paper of their own, and a response paper at the very
15	end of the month of July. They proposed merging
16	some of those reactors into categories because this
17	is not a trivial process doing these analyses, and
18	you don't want to expend resources needlessly.
19	So, they came up with kind of a well
20	thought out methodology for kind of bounding or
21	selecting those that they felt were of a higher
22	priority. This is really the sum total of what
23	they came up with They felt that these six

Τ	reactors were worthy of review.
2	And at the meeting, papers were
3	discussed. SC&A agreed, essentially, that
4	NIOSH's proposed list was probably what we should
5	work for on further evaluation.
6	We were also tasked to evaluate in
7	greater depth the approximate number of workers
8	that could have been affected. Like I said before,
9	we didn't have data that we could use to reasonably
10	get a handle on this. We would have had to have
11	gone through claimant files, and just it would have
12	been extremely resource-intensive.
13	However, NIOSH indicated that these
14	monthly dosimeter reports are now available for all
15	the facilities of concern and they are fairly easy
16	to access. So, I know we can look at the number
17	of badged workers that were for the years of
18	operation at each of the facilities.
19	Given that tasking, we expect to have
20	a revised report in time for a late September or
21	early October teleconference, in time to tee-up for
22	the next Board meeting in November.

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breakpoint. We didn't get a chance to discuss this 1 2. at the meeting. So, I am just going to go ahead and we are going to tee this up at the next Board 3 meeting after we have a chance to discuss it in the 4 Work Group setting. 5 We are going to move right along to ANL 6 Now this was an interesting one. 7 Ttem 5. This is 8 the use air sampling data for dose reconstruction and actinide intakes in the absence of fission 9 activation products. It is limited to uranium, 10 11 thorium, and plutonium for exposure conditions which are actually quite rare or limited in the 12 13 scope -- I wouldn't say rare -- by means of air sampling data. 14 This comes right out of the Evaluation 15 It actually explains the role of air 16 Report. 17 monitoring for protecting workers in the SEC period with these two statements, which I am not going to 18 19 but they are there for anybody who is 20 interested in digging into that a little bit 21 farther. 22 NIOSH, basically, believes that the air 23 sampling data assessed for gross alpha activity are

sufficient for bounding internal radiation doses 1 to uranium, thorium, and plutonium by means of the 2. following criteria: if uranium without mixed 3 fission products, they are going to be bounded 4 using 10 percent of the MPC air for available air 5 monitoring data. 6 However, at the fuel cycle facility 7 8 where there were exposures in some cases well above 9 the MPC, they are going to use -- for August '67 to June '83, they are going to be using the gross 10 11 alpha radioactivity of air samples. Thorium in room 25 of the FCF, there is 12 some exposure potential there from '63 to '67. 13 NIOSH is going to use 10 percent of the ANL-West 14 MPC air for that particular assessment. 15 And then, for plutonium, they are going 16 17 to basically take the high-sighted assumption that 100 percent of the gross alpha activity represents 18 19 plutonium exposure. limitations of this approach: 20 Some 21 most of the recording sampling data typically show 22 results below 10 percent of the MPC air. We agree 23 with that. However, we question whether the

fixed-air sampling data accurately represents the 1 2. levels of air contamination that were actually breathed by workers. The assumption that general 3 air sampling represents air concentrations 4 respired by workers during facility operations we 5 feel is questionable on two levels. One being the 6 long air-sampling times and, two, limitations and 7 8 uncertainties with the general air sampling for assessing worker intakes. 9 On the basis of recorded available GA 10 11 air sampling data, NIOSH concluded that an air 12 concentration of 10 percent MPC defined for a 40-hour work week provides a bounding value for 13 potential intakes of these three actinides at the 14 15 FCF and possibly other work locations. It is an important to mention, for the 16 17 use of the 10-percent MPC values rely on what we feel to be an unconfirmed assumption that GA air 18 19 concentrations closely correspond to operational 20 air concentrations. 21 Our review of the FCF air data, typical 22 daily operations, and assessment of the proposed use identified two issues of concern: 23 the first

being low airflow rates. Sampling times could 1 2 vary up to four days. Often, when facility operations were inactive, there was one -- I think 3 longest sample was taken over Labor 4 Weekend, when there probably weren't too many 5 people there during normal operational activities. 6 7 The second, and what we believe is more 8 serious, concern is lack of parity between general breathing zone air concentration 9 area and And we looked at a couple of 10 measurements. different studies, one in Great Britain and another 11 at NUMEC, which is one of the EEOICPA sites. 12 We believe that, given the high degree 13 of uncertainty surrounding GA sampling data at FCF, 14 that the proposed value of 10-percent MPC as a 15 bounding value for internal doses probably lacks 16 credibility. 17 Where to go from here? Our report was 18 last week at the combined INL and 19 discussed ANL-West Work Group meeting. The Work Group 20 21 considers those to be a high-priority issue with potential SEC implications, and NIOSH was tasked 22 23 provide for further to response paper а

discussions. 1 2. Moving on to fission activation, FAP bioassay indicator radionuclides. These 3 assumptions, which we have discussed before: 4 sufficient fission activation product bioassay 5 records available to assign strontium-90 and 6 cesium-137 intakes? That was pretty fundamental. 7 8 Are the ratios of strontium-90 and cesium-137 and their relationship to other fission activation 9 products and actinides, are they known with 10 11 sufficient accuracy for INL and ANL-West to allow assignment of consistent radionuclide intakes? 12 13 NIOSH's ER recommends using 14

NIOSH's ER recommends using strontium-90 and/or cesium-137 in conjunction with ratios in OTIB-54 to assign FAP intakes. We are all aware of that, and TBD-5, which we already discussed.

As I have said earlier, the NIOSH ratio values were derived mostly by computer simulation. And so, we looked for actual measurement data that might corroborate or confirm those computer runs. We looked at NOCTS, the SRDB, and the Electronic Bioassay Database, which we acknowledged is

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probably not complete or at that much use at the 2. time that we were taking a look at it. Also, the top five we already discussed 3 in our first paper for INL. We found nasal swipes, 4 urinalysis, fuel element scale, 5 storage contamination swipes, and air filter samples, but 6 there weren't very many of them. However, Ron 7 8 Buchanan was lucky enough to find in the ANL waste records -- and from INL -- liquids, solids, soil, 9 and air sampling records. 10 11 However, we found that the majority of the cesium and strontium ratios were not centered 12 In fact, only 33 percent of 251 data 13 on unity. points from 1957 to 1993 in INL waste were within 14 15 a range of .5 to 2.0. And we realize they are not going to be exactly one, but we thought like a 16 17 factor two on either side was probably a reasonable test at least, a preliminary test to see whether 18 19 these data might actually be usable. That said, some of the ratio values were orders of magnitude 20 21 above and below unity. 22 As far as ANL-West, they seemed to be a little closer in terms of what we expected. 23

However, we only had 16 pairs of data. 1 So, there 2. is really not much we can draw on the way of conclusions based on only 16 data pairs. 3 in 4 So, the summary, the cesium/strontium ratios are not always one-to-one, 5 as assumed in OTIB-54 and TBD-5. Large variations 6 So, that brings into question the validity 7 8 of using the indicator of radionuclides. Because, 9 you know, you might have one guy who has got a cesium value that is 10 times higher than another guy who 10 11 got a strontium value in terms of their relative impact on the other radionuclides. 12 13 So, we thought this was kind of a consistency issue that needed to be addressed 14 15 As I say here in this slide, it is really one of the cornerstones, the use of the ratio method 16 17 at both sites. basically just kind of 18 This is 19 restatement of that. Fission activation product 20 cesium and strontium ratios to may not 21 sufficiently conserved enough for assigning 22 intakes, even in situations where it can be assumed 23 that the fission activation product is tied to an

1 indicating radionuclide. And the same thing
2 applies for the actinide assessments using Table
3 5-22 and 5-23.
So, we have three recommendations,
5 basically. This one is kind of a continuation on
from what we had asked for back in November.
7 Basically, we need to determine if records of
8 analysis of INL contents are available for a
9 variety of INL reactor fuel elements and from
offsite reactors.
Our data capture efforts to date have
really not turned up anything along these lines.
That said, we only have that one data capture where
we looked into this in any detail. That was in
March.
Recommendation 2, because the ANL-West
data are quite sparse, we would like to do more
research to evaluate those values, especially for
19 actinides and cesium and strontium ratios,
20 preferably with quantitative radionuclide
21 analysis.
22 And finally, the third, considering the
results of this preliminary study and the numerous

1 source terms at INL and ANL-West, the validity of 2. using the present radionuclide indicator method, OTIB-54 and TBD-5, for assigning FAP and actinide 3 intakes needs to be addressed further. 4 basically, we feel that there needs to be a little 5 more discussion and data capture involved in this. 6 Where to go from here? 7 We discussed 8 this, again, last week. NIOSH had requested that we make some changes to our report, which we agreed 9 10 to do. We thought that was a good idea, and so did the Work Group. 11 One was to break down the waste data 12 ratios by month, instead of by year, when those data 13 are available. And NIOSH also indicated there 14 15 were 60 new SRDBs that are pertinent to this investigation which we will analyze. 16 And SC&A 17 believes we can have a report ready for a Work Group meeting or teleconference before the November 18 19 Board meeting. Also, one thing NIOSH brought up was 20 21 that, you know, regardless of whether the ratios 22 might be off, are we talking about significant doses? At the end of the day, what kind of doses 23

1	are we looking at?
2	And we had done some preliminary
3	investigations into this last fall, back in
4	November. And so, that is going to be included as
5	part of our revised report.
6	And that is pretty much a sum of where
7	we stand at this point. So, do you have any
8	questions and comments? I would be glad to try to
9	take those for you.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Comments or
11	questions from Board Members?
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I
13	have a question. Sort of a general question, but
14	I will use the last line as the for making the
15	point.
16	It says that SC&A was tasked to analyze
17	60 new SRDB documents that NIOSH will provide. I
18	assume this is a tasking by the Board, but I guess
19	my question is, why wouldn't ORAU be doing that kind
20	of work or NIOSH first?
21	MR. STIVER: Well, Dr. Ziemer, I can't
22	really hear you very well.

MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer just said --

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Let me say it
2	again. Where SC&A was asked to task or was
3	tasked to have our 60 new SRDB documents that NIOSE
4	will provide, I am asking why is SC&A doing that
5	rather than ORAU?
6	MR. STIVER: I believe Tim could maybe
7	weigh-in on the availability and the timeframe for
8	that.
9	DR. TAULBEE: I guess, first, let me
10	make a few clarifications. This is Tim Taulbee,
11	by the way.
12	It wasn't 60 new SRDB documents. Those
13	were 60 new data points that I pointed out to the
14	Work Group. So, it is a slight error there, but
15	I did provide to Ron Buchanan the SRDB numbers for
16	15 additional documents that I had found and gave
17	him some tips on finding additional ones.
18	Within the SRDB, the data sources that
19	were being used and you have kind of got this
20	there in the second bullet that Ron was using,
21	in certain time periods it was easier to just grab
22	the annual data. But buried within the
23	report there may be three or four hundred

1	pages is all this monthly data within there.
2	And so, that is part of what Ron is breaking out
3	at this time.
4	MR. STIVER: All right. Thanks, Tim.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think it is
6	fair to say that the Work Group did the tasking,
7	in a sense, saying SC&A should revise their
8	evaluation based on additional information that
9	Tim brought forward.
LO	Again, this is something I think we
L1	typically do in an ongoing evaluation, especially
L2	of a large site like this where there is so much
L3	data out there, and do that. So, does that clarify
L4	it for you, Paul?
L5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, yes. And I think
L6	some of this a lot of this looked a little bit
L7	like they were tasks that should have been done
L8	prior to getting to SC&A, but it is certainly a
L9	challenge, I understand.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and on the
21	reactors we have gone back and forth in doing that.
22	Again, one of the reasons we want to hold another
23	Work Group meeting in September is to sort of

1	clarify the issues on trying to prioritize all
2	those reactors. It is a lot of work and a lot of
3	effort. We need to try to get it as right as we
4	can at the start.
5	Again, this sort of issue of competing
6	resource needs at this large site with lots of
7	technical issues to
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: deal with; plus,
10	the ongoing SEC issues.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Thank you,
13	Paul. Anybody else? Yes, Dave?
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I assume on Number
15	37 when I read this, I had a hard time. MFPs,
16	is that metal fraction particulates?
17	MR. STIVER: Mixed fission products.
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Mixed fission
19	products? Okay. Mixed fission
20	MR. STIVER: We probably should have
21	defined that in the slide.
22	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. I just
23	couldn't figure out from what went mixed fission

1	products? Okay, I see. All right. Thank you.
2	MR. STIVER: You're welcome.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil, you have
4	anything to add? Or Josie? Or Gen?
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I have just got a
6	brief comment to make. Between SC&A, NIOSH, and
7	Dr. Roessler and Josie Beach, there has been
8	numerous document searches up there. They are
9	going back to search for more. Plus, there has
10	been a lot of interviews with personnel who are
11	either still working at the site or have worked at
12	the site. So, there has been a great deal of effort
13	put into this.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie, anything?
15	MEMBER BEACH: No, I don't have
16	anything to add.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Gen? No? Okay.
18	John did a large job to try to summarize a
19	seven-hour or whatever it was Work Group
20	meeting that jumped around a lot.
21	So, it is hard, and this is sort of a
22	work in progress, and the SEC, as he mentioned, we
23	really are held up now mainly trying to get all the

1	data into a database that can be evaluated, and
2	then, obviously, used in implementation of dose
3	reconstruction for everybody around the site. So,
4	it is an effort, and I think we are getting closer
5	to getting DOE pinned down.
6	So, we will keep you surrounded in the
7	back there, Greg. We have got your ticket home.
8	So, if you want it back, you are going to have to
9	give us a hard-and-fast date to do that.
LO	Anybody else? Anybody else on the
11	phone with questions?
L2	(No response.)
L3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you,
L4	John.
L5	MR. STIVER: You're welcome.
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do we have
L7	petitioners who want to speak?
L8	MR. KATZ: Yes, yes. So, we should
L9	have two petitioners who would be I don't know
20	if they are here or on the line.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here's one.

MR. KATZ: Yes.

Public Comments

Brian Zink

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I'm Brian Zink. 3 MR. ZINK: T'm an authorized representative for [identifying 4 5 information redacted). He cannot make it here 6 today. He wanted to make a short presentation. 7 He's feeling very poorly, and that illness is related to his accepted condition. 8 9 But I think his message, basically, was, and what we would request, is that the analysis 10 continue. He would love it if the -- obviously, 11 if the information, the data, is assessed and 12 13 expanded upon. I think the Board knows that, with the 14 15 [identifying information approved SECs now, redacted] was actually excluded in the timeframes 16 that were accepted. He has provided at least one, 17 maybe two, interviews with Tim and his group, I 18 believe, about all the information that he can 19 provide. 20 I don't have anything specifically to 21 add to what he has included in his conversations 22 with the group, but we are requesting that the SEC 23

be expanded and approved.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Our plan
2	is we will take a short five-minute break. We
3	believe there is some we can start the public
4	comment period when Ted gets the list and we get
5	the group back, at least for people that are already
6	here.
7	But we obviously will continue past
8	5:00 for people that may be on the line that aren't
9	here who we don't get to by that time or who may
LO	come in at a later point in time.
L1	So, take a quick five-minute stretch
L2	break, and then, we will get started.
L3	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
L4	went off the record at 4:15 p.m. resumed at 4:44
L5	p.m.)
L6	MR. KATZ: So, as Dr. Melius said
L7	earlier, we are going to start earlier than the
L8	public comment session's stated starting point,
L9	but we will continue on to the beginning, so that
20	those that join us afterwards can come in then.
21	And we will be starting with people who
22	have comments related to INL and ANL-West. I think
23	that is the tradition, sort of the folks that are

here in the room first. 1 2. For people who haven't been to Board public comment sessions, this is really for your 3 information. If you are giving comment, all of 4 these Board meetings are transcribed verbatim. 5 So, everything you say will be transcribed, and 6 then, they are published on the NIOSH website. 7 8 they are open to the public. If you have personal things you say 9 about yourself, those will all get published, just 10 11 to know that. They won't be redacted, but if you 12 have personal comments about other parties, those will be redacted for what gets published on the 13 NIOSH website to protect the privacy of those other 14 So, you just need to understand that 15 individuals. we will cut out, omit portions of what you say to 16 17 protect their privacy. And that's all you need to know there. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So, we will 20 Anybody that wishes to speak about INL or 21 ANL-West here? 22 Introduce yourself, please. Okay.

1 Tami Thatcher MS. THATCHER: Tami Thatcher, Idaho 2 3 Falls. I would like to say it is thrilling that INL finally has some Special Exposure Cohorts. 4 Ιt 5 is about time. And I know that INL is extremely complex 6 and NIOSH has made attempts, but basically, your 7 Technical Basis Documents, and so on, for the last 9 16 years have not cut it. I have heard statements from NIOSH people like: "Don't worry about the 10 plutonium. It's all bound up in the fuel." 11 12 "Don't worry about hot particles." "Don't worry" -- and it just hasn't really been backed up by 13 14 anything solid. 15 So, thrilled to have some cohorts. 16 think it could be appropriate to say, "Anything before 1974, there's your cohort. Now we are going 17 18 to spend time on the years '94 and into the future." I hope this doesn't become a 10-year research 19 20 project for people who were exposed 20, 30, 40, or 50 years ago. 21 I would like to comment I appreciated 22 23 the presentation by Stiver today. I appreciated

SC&A's list of recommended reactors to look at and

review, and I was disheartened to see NIOSH's 1 2. kiboshing of that list. During the SNAPTRAN test, you had more 3 INL workers getting greater than 5-rem doses. 4 had the AEC Director 20 years later saying, "Gee, 5 I have no idea why so many workers got such high 6 7 doses." I think there's things to look at about 8 9 what was going on in the '60s as well as the '50s at Test Area North and SNAPTRAN and some of the 10 other reactors that you are crossing off the list. 11 12 And when it comes to looking at waste 13 data records and waste data ratios, you need to be aware that, after 20 years of CERCLA cleanup, the 14 15 test reactor area never found wastewater disposal I mean, they did find some in later years 16 records. 17 and said, well, we don't have any of the '50s or most of the '60s records. We'll just assume that 18 it was the same -- it was consistent through all 19 the period. 20 21 Not true. You had times when you were 22 cleaning out hot cells, cleaning out the alpha cave 23 and flushing it out to the pond, and CERCLA cleanup

1 never came up -- never coughed up the records, never review 2. did process to explain all contaminants they were finding in shallow perched 3 water, which the U.S. Geological Survey had never 4 mentioned as being disposed of, still doesn't 5 acknowledge it, and still doesn't talk about alpha 6 7 emitters at the test reactor area, even though the 8 shallow perched water had 100 times the MCL for americium-241, et cetera. 9 10 if you go about looking for 11 information at U.S. Geological Survey, you need to be a little careful. Again, the concentrations of 12 sampling results are found with 13 the CERCLA investigations of the test reactor area, but not 14 15 the real picture end-to-end of what was disposed of. 16 17 records important. So, waste are 18 Understand there are some deliberate gaps, and the 19 test reactor area was doing such a wide variety of things in the '50s and '60s; you ought to call it 20 21 a day and make it a Special Exposure Cohort. 22 I want to say something about Freedom 23 of Information Act requests. One of the documents

that NIOSH used as a reference in their technical 1 2. baseline I tried to get, was told they didn't have After a year of trying, finally, they have 3 acknowledged they have the document; it takes a 4 FOIA, but I have to basically -- even though 5 requesting fees be waived, and so on -- acknowledge 6 and accept a form letter that says: we can charge 7 8 you anything, unspecified, unlimited charges for 9 searching and copying. I can't afford that. 10 So, it is a very 11 threatening Freedom of Information Act process that NIOSH is embracing, and I will leave it at 12 13 that. Thank you. Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just one The various lists of trying to 15 clarification. prioritize the reactor list, the various proposals 16 17 that were in John Stiver's slides, that is a 18 prioritization. It doesn't mean those are the 19 only reactors that would be looked at. 20 And a prioritization is based on a 21 number of factors, but mostly, which would yield the information that would sort of lead to the next 22 23 prioritization of that list. So, it is not saying

1	those are the only reactors that would ever be
2	looked at. It is which reactors would be first in
3	order to yield the most information going forward.
4	They all can't be done at one time, but thank you
5	for your comments.
6	Anybody else wish to speak regarding
7	the INL or ANL-West Site?
8	(No response.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. If anybody
10	who is here changes their mind, you are welcome to
11	later on, and I will start with the list. I believe
12	a number of these people, some are on the phone.
13	I am not sure on others.
14	Is John Pace here? Okay. You're
15	relative to Santa Susana? Oh, okay. Okay. You
16	might as well, yes.
17	MR. PACE: I was kind of hoping I would
18	be a little bit later on in this deal, but I'm right
19	here right now.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.
21	John Pace
22	MR. PACE: I'm John Pace. I live up
23	here in Rexburg, Idaho. And I'm an employee at the

SRE reactor in Santa Susana, and I have talked with 1 2 you once before a year or so back. You may remember me, but what I was wanting to -- I have been turned 3 again more time. it 4 one And disappoints me, after six times being turned down. 5 I know I'm not the only person this has 6 happened to, but they keep coming up with the same 7 8 thing each time, that I had never gotten around any radiation, any large amounts of radiation. 9 that's kind of peculiar to me, that they come up 10 with that kind of answer, when I was part of one 11 of the worst nuclear reactors in the United States 12 -- accidents. I was in Santa Susana. 13 I'm sure all of you are familiar with it because Santa Susana 14 is a ticklish one for all of NIOSH. 15 But, when it comes back with the report 16 17 on my dose reconstruction, it never says anything, 18 basically, about the accident I was involved with. It's always has a laser on something else, but 19 generally, all the information that is gathered to 20 21 kind of prove my dose reconstruction in 22 different years, different reactors. And I don't think that's fair to come 23

up with my dose reconstruction in that fashion. 1 Ιf 2 you're going to compare me with any reactor, get with Chernobyl or Japan or one of those that had 3 an accident, and also, an accident that 4 experimental or a test reactor, like I worked on. 5 I didn't work in a reactor that was a 6 7 normal reactor. We was continually doing testing, 8 each day something different, and it was under all new -- each test would be something that would be 9 It had never been done before. 10 You can't new. compare me with the reactor that runs every day on 11 12 a schedule and you check the charts, and this and that, in a normal situation. 13 It was every day it was a different thing. 14 15 And then when the accident happened, it even changed things around worse. 16 Then on top of all that, I helped tear a reactor apart that never 17 had been done before. Nobody had ever taken and 18 dismantled a reactor like we did to try to repair 19 it in the fashion and the lengths that we went to. 20 21 Now where is all that evidence, the 22 things that I went through and the radiation I went 23 through and exposed to? Where is it on my report

on my dose reconstruction? Everybody ignores it. 1 2. They try to hide from it. And it really bothers me that I see this happening, and it's not fair. 3 So, I would like to bring it to all your 4 attention. I mean, we've talked -- I've talked 5 with him, too, and he's aware, all of you, but I 6 keep coming up with the same thing, a big old zero. 7 8 And I was in -- when you're taking a 9 reactor apart and pulling broken fuel rods out, and being exposed by that radiation, pulling -- there's 10 11 81 uranium fuel slugs that were left in the bottom of that reactor after the accident, and I was one 12 of those people that helped dig those fuel -- those 13 fuel slugs out of that reactor. 14 15 And I was on top of that reactor, and the reactor leaked on the top and I was exposed to 16 17 radiation. I also helped cut the seal on the reactor, and we rotated the reactor around so we 18 19 could pull those fuel slugs out. And that 20 radiation is in the building. It got so hot in that 21 building, we had to take and open the back door on 22 the reactor to let that radiation out of the building because the filters in the building would 23

not handle it. 1 2. And the person I worked with on it, was [identifying information 3 overseeing me, was redacted]. He was overseeing it, and he was the 4 one that actually helped invent the A-bomb. 5 He was over us, and he's the one that asked us to do all 6 these things. 7 8 And I've been through all this. 9 Where's my help at? You've got a program here that's supposed to help us in this type of situation 10 11 and give us some restitution, and I haven't got 10 I've been through 16 years now, since 2001. 12 cents. I think it's about 16 years, and everybody keeps 13 saying no. 14 I've been through things -- I shouldn't 15 even be standing here talking with you right now. 16 17 Everybody else is dead and gone. I'm the last one that's able to talk to you from that era of time 18 19 and actually stood in that building, the SRE reactor, at the time of [identifying information 20 21 redacted] coming to me and the other men, and the

word.

accident happened.

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He says, you will not say a

He told all these guys, and the tears 1 2. was coming down their eyes, out of their eyes, because they couldn't go home because the radiation 3 that come out of that reactor at the time of the 4 accident went over their homes and their family, 5 and they couldn't even go home and tell their wife 6 about it because of security. 7 8 Then, he come up to me, right in my face and nose-to-nose -- I like feel the spit out of his 9 mouth in my face -- says, you will not say a word, 10 11 not a damned word -- and I don't use that kind of 12 word; excuse me, but that's what he told me -- to anything or anybody. 13 So, 20 years, I went without saying a 14 15 word. I kept my word that I would not say it until it was brought out in the open on what the accident 16 17 occurred. Then, I could start talking about it like I'm talking about it now. 18 19 I've been through a lot. Me and my wife [identifying information redacted] wasn't able to 20 21 have -- we lost five children because of the 22 radiation I got around. This is the first time I've put it public, and I hope my wife will be able 23

1	to forgive me, but I'm to that point. That's where
2	we was at, five children we lost in miscarriages
3	because of the radiation I got around. Finally,
4	after seven years, I finally had a son come along,
5	and I do have three children now, but can't you
6	figure out something on me at all? Can't you take
7	and find this information, something that would
8	give me, help me out a little bit here?
9	I mean, you do a lot of study. I see
10	on the screens all the things that goes on.
11	Everybody is very scientific because that's what
12	you do. There's not one accident in the world
13	that's happened so far, nuclear accident, that
14	didn't have a lot of radiation around them as part
15	of it, right? Japan, Chernobyl, all them had, and
16	the people got sick and died and various things.
17	But, somehow, I'm still here talking to you.
18	Please help me. Okay? Give me a
19	break. Help me out a little bit here. Do
20	something. Be on my side a little bit. I went
21	through a lot. Okay?
22	I've been through a lot on this thing.
23	Now please help me. Thank you

Thank you for your 1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 2. comments. D'Lanie Blaze is here, I believe. 3 D'Lanie Blaze MS. BLAZE: Yes. Have all of you on 4 5 the Advisory Board gotten a copy of what I'm 6 submitting today, the 2016 Site Description for Santa Susana Field Lab, the proposed corrections and revisions? 8 Okay. I'm D'Lanie Blaze of CORE Advocacy for 9 Nuclear and Aerospace Workers. 10 CORE Advocacy represents personnel of Santa Susana Field Lab and 11 its associated sites. I would like to thank the 12 13 Advisory Board, NIOSH, and everyone here for coming 14 to Idaho Falls, and I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you about the Santa Susana Site Profile. 15 NIOSH indicates that an effective Site 16 Profile should provide an accurate depiction of 17 18 site operations, processes, potential sources of radiation, worker and environmental monitoring 19 practices, and other relevant information. 20 In addition, NIOSH indicates that the Site Profile is 21 based on working documents and that updates or 22

revisions will occur when additional information

1 has been obtained.

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The current Santa Susana Site Profile 2. lacks citations to historical facility 3 documentation. This is very important because 4 Boeing did not take over site operations until 5 1996, nearly 50 years after the site's inception 6 as an experimental nuclear and rocketry field 7 8 laboratory. 9

I was concerned to discover that the Profile Site appears to have been based predominantly on summary data authored by Boeing and its contractors after 1996, which not only conflicts with historical facility documentation, employment records, and Boeing's own incident database. but which provides а dramatically-downplayed perception of Department of Energy operations and worker exposures at Santa Susana Field Laboratory.

In my effort to learn more about the site and to provide additional information in support of a more comprehensive Site Profile and the expansion of the 1965 SEC, I have identified so far at least 50 additional radiological

facilities 1 and associated processes, 2 environmental and worker exposure data that have been excluded from the current Site Profile. 3 Some of the excluded facilities were 4 known sources of radioactivity, and they include 5 another nuclear reactor, another hot laboratory, 6 another particle accelerator, and the low-level 7 8 radioactive waste incinerator that functioned for nearly 25 years as a main source of airborne 9 radioactivity. 10 addition, Boeing's incident 11 Tn 12 database references at. least. 381 additional incidents that involved releases of radioactivity, 13 worker exposure, and a serious nuclear incident 14 15 that unfolded over the course of a year, and all of them were excluded from the Site Profile. 16 17 Moreover, if NIOSH is in possession of the incident database, it does not appear to have 18 been used to correct the issues with the Site 19 Profile and incident reports that are specific to 20 21 workers involved in exposure incidents, like Mr. Pace, have not been adequately applied in the 22 individual's dose reconstruction. 23

I also identified numerous non-nuclear 1 2 facilities never intended for radiological use that adopted job processes involving radioactive 3 substances over various years of site operations. 4 These locations lacked radiological 5 use authorizations or licenses and likely failed to 6 meet criteria for safe handling and disposal of 7 8 radioactive substances. Most importantly, the facilities and 9 the workers assigned to work in them were never 10 redesignated to reflect their involvement 11 The facilities remain 12 radioactive processes. designated non-nuclear facilities, and the workers 13 remain designated non-nuclear workers 14 radiation data in their records. 15 from 16 This prevents us making 17 assumptions about a worker's risk that is based on work location designation, job title, or a lack of 18 19 exposure data contained in an employment file. 20 However, this issue may provide a plausible 21 explanation for Boeing's 2014 commentary to the 22 Advisory Board wherein Boeing addressed what it

called, "a phenomenon of blank radiation records,"

contained in the employment files of 8,400 non-nuclear Santa Susana employees.

Problems with worker rotation between areas and inability to determine monitored or unmonitored worker locations, and now inaccurate facility and worker designations, are prevalent throughout employee records and site history from the 1950s through the site remediation period, during which Rockwell International indicated a 40-percent increase in worker exposure and onsite radiation levels due to site remediation.

Additionally, Boeing has indicated that changes in company policy prohibits them from reliably determining any worker's actual location, and the contractor consistently reinterprets and summarizes worker records rather than providing complete, authentic employment data for review by the Department of Labor.

It has been established that the contractor's summary data provided for individual employees is unreliable and it routinely obscures covered employment and worker exposures. Even Boeing admitted that its employment summaries are

1 unreliable in determining worker location.

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It appears the Department of Energy has taken a very assertive role in correcting some of these problems. However, EEOICPA has functioned for 15 years based on vague, incomplete, and often erroneous summary data provided by the contractor that has resulted in overlooked covered employment for an unknown number of workers.

All we know for sure is that every employee of North American Aviation was employed by a Department of Energy contractor. As the Department of Labor acknowledged in 2005, the permitted original contract North American Aviation to utilize all of its facilities at its discretion or those leased by the Atomic Energy Commission to fulfill their government contracts. That contract did not specify that the Atomic Energy Commission should remain confined to Area 4.

Interdivisional collaboration is clearly evidenced and has never been contested at Santa Susana's associated sites, where expansive and all-inclusive SECs are in place for all North

2. Rocketdyne employees. In the spirit of arriving to Work Group 3 meetings prepared to work hard together on behalf 4 of the workers this program is intended to serve, 5 I respectfully submit a new 2016 site description 6 that can be immediately implemented to the Site 7 8 Profile. It contains additional information provided by the Department of Energy and Boeing in 9 the form of 1.4 million historical facility 10 11 documents, which the Environmental Protection 12 Agency reviewed during the 2009 Area 4 Radiological Study and Historical Site Assessment. 13 I would like to thank EPA for their 14 exemplary research during the historical site 15 component, as well as the Department of Energy and 16 17 Boeing for preserving and providing abundant historical documentation that can now 18 19 EEOICPA fulfills its intended purpose. 20 In addition, I respectfully submit a 21 Special Exposure Cohort petition for your 22 consideration which applies to all Santa Susana employees of North American Aviation and Rockwell 23

American Aviation, Atomics International,

1	International, pursuant to the original facility
2	contract, well-documented site history verified by
3	the Department of Energy and Boeing, and supportive
4	of the spirit and the letter of EEOICPA.
5	Thank you for the opportunity to submit
6	this information.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
8	The next person I have who signed up who is here
9	is Knut Ringen.
10	No, the others are on the phone. We
11	usually do people in the room first. Don't be so
12	modest.
13	Knut Ringen
14	DR. RINGEN: Good afternoon. I'm Knut
15	Ringen. I think most of you know me. I represent
16	the National Building Trades, and also, the Augusta
17	Building Trades Council, which is the umbrella for
18	the unions. They represent workers at the
19	Savannah River Site. I think you know all of my
20	disclosures.
21	What I am going to say deals strictly
22	with construction workers, which is where my
23	competence is limited.

Next year, the Savannah River Petition 1 Evaluation will reach its 10th anniversary, 10 years of evaluating the situation. 3 There's been two-and-a-half years since that Working Group met 4 last. Who knows what's been going on in those 5 two-and-a-half years? But what has happened is an 6 7 absolute outrage. 8 In 2008, Tim Taulbee said that he would 9 be finished with the evaluation of the petition by the end of that summer. He said that in May, I 10 think, in 2008. Instead, it was finished in 2010 11 and was a recommendation to reject the petition. 12 This Board did not accept the findings 13 of NIOSH, and instead, NIOSH had to go back and do 14 15 more work, which resulted again in a re-evaluation by the Board in 2012, when the initial SEC was 16 accepted. 17 Part of the reason that the SEC was 18 accepted in 2012 was that NIOSH was unable to place 19 people on the site, because it was relying on 20 21 dosimeter records that were not valid and dosimeter 22 numbers that could not be valid in all cases. 23 Since then, NIOSH has spent a lot of

1 time trying to figure out how to dose 2. reconstruction for various kinds of things. recent document it has produced is 3 the most OTIB-81. It is the internal coworker dosimetry 4 data for the Savannah River Site, which is now going 5 through the development of its fourth edition, Stu? 6 Several years of work with no results to show for 7 8 it.

It is proposed as an alternative, again, to the SEC and uses two databases. One is the NOCTS database, which is an internal NIOSH claimant database for the years before 1990, which has very, very few cases per year, about 300 or so per year that it uses to do an estimate of the adequacy of the coworker modeling. And after that, it uses the HPRED database that is developed within Savannah River that we have shown before has lots of deficiencies in it.

Nevertheless, it is very hard for us to evaluate the validity of the document that NIOSH is producing. If you read OTIB-81, it is really hard to understand what is being said. There are assumptions that are not justified for just about

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1 every model.

For instance, it says in one case, "The 2. calculation of doses to individuals from bioassay 3 data, a minimum of GSD" -- geometric standard 4 deviation -- "of 3 has been used to account for 5 biological variation." Ιt was considered 6 inappropriate to assign a value of less than 3 for 7 8 the coworker data. Therefore, a GSD of at least That is the whole rationale for 9 3 was assigned. Why isn't it 3? Why isn't it 2? 10 the use of that. 11 Why isn't it 5? Why is it 3? There is no explanation of that, and it is impossible to tell 12 from the document. 13 savs also in the document that 14 false-positive results were excluded from the 15 bioassay data without explaining what is meant by 16 17 a false-positive. These are just examples of why it makes it very hard to comment on or even know 18 19 exactly what is in these documents. 20 But, beyond that, most fundamentally, 21 there are two really serious flaws that NIOSH can't 22 overcome no matter how much modeling it does. first is that it is going to continue to rely on 23

dose, dosimeter numbers or characters, to place a worker within the site. It has to be able to place the worker within the site in order to determine the source term that the worker has been exposed to and in order to do an appropriate coworker extrapolation for those exposures that could have taken place.

But we have shown previously -- and NIOSH agrees -- that the dosimeter records are deficient. This time it says it is going to make up for that through interviews with the workers and other documents that he can find here and there, and therefore, this will be an appropriate approach. Well, we know that that is not possible. That is not and acceptable -- that is not a sufficiently accurate way of doing this.

We have a ton of worker history interviews at the Savannah River Site, and we know how difficult it is for workers, particularly in the construction trades and who worked out of the central shops, to remember where they worked over a period of a lifetime on that site, and that you cannot rely on what the worker believes his or her

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history to have been to establish their exposure 1 2. history. This is even more true for the survivors 3 who are claimants. They have no way of supplying 4 supplemental data where the dosimeter records may 5 be inadequate to establish where workers have been 6 employed. So, therefore, NIOSH, as near as I can 7 tell in this document, has not overcome the problem 8 of the dosimeter issue that you dealt with in 2012. 9 Secondly, it acknowledges that it has 10 problems dealing with the workers who have been in 11 radiation incidents on the sites. 12 In its own use of the bioassay data, it says it has had to exclude 13 those individuals who have gone through those kinds 14 15 of incidents because they have such a high amount of radiation in their dosimeter records that they 16 skew the overall cumulative dose for the site for 17

So, what about those workers, then, who have been in an incident? How do you deal with those if you don't have a statistically-valid way

actually include in the extrapolation model those

data.

that period of time.

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So, therefore, you cannot

I don't see how NIOSH can overcome those 1 2. two questions, and I don't know why they should spend much more time dealing with this when these 3 seem to be fatal flaws in the model. 4 Now NIOSH says it has not tested the 5 model it has developed in OTIB-81 and will not test 6 it until -- this was at the Work Group meeting you 7 8 had in 2014, according to the transcript -- and will not test it until this Board denies the SEC and it 9 implements OTIB-81. 10 11 So, what NIOSH is asking you to do -this Board to do, I think, is that it wants the Board 12 to reject the SEC in favor of a reconstruction model 13 that has fundamental flaws and that has not been 14 15 fully evaluated. I just want to mention a little bit 16 17 about the consequences of these delays and the period that this has taken. I don't know the exact 18 19 case mix of cancers in the claimant population here, but in the U.S. the 10-year survival rate for 20 21 cancer in this population -- it is easy to exclude 22 things like prostate among men -- is probably

around 30 percent.

An awful lot of the claimants that would 1 2 have benefitted from an expedited review of this SEC have died in the process, in the period of this 3 taking place, in the period of this evaluation 4 taking place. An awful lot of people will not get 5 paid because there are no survivors left, either, 6 to get paid. So, in short, you have done these 7 8 people a huge disservice by the delay in the process 9 that you have taken on. The cost of this is roughly that at 10 Savannah River -- Hanford, K-25, and Savannah River 11 12 are almost exactly the same size. They have almost exactly the same Part B claim -- number of claims 13 applications. K-25 14 For and Hanford, 15 acceptance rate is 50 percent higher than for That is one way of looking at it. 16 Savannah River. 17 The other way of looking at it is that in South Carolina about half to a third of the 18 19 amount of benefits paid out in Tennessee and Washington is the case. So, that the State of 20 21 South Carolina has lost out tremendously. The 22 claimants who come from the Savannah River Site 23 have lost out tremendously. But, above all, this

Τ	is a numanitarian disgrace of nording out like
2	this. Now I have said this several times, and I
3	know it is not going to have an impact on anybody
4	here, but it really should. Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Now I am
6	going to go and I believe there are some people on
7	the phone that wish to do public comments.
8	Deb Jerison?
9	Deb Jerison
10	MS. JERISON: Hi. This is Deb. Thank
11	you, Dr. Melius and Members of the Board, for the
12	time spent and thank you for all the work you are
13	doing on behalf of the sick workers.
14	I have been looking into the
15	remediation period for the nuclear explosion test
16	facilities, and for some reason, several of these
17	facilities don't seem to be covered. It appears
18	that the cleanup was done.
19	In some cases, tests covered under the
20	same operation, recovered for remediation in one
21	location but not in another. Operation Greenhouse
22	in 1951 had shops at both the Nevada Test Site and
23	the Pacific Proving Grounds. The NTS jobs were

1	covered for remediation, but the PPG shops were
2	not. All were sponsored by the same lab, Los
3	Alamos.
4	It also appears that some of the DOE
5	facilities, including sites with SECs, had
6	remediation done, but that remediation is not
7	currently covered under EEOICPA. I just wanted to
8	say that I will continue looking into this, and I
9	will provide a report when I know more. Thank you.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. I
11	believe they are familiar with all the examples,
12	but I think there are explanations for some of those
13	differences to that, based on the law and what
14	facilities are covered, and so forth.
15	The next person I have signed up is
16	Terrie Barrie. Terrie, are you on the line?
17	MS. BARRIE: Yes, I am, Doctor.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Welcome.
19	Terrie Barrie
20	MS. BARRIE: Okay, great. Good
21	evening, Dr. Melius and Members of the Board. This
22	is Terrie Barrie of the Alliance of Nuclear Worker
	Advocacy Groups and Rocky Flats SEC co-petitioner

2. tonight. I want to commend Ms. D'Lanie Blaze on 3 her dedication to the workers and their survivors 4 of the Santa Susana Field Lab. I am in awe of her 5 research capabilities and her tireless efforts on 6 their behalf. I am appalled, though, by what she 7 8 found which is not included in the NIOSH's Site Ms. Blaze shared a few of her findings 9 Profile. 10 with me. 11 NIOSH asserts that the Site Profiles 12 are living documents. While that may be true, it 13 is simply not acceptable that hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of taxpayer dollars are 14 these Site Profiles, only to 15 advocates who do not have access to classified 16 17 documents locate information that has the 18 potential to disprove NIOSH's position. 19 I am reminded of the Rocky Flats Site and how the Board was originally told that there 20 21 were no criticalities at Rocky, only to find out 22 there was an entire building that 23 dedicated to criticality experiments.

Thank you for allowing me to call and make comments

And do you remember when NIOSH/ORAU 1 2 claimed that there was no neptunium production at Rocky Flats, only to have the petitioners submit 3 document, which was available online, 4 detailing the neptunium production there? 5 When it comes to the White Paper on the 6 critical mass lab, Building 886, NIOSH recently 7 8 informed the Work Group that they did request air monitoring data from LANL for that building past 9 1990 because, and I quote, "The facility was not 10 11 operational after that time." End quote. However, according to HAER, the nuclear 12 materials remained in that building until 1997. 13 Plus, there was a flood in 1995 where the potential 14 This spring flooding not 15 for exposure existed. only affected Building 886, but possibly every 16 17 other building on the site. I have serious concerns that NIOSH is 18 19 illogically limiting exposure at the Rocky Flats Plant to only the times of production. 20 Shouldn't residual 21 NIOSH consider contamination after 22 production stopped for Rocky Flats claimants? Shouldn't they review the air monitoring data after 23

1990 to determine if the level of the radiation 1 2. actually did decrease after that time? respectfully disagree with 3 Kotelchuck's report today on the status of the 4 Rocky Flats SEC decision. There are a number of 5 serious outstanding issues besides the one of 6 Building 886. I recently learned that tritium was 7 8 stored at Rocky Flats, possibly in the form of metal I have shared this information with the 9 tritide. Work Group, NIOSH, and SC&A. 10 11 Then, there is the issue of the huge 12 cobalt source, the issue of NIOSH using plutonium bioassays for reconstructive for neptunium after 13 You may remember that LANL's SEC petitioner 14 15 submitted a DOE document which says that you cannot use plutonium bioassays to reconstruct dose for 16 17 neptunium. LANL was granted an SEC based on this. And yet, Rocky Flats isn't? 18 There is also a 19 question that I just recently found about neutron radiation in Building 444. 20 21 Additionally, I must remind the Board 22 that neither the petitioner nor I were permitted to offer our positions on a couple of the White 23

Papers before the Work Group voted to accept them. 1 I think that we weren't allowed to offer our 2. opinions before that vote. 3 The last issue I want to bring to the 4 Board's attention is the interpretation of the 5 legislative term proprietary interest. 6 know, that interpretation is vital in determining 7 8 if a site performed work for DOE, and therefore, 9 is covered under the program. This affects not Santa Susana, and obviously, Pacific Proving 10 11 Grounds, but many other sites as well. shared emails 12 Ms. Blaze Department of Labor she received through a FOIA 13 One email referenced a 2002, and I quote, 14 request. "Solicitor of Labor's decision on what is meant by 15 DOE operations and proprietary interest". 16 End 17 quote. On March 18th, 2015, I filed a FOIA 18 19 request for the Solicitor's decision. I have vet 20 to receive it. I filed an appeal, but it seems 21 unlikely that I will receive this document without 22 going to federal court. I am hoping that this 23 would fall under the Board's responsibility and

1	respectfully ask that you request a copy of this
2	document from the Department of Labor. The
3	stakeholders deserve to fully understand how the
4	Department of Labor determines whether a site is
5	a covered facility.
6	Thank you again for your time and
7	consideration.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you.
9	Anybody else on the phone that wishes to make public
10	comments?
11	MS. COLLEY: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Please identify
13	yourself.
14	Vina Colley
15	MS. COLLEY: My name is Vina Colley.
16	I'm a sick worker from the Portsmouth Gaseous
17	Diffusion Plant in Piketon, Ohio, and I am also
18	co-founder of National Nuclear Workers for
19	Justice. I would like to thank everyone for giving
20	me this opportunity to speak.
21	We filed, [identifying information
22	redacted] and I filed a petition back in
23	2000-something. It was given the tracking number

I don't know what happened to the 1 2. petition. I know she brought it up again in 2007, I believe, in Richland, Washington. The petition 3 was filed, and we have never heard back. 4 know where the petition is. It is nowhere on any 5 of the DOE/DOL web pages. 6 And we want to put this on record to have 7 8 someone find us this petition because it had over 9 7,000 workers, over 7,000 people, workers and community people who had signed this petition. 10 And it was to help a lot of sites, the Hanford Site, 11 the Piketon Site, all workers. So, that was one 12 13 of the things I wanted to say. And the other thing I wanted to say is 14 that at Portsmouth we did highly-enriched uranium. 15 This is uranium hexafluoride. So, these fluorides 16 17 become contaminated with plutonium and beryllium, and it was airborne, and the workers worked in the 18 19 building. One thing they don't recognize is this 20 uranium hexafluoride, that every worker at that 21 plant site, plus offsite people, were exposed to 22 almost on a daily base. 23 The other thing is I have been fighting

this thing here now since about 1985-86, trying to 1 2. get help for the community and trying to get help the workers. Ιt is this clear 3 reconstructions cannot be accomplished; you cannot 4 reconstruct a dose from something that doesn't 5 You do not have all the facts -- and the exist. 6 facts, when present, will speak for them self, and 7 8 they will prove us right -- continuing on the road of a dose reconstruction would be ill-advised at 9 least and criminal at most. 10 11

We expect the Department of Labor and the right thing and halt dose NIOSH to do What you are doing is continuing reconstruction. And ever since I have been in this, to study us. all the studies that have ever been done have been inconclusive by design. They don't even ask the worker what they were exposed to, and they don't calculate the doses and the neutron exposures when the NIOSH came to type us. Not everyone got to hear about the neutron exposures, just a handful of probably a few union people. So, many of us didn't know about this neutron exposure.

In 1999, my organization broke the

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story about the plutonium in the gaseous diffusion 1 2. plant, which started this compensation bill. broke it the same day as Paducah. 3 Then, we got downplayed. They said 4 that we got diluted plutonium from Paducah, but 5 Today I'm telling you we got that is not true. 6 plutonium straight from West Valley, New York. 7 Ιt 8 came to this whole system. And we did the highly enriched uranium 9 We worked in open buildings where they 10 material. 11 had machine shops, welding shops, motor shops, everything in this building that was open to the 12 atmosphere. So, you tell me how you can do a redose 13 construction on me and these other workers. 14 15 You're waiting -- and this has been going on for 16 years now -- you're waiting for 16 17 these workers to die, so you don't have to 18 compensate them. Maybe the widows will 19 \$125,000. And you keep studying us and studying 20 us, and you've studied us to death. 21 I found out, there are directions that 22 I have here where there was an epidemiology study way back in the seventies, and whatever. How long 23

1	are you going to continue to study us? This is a
2	criminal act, what you are doing to all these
3	workers that are dying. They're losing their
4	homes. They're losing everything. They are sick
5	and they need help.
6	All these meetings are fine, but as long
7	as they continue, we're not going to get help. I
8	think 16 years into this program is long enough.
9	And I remember Senator Jeff Bingaman of
LO	New Mexico made a suggestion that DOL should rely
L1	more heavily on the word of the applicants when the
L2	DOE's paperwork is not available for dose
L3	reconstruction.
L4	I was downgraded and harassed and I'm
L5	a whistleblower. People were told not to pay any
L6	attention to me because, way back then when they
L7	were up there in Congress testifying, I didn't want
L8	to be studied anymore. I had already been studied
L9	by the State of Ohio. I had my own doctor, and I
20	didn't need to be studied anymore.
21	So, as long as you have studied us, then
22	you don't have to compensate us. And I got
23	compensated for two illnesses when the physician

1	panel was here. My case worker told me that I
2	enough proof that they were going to go ahead and
3	compensate me for all the illnesses. He FedEx'ed
4	me a paper, and that week he got fired. My records
5	have been lost twice. Not only just me, this is
6	at every site in the United States. I'm not just
7	talking about Piketon on this. I'm talking they
8	have harassed all of these workers.
9	I lost my pension. I lost everything
10	fighting for what I think is right. And I will
11	continue to fight for the health of these workers
12	until you do the right thing.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you for
14	your comments.
15	MR. KATZ: Ma'am, can I ask, the
16	comments you just gave, do you have them written
17	down?
18	MS. COLLEY: No, no, not all of them,
19	but I can write this one down. But the petition
20	number is very, very important. I want to put it
21	on the record.
22	MR. KATZ: Yes, and I'm just worried
23	about the audibility of some of mostly, we could

1	understand you, but there are times when it was hard
2	to pick up exactly what you were saying. It would
3	great if you would be willing to send in whatever
4	you do have on the comments you just gave.
5	MS. COLLEY: Okay. Do you want just
6	for me to email it?
7	MR. KATZ: Yes. Why don't I
8	just Stu, why don't you just give her the right
9	email address to send it to? Thanks.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: You can submit them to
11	our email. That's DCAS, D-C-A-S, @cdc.gov.
12	MS. COLLEY: You see, you've had really
13	bad reception all day. I have not been able to hear
14	hardly anything that anybody has said except the
15	last two or three speakers. It would be easier if
16	you would send it to me at [identifying information
17	redacted].
18	MR. KATZ: It's hard to understand the
19	email that you're giving me.
20	MS. COLLEY: Can you hear it now?
21	MR. KATZ: Okay. That's better. Why
22	don't you try that?
23	MS. COLLEY: Okay. It's [identifying

1	information redacted].
2	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, [identifying
3	information redacted]?
4	MS. COLLEY. "V". "V" as Victor.
5	MR. KATZ: Wait. Do you folks know
6	this? Oh, okay. All right. You've got it.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: I believe we have her
8	contact information.
9	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, we'll contact
10	you and send you the right email address, so that
11	you can send those comments in. And if you would
12	just put on the comments, also, "Attention: Ted
13	Katz" on them, too, so I'll make sure that this
14	comes to the Board and the transcriber.
15	MS. COLLEY: Attention who?
16	MR. KATZ: Ted Katz, Ted, T-E-D,
17	K-A-T-Z.
18	MS. COLLEY: Yes, I can't understand.
19	I lost you when
20	MR. KATZ: Ted, Ted, T-E-D, Ted.
21	MS. COLLEY: Ted?
22	MR. KATZ: Yes.
23	MS. COLLEY: Katz?

1	MR. KATZ: Katz.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: They can give it.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: When they contact
5	her, they can, Ted.
6	Thank you very much.
7	MS. COLLEY: Just send me the
8	information in an email, and I'll send it back to
9	you in an email.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's what we'll
11	do. Thank you.
12	MR. FROWISS: Dr. Melius?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
14	MR. FROWISS: Yes, Al Frowiss. I
15	would like to speak.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
17	Albert Frowiss, Sr.
18	MR. FROWISS: This is Albert B.
19	Frowiss, Sr., in California. I'm an advocate and
20	co-petitioner on the Lawrence Livermore petition
21	that was recently approved for '74 to '89, and it
22	is pending for later years, through '95.
23	On the Lawrence Livermore issue, in

1950 to '53, which is part of the original SEC, 1 2. there was a company called California Research, part of Standard Oil, that had a prime contract with 3 the AEC for building the Materials Test Accelerator 4 onsite at Lawrence Livermore. It was a fenced-off 5 from the part that the University of 6 area California dealt with, but it was part of the 7 Lawrence Livermore footprint. 8 We acquired key parts for the accelerator from a facility in Weldon 9 Spring, according to various articles on the 10 11 internet. In about 1953, the prime contract 12 through California Research was cancelled and 13 switched University of California. 14 to the However, there is no record of any California 15 Research employees in the DOE. So, all the people 16 17 that worked there, the physicists, chemists, et 18 cetera, are not covered because nobody can find 19 proof of employment at the site. 20 I have tried the DOE point of 21 contact. I have tried Greg Lewis' office. 22 can seem to find anything. Yet, the information 23 about California Research building the MTA at

Lawrence Livermore is well-documented and it even 1 2. includes a picture of it from 1950 on the Lawrence Livermore website. 3 So, I don't know where to go to find this 4 proof, but I have claimants that worked for CRC, 5 California Research, and they can't get paid or 6 their survivors can't get paid because nobody can 7 8 prove that they were ever there. It seems to me that, if it is a prime 9 with the Atomic 10 contract Energy Commission, 11 somebody has got to be able to find that, evidence of that contract. Anyway, that is Item 1. 12 13 Item 2, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, I was wondering whether the Board, or perhaps Dr. 14 15 Ziemer, know whether there is any movement at all on a new SEC extending beyond 1961, and why the 16 17 original SEC stopped at 1961. 18 third point on SLAC, Stanford 19 Linear Accelerator. There was a Tiger Team review in the 1980s, '86 I think, of SLAC, with many 20 21 deficiencies found, but nothing was ever done, it 22 appears, towards initiating an SEC. And I'm 23 wondering why that is.

1	And that's it. Thank you for your
2	work.
3	MR. FESTER: Dr. Melius?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes? Yes?
5	Josh Fester
6	MR. FESTER: This is attorney Josh
7	Fester. I'm calling on behalf of attorney Bob
8	Warren, authorized representative for
9	[identifying information redacted] on the original
10	SEC petition. Due to medical issues, I am speaking
11	on behalf of him this evening. I just wanted to
12	read into the record his public comment.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
14	MR. FESTER: "Having read the SRS
15	status update PowerPoint presentation prepared by
16	NIOSH in response to my letter to the Board on March
17	23rd, 2016, and to be given to the Board tomorrow,
18	I think the presentation is analogous to someone
19	asked to respond to a letter by ignoring the letter.
20	Or, similar to the situation of someone finding a
21	key to a complicated puzzle and then deciding that
22	a good plan of action would be to spend time
23	locating personnel who might know something about

the lock which the key fits, all the while ignoring 1 2. the key which could unlock the puzzle. "Four-and-one-half years, 3 been the time that NIOSH has had the key SRS 4 documents concerning thorium. The petitioners 5 got copies of 1300-plus documents last September 6 in response to a FOIA request, which request NIOSH 7 8 refused to expedite after being asked by the petitioners to do so. 9 "During the four-and-a-half years, how 10 11 many Board Members were told by NIOSH of the 12 presence of thousands of kilograms of thorium at SRS from 1976, '77, '78, and of the disappearance 13 in January and February of 1978, more than 7,872 14 15 kilograms of thorium? How many Board Members were told by NIOSH that somewhere in the over 1300 16 17 documents there were documents that showed 18 problems at SRS in reducing inventories of thorium 19 in 1982? How many Board Members were aware that 20 these 1300-plus documents were not chronologically 21 numbered and some pages had the same number but list 22 different data?

"How do Board Members evaluate data

after September 30th, 1972 that shows 8,730
kilograms of thorium in storage at SRS and April
of 1998 when the word 'missing' is entered, and when
NIOSH had said there were negligible amounts of
thorium onsite after September 1972, when the first
SEC was granted?

"NIOSH said they could use thorium bioassays to reconstruct radiation doses, but, then, switched to air monitoring after we submitted part of a deposition of the head of the Radiation Safety Program at SRS, who stated that a bioassay program to detect thorium for SRS employees did not exist until early or mid-2000s.

"With questionable data sheets from the documents providing 1300-plus the basis for NIOSH's datasets, what use are error rates for compromised data workers? When on NIOSH recognized that more faulty or missing SRS data will render any further analysis blocked, why would the Board grant NIOSH additional time to perform useless diversionary reports, when the law is clear that, if the data on workers is not available, then the SEC is the remedy?

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1	"Four-and-a-half years, how many
2	workers and their survivors have died during that
3	time? How many more will die in the time that it
4	takes NIOSH to put together additional systems for
5	considering thorium at SRS?
6	"Thank you."
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
8	Is there anybody else on the phone that
9	wishes to make public comments?
LO	MS. HAND: Yes. This is Donna Hand.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Go ahead.
L2	Donna Hand Reading Bob Warren's Statement
L3	MS. HAND: There are two letters that
L 4	were sent for the Board to be passed around as well
L5	as to be read into the record and to put onto the
L6	docket.
L7	First of all, the law requires NIOSH to
L8	include all radiation exposures
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excuse me. Those,
20	the letter was already read into the record.
21	MS. HAND: And it's going to be on the
22	docket? Okay, then fine.
23	But what I would like to also point out

is that there are several issues. The Technical 1 2. Basis Document was the eight primaries, secondary, other issues was on the 2006 Technical 3 Basis Document and it was not on the 2011. 4 There's also some concern because the 5 classified interview, that information from the 6 classified was never added to any Technical Basis 7 8 Document, Site Profile, or whatever, and it was completely ignored. 9 You also have documentation where they 10 11 are listing like 107, 108, 175. They are not 12 separate buildings. That is in one big building. There is no documentation about Building/Area 300, 13 which had the classified HEATHER project which did 14 have radiation. 15 There was also the neutron tube and 16 17 neutron generator that we tried to find different metal tritides, and one of them is classified. 18 those went through all of Building 100 and 300, and 19 it was the site of testing in 200. And then, in 20 21 400, you have dismissed plutonium. However, 22 plutonium quantity was classified, and the air 23 monitoring shows that there was plutonium in there

1	because of the americium, the monitoring system
2	that they had, as well as on the guard's desk and
3	from the control desk.
4	So, they also, in the 2006 Technical
5	Basis Document, they recorded for the employees,
6	informed them that whenever it was below the dpm,
7	they would open this up and redo the leaking of
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, excuse me.
9	Excuse me a second.
10	I think you submitted two letters. One
11	has been read into the record. The other is far
12	too long and was not asked to be read in the record,
13	but both letters have also been provided to all of
14	the Board Members. So, I don't think there is a
15	need to repeat all of this, and we have already
16	MS. HAND: I am not repeating all of it
17	if some of this is in the record, sir, and I want
18	to make sure that it is in public on the docket.
19	This issue is so
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we have a
21	10-minute limit.
22	MS. HAND: Sir? Sir?
2 2	CHAIDMAN MELTIIC: Evalge me We have

1	a 10-minute limit on comments. Your original
2	letter took over 10 minutes. And you're welcome
3	to submit supplemental information.
4	MS. HAND: And okay, then, I will send
5	in some of
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But that is not
7	the
8	MS. HAND: the missed information
9	because they're still not addressing that it is one
LO	big building. You saw him not address the
L1	classified
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That's
L3	MS. HAND: radiation dose
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ma'am
L5	MS. HAND: And they've ignored the
L6	metal tritide dose
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ms. Hand, please,
L8	you've been your public comment period is over.
L9	MS. HAND: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You're welcome.
21	Thank you.
22	Anybody else wish to make public
23	comment?

1	(No response.)
2	Anybody here in the room like to make
3	comments?
4	Max Vigil
5	MR. VIGIL: My name is Max Vigil, and
6	I worked at the Nevada Test Site.
7	And what I gather here is that, you
8	know, a lot of these people have given this Board
9	information, and I do not see where it has really
10	established a precedent for this kind of a thing.
11	I have a letter here that was sent to
12	me by a Board Member or a member that worked at a
13	lab where my records were submitted for radiation
14	reconstruction. And I heard here where a lot of
15	people don't know where to write to, to get some
16	of their records. You know, some of these records
17	had to have been kept someplace.
18	When I first started this thing with the
19	AEC people, they told me that I had to write the
20	Social Security Board and get my records. So, I
21	called them, and they said, "Well, you have to call
22	this other number, " and another number, and so on.
2.3	Come to find out I didn't have to do

The American General Contractors Board in 1 2. Las Vegas, Nevada had all my records. It didn't cost me nothing. It started out it was going to 3 cost me like \$175. 4 So, couldn't we please set up a board 5 or some kind of a system that will let you know where 6 you can get your records at? I finally got my 7 8 records, and then, I submitted my claim. Then it went to an agency in Seattle, Washington; part of 9 10 them went there. The other part went to Kentucky 11 for dose reconstruction. I don't know if I'll ever make it to hear 12 the end of this thing or not. I have a daughter, 13 my youngest daughter passed away with pulmonary 14 fibrosis on the 9th of this month. 15 They told her she couldn't file a complaint because she didn't 16 17 work at one of these test sites. And I don't know; I am in the process of trying to find out if this 18 19 Board or some other board could hear that girl's 20 story. 21 This little girl sitting by me here is 22 her granddaughter. She was supposed to have raise 23 her, but she passed away from this horrible

1	disease. You can sit there and watch them gasp
2	their last breath and, then, they're gone.
3	But she tried to get some compensation
4	for her illness, and I'm sure there's a lot of other
5	people walking around, too, with illnesses that
6	were caused by radiation exposure.
7	When I started this thing, they say,
8	"Well, didn't you have some kind of a safety issue
9	there?" We didn't have OSHA or anybody to watch
10	what we were doing.
11	I tell you that my story is that I went
12	to work. At that time I was young and my family
13	was growing, and I had to have some means of
14	supporting them. So, I went to work at the Nevada
15	Test Site.
16	We was drilling a hole, and they set a
17	bomb off at 3500 feet. It picked the ground up and
18	set it back down. It was 4-foot lower than the rest
19	of the valley floor.
20	Then we pulled this rig back in and we
21	could see the color. I don't know if you're
22	familiar with beryllium processes, but the color
23	is the stem that is left in the ground, where you

1	start the initial hole. It was like from here to
2	these people away from the rig. We drilled back
3	down another 3500 feet.
4	Well, every once in a while, the AEC
5	people would want to take pictures of this ground
6	formation. Being young and ignorant at that time,
7	I thought, boy, those pictures really show a lot,
8	and they did. But I didn't know what it was doing
9	to me.
10	When you were drilling, it was a piece
11	of cake. All you had to worry about then was the
12	fumes that you were breathing in, or what have you.
13	But now, when they wanted to take a picture, you
14	had to pull all these rods out. And if you was down
15	in the ground 1500 feet, you're drilling with
16	beryllium gel and water and mud. Now you're
17	pulling these rods up out of the ground and they're
18	heavily radiated.
19	Well, the only thing they give you there
20	for safety issues was a pair of treated coveralls,
21	a pair of gloves, and a pair of rubber boots.
22	Now you're pulling these rods up, and
23	they are plum nasty. You pick them up and you set

1	them over here and stack them. The guy up in the
2	crow's nest ties the rope over.
3	It didn't take very long, and they had
4	three or four of these AEC people with their Geiger
5	counters running up and down you. Pretty soon,
6	they would say, "Hey, you're getting too much
7	radiation on you. You have to go down and change."
8	So, you would go down and they would
9	take these nasty coveralls off and your gloves and
LO	throw them in a plastic bag and these booties; put
L1	on new ones. Back out to work.
L2	This was all the safety issue that we
L3	had on that field or out on that project. Nobody
L4	knew what they was dealing with, and if they did,
L5	nobody said anything.
L6	But I hope I live long enough to get some
L7	kind of restitution on the claim that I have
L8	submitted. I'm not blaming you guys because you
L9	guys probably, some of you were around then, I'm
20	sure; some of you weren't.
21	But it's frustrating to like this
22	lady that just ended on the phone, I can feel her
23	frustrations.

1	And that's all I have to say.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
3	MR. VIGIL: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
5	You can talk to some people from NIOSH,
6	Stu Hinnefeld or Jim Neton behind you, that might
7	be able to help you a little bit, at least give you
8	some information about your claim. We don't have
9	the details, but at least it could help track
10	down
11	MR. VIGIL: I've got a claim number
12	here.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We have done a
14	lot of work on Nevada Test Site already.
15	MR. VIGIL: Okay. Well, thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Thank you.
17	And sorry about your daughter. That's
18	difficult.
19	Anybody else wish to make public
20	comment?
21	(No response.)
22	(Whereupon, per the request of Mr. Katz
23	earlier in this meeting, the letters read into the

1	record by Mr. Katz for public comment at that time
2	are inserted in the transcript as follows:)
3 4	Letter Read into the Record by Ted Katz on Behalf of Pinellas Plant Claimants
5	MR. KATZ: So, August 8th, addressed to
6	the Board, and this is fairly lengthy. Jim, if
7	this goes on too long, pull the gaff on me.
8	"The Board was sent a letter that proved
9	in detail that Pinellas Plant claimants have been
10	treated fairly and not according to the statute 42
11	USC 7384, the regulations" and she cites
12	those "and the Administrative Procedure Act.
13	The law requires NIOSH to include all radiation
14	exposures, the classified radiation exposures, the
15	temporary plant exposures, the insignificant
16	exposures, the radiation-generating devices
17	exposure, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion exposures,
18	the electron exposures, the alpha exposures, the
19	neutron exposures, the accelerator exposures, " et
20	cetera.
21	"The law requires that all
22	uncertainties, the dose reconstruction
23	procedures, the SEC rule, to be determined in a
24	compassionate, fair, and timely manner which will

give the benefit of the doubt to the claimants specifically in cases of scientific or factual uncertainty or unknowns.

"Peter Darnell, Brian Gleckler, Grady Calhoun have willfully omitted material facts from the Pinellas Plant Site Profile. The omission of the testimony of the workers, even the classified interviews, were not used in consideration of the new Site Profile. Peter Darnell stated several times that the workers do not know what they were exposed to, that the non-classified statements cannot be accepted, and that the only information that is adequate is the information from the health physicist that was found to be in violation of the dosimetry program in 1990 by the Tiger Team.

"Pinellas Plant made both the neutron tube and the neutron generator, which was sent to Sandia and Los Alamos between 1991 and 1994. Sandia and Los Alamos have been granted an SEC for the workers at their facility that worked on the neutron generators. Pinellas Plant workers do not even qualify for a full evaluation, much less for an SEC member. This is a violation of being

uniform, fair, and scientific consideration in a 1 2. timely manner. "As stated in the slide presentation, 3 the Pinellas Plant Site Profile was first reviewed 4 by SC&A in 2006 with eleven primary issues and eight 5 The Advisory Board assigned a secondary issues. 6 Work Group to review the Pinellas Plant Site 7 8 Profile in April of 2008. The Advisory Board Working Group had six meetings," and she gives 9 dates. 10 11 "Only worker interview which one addressed the classified issues was held on January 12 24th through 25th, 2012, and the workers did not 13 receive a copy of that interview until 2016. 14 15 Pinellas Plant workers are being deprived of timely and uniform decisions since it has taken over eight 16 17 years for the report to be filed with the whole Board. 18 19 "Peter Darnell was asked by the Working 20 Group if NIOSH can do internal dose reconstruction 21 for the Pinellas Plant workers. Peter Darnell did 22 not answer the question, but issued a new Site Profile for the Pinellas Plant in 2011 through 23

And then, she cites dates for different 1 2 parts of the TBD to be issued which I won't repeat because it is hard to follow. 3 "Sandia neutron 4 Okav. generator workers received the SEC because NIOSH could not 5 calculate the internal dose up to December 1994." 6 And then, it seems to be a quote here: 7 8 "NIOSH incurred internal monitoring data retrieval problems while processing individual claims and 9 performing data capture work. 10 Data retrieval issues appeared to affect much of the time period 11 12 within the petition-requested Class Definition. It impacted all types of workers." 13 "Considering this information, NIOSH 14 15 expanded the petitioner-requested Class to include NIOSH evaluated the following 16 all personnel. 17 all personnel that worked in any area of Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New 18 19 Mexico, for the period from January 1st, 1963 through December 31st, 1994 included, 20 was 21 primarily due to the lack of internal monitoring 22 program documentation, compounded by the lack of internal monitoring data and process information 23

2	"For the purposes of timeliness, NIOSH
3	is issuing this report covering available data
4	sufficiency and feasibility conclusions now, but
5	will continue to review and evaluate internal
6	exposure reconstruction feasibility for the
7	1995-through-2011 period, when applicable
8	databases become available. If NIOSH finds this
9	information indicating that doses cannot be bound
10	for generating the first 1995 through May 21st,
11	2011 period, NIOSH will proceed with an 83.14
12	report recommending an additional Class E period
13	from January 1st, 1963 through May 21st, 2011."
14	Okay, I am going to excerpt something
15	else again because it is hard to follow. Some of
16	this material I think we will just print it for the
17	record, but I'm not going to read it because, quite
18	honestly, it will just be very difficult, I think,
19	for listeners to follow what is being said here.
20	There are quotations from NIOSH material.
21	Let me just see if I can get to
22	(Pause.)
23	MR. KATZ: Okay, back to it seems to

applicable to this period.

be directly on Pinellas again. 1 2. "Pinellas Plant workers were subjected to a variety of radionuclides that do not have 3 monitoring data specifically, but not limited to 4 the internal dose data." 5 And then, there is a quote here: 6 "Workers were potentially exposed to external 7 photon, beta, and/or neutron radiation from a 8 9 variety of sources. Potential sources include numerous radioactive materials, nuclear reactors, 10 11 particle accelerators, and miscellaneous 12 X-ray-generating equipment. Beta radiation over range of energies could have been 13 broad from certain plutonium 14 encountered isotopes, 15 uranium progeny, thorium progeny, tritium activation, and fission products from reactor and 16 17 accelerator operations, and other radionuclides such as those used as calibration sources. 18 19 "Whether a beta source is considered an internal hazard or both an internal and external 20 21 hazard depends on the maximum energy of the beta 22 emission continuum" -- dot, dot, dot, so I am not

sure where that quote comes from.

But then, it goes on: "Pinellas Plant 1 2. workers were potentially exposed and definitely accelerators, 3 exposed to X-ray-generating tube, neutron 4 equipment, neutron generators, radioactive-generating devices." 5 And then, there is another quote here: 6 "The principal sources of external 7 radiation 8 exposure for members of the Class under evaluation 9 were beta, photon, X-ray, and gamma, and neutron associated with 10 radiation nuclear weapon 11 development, reactor and accelerator operations, 12 criticality experimentation, handling of radioactive materials in production and research 13 radiation-producing 14 activities, devices. 15 radioactive waste facilities or handling The principal sources of neutron dose 16 operations. 17 time period under evaluation the accelerator and plutonium-handling operations. 18 19 Tiger "The Team Assessment Report 20 submitted by the petitioner had a number 21 observations about the LANL Site" -- so, this is 22 a quote about the LANL Site -- "that are pertinent 23 to the potential for unmonitored intakes.

the numerous Tiger Team findings and observations 1 2. pertain to the adequacy of the internal and programs. personnel monitoring 3 external Therefore, they do not compromise NIOSH's ability 4 to conduct dose reconstruction with sufficient 5 reconstructions for 6 accuracy. Dose LANL 7 employees are based upon internal and external 8 monitoring data." "Pinellas 9 And then: Plant dose reconstruction should be based on the monitoring 10 11 data which has been established by the DOE LAP, not NIOSH can demonstrate that lack of data 12 accurate. can bound the intakes for coworker dose with the 13 Pinellas Plant workers. NIOSH should be able to 14 do the same for the LANL coworker dose. 15 "Internal dose not feasible until after 16 17 1995 for tritium" -- that's a quote from internal dose for tritium, 18 somewhere. "The 19 organic-bound tritium, and five different metal tritides is feasible for the Pinellas Plant workers 20 21 from 1957 through 1997 without data. NIOSH should 22 be able to do the internal dose for tritium for the LANL workers before 1995 without data." 23 I can't

2. Okay, here is another quote: "NIOSH has carefully reviewed all the materials sent in 3 petitioner, including 4 by the assertions stated in the petition, and has 5 responded herein. NIOSH has also reviewed 6 available technical resources and many other 7 8 references, including the Site Research Database, for information relevant to SEC 109. In addition, 9 NIOSH has reviewed its NOCTS Dose Reconstruction 10 11 Database identify EEOICPA-related to dose reconstructions that might provide information 12 relevant to the Petition Evaluation. 13 "Since NIOSH has reviewed all of the 14 15 material for LANL" -- that was a quote; now it is "Since NIOSH has reviewed all the 16 her again. 17 material for LANL and still cannot do the internal dose" -- "NIOSH cannot do the internal dose for 18 19 Pinellas Plant workers, which is a smaller facility with less data." 20 21 So, I am close to the end here. Okay. 22 So, here's a quote and, then, she is going to make a comment about it after. 23

1

understand that point.

"These actions are based on existing 1 2. approved NIOSH processes usina NIOSH reconstruction for claims under EEOICPA. 3 quiding principle in conducting these 4 reconstructions is to ensure that the assumptions 5 used are fair, consistent, and well-grounded in the 6 best-available science. 7 8 "Simultaneously, uncertainties in the science and data must be handled to the advantage, 9 rather than to the detriment, of the petitioners. 10 11 When adequate personal dose information is not available or is very limited, NIOSH may use the 12 highest reasonably-possible radiation dose based 13 on reliable science, documented experience, and 14 15 relevant data to determine the feasibility of reconstructing the dose of an SEC petition Class. 16 17 NIOSH contends that it has complied with these 18 standards of performance in determining 19 feasibility or infeasibility of reconstructing dose for the Class under evaluation." 20 That was a 21 quote. 22 Now she says: "Again, NIOSH uses one criteria for one of the largest well-documented 23

sites and another for every other site. 1 NIOSH must 2. be consistent or give reasons why they deviate. NIOSH must use the same standard for all sites. 3 "SC&A agreed that the primary issues 4 have been resolved, but the primary issues were 5 from a 2006 review of a 2006 Site Profile. The new 6 Site Profile has still a variety of issues and 7 8 concerns dealing with metal tritides, the uranium, the plutonium, the coworker dose of 100 millirem 9 versus 500 millirem, the arbitrary, ambiguous 10 statements not based on the facts or lack of data, 11 the quality of the data, holding an issue until 12 later instead of issuing an SEC because the 13 information or data is not available, " et cetera. 14 "The Pinellas Plant Site Profile and 15 the template used for the Pinellas Plant employee 16 17 dose reconstruction is void since it is not based on relevant scientific validation, the data, or the 18 Respectfully submitted, Donna Hand." 19 law. So, we will put this in the 20 Okay. 21 public comment session and print it verbatim as 22 opposed to how I read it, because some of it was 23 a little bit of a struggle to read straightforward.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anything
2	else?
3	MR. KATZ: No, I think
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5	MR. KATZ: Let me just check. I think
6	that is it. Well, I have a very short but I can
7	wait until later, if you want a Rocky Flats
8	letter.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't you go
10	ahead?
11 12	Letter Read into the Record by Ted Katz on Behalf of Rocky Flats Petitioner
13	MR. KATZ: Do you want me to go ahead
14	and do that? Okay.
15	So, I received a short letter from one
16	of the Rocky Flats petitioners dated August 15th,
17	2016.
18	"Dear Advisory Board Members, NIOSH:
19	Would you please read this brief message into the
20	August 9th-10th, 2016 meeting?
21	"Because Rocky Flats, Colorado, is the
22	only nuclear facility in the United States of
23	America to be, one, rated by the FBI for criminal
24	activity; two, indicted for multiple illegal

1	violations, and, three, tried in a federal court
2	of law and found guilty by a grand jury, the former
3	Rocky Flats nuclear workers with job-induced
4	cancers appeal to the Presidential Advisory Board
5	to consider extending our SEC from 1983 to 1992.
6	"Because America's values are based on
7	her Constitution and judicial system, we
8	respectfully request that the Advisory Board/NIOSH
9	carefully consider the grand jury findings of 1992.
10	If you agree that our constitutional rights have,
11	indeed, been violated, please indicate by voting
12	to extend the SEC. Thank you."
13 14	Letter Read into the Record by Ted Katz on Behalf of Daniel McKeel
15	Oh, and I have another. I don't know
16	how we are on time here. But Dr. McKeel's comment,
17	do you want that, too?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, Dr. McKeel, who
20	was the GSI petitioner is still the GSI
21	petitioner that petition is still under review
22	by HHS, not the petition, but the appeal of the
23	decision has written in, dated August 9th.
24	"Good afternoon. I am Daniel McKeel,

the SEC co-petitioner for the General 1 Industries site in Illinois. 2. I wish to place on the record my strenuous objections to the manner 3 in which the GSI SEC-105, SEC administrative review 4 appeal, and the GSI PER-57 are being handled at HHS 5 The processes are taking an unreasonably 6 long time, and the results of the PER-057 are 7 8 falling below the expected outcome put forth by DCAS and NIOSH." 9 1: "The GSI SEC-105 denial 10 Bullet 11 appeal has taken more than three years. The full 12 Board, by close 9-yes-to-8-no vote on December 13 11th, 2012, recommended supporting NIOSH and denying the GSI SEC-105. The HHS Secretary issued 14 15 her denial letter on March 3rd, 2013. submitted their 185-page 16 petitioners 17 Administrative Review Application to HHS Secretary Sebelius on April 17th, 2013, and it was approved 18 19 by the Assistant Secretary of Health Howard Koh one 20 month later. 21 "As of August 6th, 2016, there 22 apparently has been no recommendation by the 23 three-member independent panel of senior HHS

scientific reviewers whether they believe the decision to deny SEC-105 should be reversed based on the 44 errors the petitioner identified in their original application. Since that time, the petitioners submitted to HHS Secretary Burwell on April 22nd, 2015, an expanded list of 95 more procedural and scientific NIOSH errors of omission and commission that have been sanctioned by the Board.

"The GSI SEC-105 petitioners again assert the complete secrecy mandated by the 83.18 section of the Code, AR statutory process, is unnecessary, is unfair to the potential SEC-105 Class members, and is carried out in direct defiance of the principles of openness and transparency that are espoused by the current and past administrations.

"We assert the AR process must be reformed, so that the SEC petitioners and potential Class members can know the names and titles of the independent HHS reviewers, be informed when the review panel meets, and read transcripts of what was discussed at the meetings. We believe the

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rationale for utmost secrecy is totally invalid as 1 it now stands under 83.18." 2. The second bullet point: "Only 75 of 3 100 GSI PER-57 cases with PER PoCs greater than 50 4 percent have been paid by DOL since March 11th, 2015 5 Some claims may have been filed after issue date. 6 March 11th, 2015. 7 8 "In response to GSI Appendix BB Rev 1 being issued in June 2014, NIOSH recalculated 9 previously-assigned 10 external and internal 11 radiation doses in 196 GSI-denied cases and issued 12 its two-page PER-57 report on March 11th, 2015. That document identified 100 GSI-denied cases of 13 persons with established cancers, the Probability 14 of Causation of which on recalculation equaled or 15 50 16 exceeded percent, the EEOICPA Part В 17 compensation limit. The remaining 96 cases did not meet the compensation criteria. 18 The list was 19 sent to DOL the day of issuance for further DOL was supposed to return the 100 20 processing. 21 cases to NIOSH for rework, new dose 22 reconstructions, based on Appendix BB, Rev 1. 23 "Dan McKeel has been closely tracking

the statistics on the numbers of claims and cases 1 2. processed for dose reconstruction and compensated by DOL on a weekly basis. Through August 6th, 3 2016, another 75 Part B cases have been paid by DOL 4 to the GSI Site since March 11, 2015. DOL has 5 informed the petitioners that 96 percent of the 6 cases referred to the final adjudication board are 7 8 handled within 30 days. DOL, through their Cleveland District Officer, further informs us 9 that 12 of the persons of the GSI PER-57 list of 10 11 cases with PoCs exceeding 50 percent are deceased with no known survivors. 12 "Our question as to whether or not any 13 of these persons died prior to March 11, 2015 was 14 15 not answered. Another 15 cases were found by DOL to have the wrong employment. That is, they were 16 17 never employed at the covered GSI, 1417 State Street in Granite City, Illinois location. 18 19 DOL Final Bulletin 8202. "Not explained in a satisfactory manner 20 21 by NIOSH or DOL is how these errors occurred. 22 Perhaps 27 persons on the PER-57 list of 100 with 23 PER PoCs greater than 50 percent may not be paid

as a result of the errors. DCAS/NIOSH, when asked
why they included persons on the PER-57 shortlist
that allegedly never worked at the covered GSI
location, also called the South Plant, responded
DCAS never questions employment status, which DCAS
asserts is purely a DOL function.

"It is true, in contradiction to that statement, that the DCAS Division of NIOSH interviews all DR applicants about their If a reported GSI person indicated no functions. knowledge of GSI unique radiation sources, such as the two betatrons, for example, or about GSI workplace rules and employment practices, the GSI petitioner believed those disclosures should be red flags to possible wrongful employment designations by DOL. We believe employment status accuracy is both a DOL and a shared DCAS responsibility under EEOICPA 2000, Parts B and E.

"I am further concerned" -- we are almost finished here -- "I am further concerned that the basic Site Profile issues in the original June 2007 Rev 0 version of the Battelle Appendix BB to TBD-6000 remain unresolved today, more than

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1	nine years later. Rev 1 was issued on June 6th,
2	2014, and Rev 2 was issued on June 10th, 2016.
3	"SC&A's review of Rev 2 of Appendix BB
4	is still pending, and a meeting of the TBD-6000 Work
5	Group to resolve the SC&A's findings has not been
6	scheduled. Both must take place before a new PER
7	related to Rev 2 can be issued by NIOSH.
8	Resolution of GSI Site Profile issues will, thus,
9	have occupied by the ABRWH and NIOSH for at least
10	10 years, a really absurdly prolonged interval.
11	"Finally, I wish to register my strong
12	objections to including the four GSI cases in the
13	second report with the HHS Secretary on the Board's
14	dose reconstruction reviews from the 334
15	additional completed DRs. My White Paper
16	detailing those objections has been posted on the
17	DCAS website under Docket 140. Thank you. Dan
18	McKeel".
19	That's it.
20	Adjourn
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
22	Now that ends our session then.
23	Thank you.

1	And we will reconvene tomorrow morning
2	at sometime.
3	(Laughter.)
4	MR. KATZ: 8:30 we really get going.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
7	went off the record at 5:55 p m)