### 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

+ + + + +

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10, 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
CRAWFORD, CHRIS, "FRANK", DOL
FESTER, JOSH\*
FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A
GRIFFON, MARK
HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS
KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS
LEWIS, GREG, DOE
LIN, JENNY, HHS
NETON, JIM, DCAS
RINGEN, KNUT
ROWE, GORDON\*
TAULBEE, TIM, DCAS

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	8:32 a.m.
3	Welcome and Introduction
4	MR. KATZ: So good morning everyone in
5	the room and on the line. This is the Advisory
6	Board on Radiation and Worker Health. We're about
7	to get started here. So some preliminaries for
8	people in the room and on the phone regarding
9	materials and materials for the Board meeting
10	today, the agenda, and then materials related to
11	that agenda.
12	They're on the table, on the side table
13	there for in the room and for on the line, they're
14	at the NIOSH website under the Advisory Board
15	section, Schedule of Meetings, today's date. So
16	you can go there and follow along with all the
17	presentations today.
18	The background reading is also posted
19	there, and in addition, on the agenda you'll see
20	the connection to live meeting for those of you on
21	the phone who want to connect by computer and watch
22	the slides as they change here.
23	But that's the only difference. You

1	can just pull down those attachments and follow
2	yourself, or get on live meeting and follow the
3	presentations that way.
4	Let me also just note for people on the
5	phone, other than Board Members, you should have
б	your phones muted, except when we're talking about
7	a petition, in which case the petitioners have an
8	opportunity to comment during those sessions when
9	they're after the agency presentations.
10	So everyone else, though, should have
11	their phones muted. If you use a star 6, press star
12	6 to mute your phone, and that will take care of
13	it, and please don't put the call on hold at any
14	point, but hang up and dial back in if you need to
15	go, because putting the call on hold will cause
16	problems for everyone else's audio.
17	So let me just then run down roll call
18	for the Board Members, and as I did yesterday, and
19	I'll cover the conflicts so you don't have to worry
20	about your own conflicts as we go. So Dr.
21	Anderson.
22	(Roll call.)
23	MR. KATZ: All right, and that takes

1	care of things and Jim, the agenda.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, and our first
3	order of business is Henry Anderson, who's going
4	to do a presentation on Westinghouse Electric.
5	It's an SEC Petition issue. So Henry.
6	Westinghouse Electric SEC Petition
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. This is the
8	Special Exposure Cohort Evaluation Report for
9	SEC-00217, Westinghouse Electric in Bloomfield,
10	New Jersey. The operations at WEC, that's what
11	we'll use instead of Westinghouse, WEC, was August
12	'42 to '49, and they produced limited quantities
13	of uranium metal.
14	They also produced about 200 pounds of
15	thorium metal. From February '58 and May '58, they
16	did some test rolling of the uranium tubes for
17	Fernald, and then in June in 1959, they also did
18	an additional test rolling of tubes. The initial
19	SEC, which I think was 007 see here what was that?
20	I forget that number what it was, 00157 00157
21	and 2010.
22	They added the 1942 to '49 period from
23	that initial SEC request. But in that back in

2010, in that response to petition, there was no 1 2 approach for reconstructing doses during the residual period, which of course followed after 3 that, '50 to 2006. 4 And that resulted in a number of years 5 6 later in a new petition, SEC-00217, which is the one we're reviewing now, was qualified in January 2015 and requested that all employees who worked 8 there from 1950 to March 2011 be added to the SEC. 9 And on further review, NIOSH found that 10 there were two additional operational periods, as 11 12 well as three residual periods. The original operational period, which already was in the SEC, 13 14 but the subsequent ones that I already mentioned were proposed. NIOSH determined that for those 15 16 operational periods, they could new not 17 reconstruct the doses, and therefore proposed adding those additional workers to the SEC. 18 And they determined that doses could be 19 20 constructed for the three residual periods, and that is -- we agreed with the first part of adding 21 the additional operational periods to the SEC, and 22 23 then we reviewed their proposal on how

reconstruct doses for the residual periods. 1 Again, we just focused on the residual 2 periods, and SC&A developed two observations and 3 two findings, which you should have seen that 4 report. Observation 1 was that they noted that 5 6 there were three different employment day -- hourly day periods used by the company during the periods of employment, and therefore that the NIOSH 8 proposal was not based on using the different 9 hourly periods or daily hours. 10 SC&A suggested they needed to adjust 11 12 their exposure assessments based on the periods of time that the workers were employed, and NIOSH 13 14 agreed that they would adjust those assessments in 15 the protocol used. Observation 2 was there was concerns 16 17 the deposition time used in the dose reconstruction model, and that was not consistent 18 with what NIOSH had proposed on page 37 of NIOSH 19 20 2015 report. NIOSH indicated that they would update the calculations for the third residual 21 period. 22 23 First finding was again on the residual

issues. Calculating 1 period exposure air 2 concentrations during the period was not consistent. The proposal was not consistent with 3 the guidance in OTIB-70, and NIOSH felt that this 4 Site Profile 5 really was а issue and specifically related to the SEC and the ability to 6 reconstruct doses. 7

But again, we agreed that it was in fact
-- should be included in the Site Profile, and not
-- would not particularly impact the SEC in
determination of ability to do a dose
reconstruction. However, there was a need to look
at how the air concentrations would be calculated
and making them consistent through the various
approaches.

Finding 2 was for again calculating the doses during the residual period. Again, going back to the TIB-009 from 2004, that guidance needed to be revised since the approach in TIB-009 that they were referencing using can't be used to calculate ingestion intakes from transfer surface contamination to hands and the mouth, and that the TIB-009 understates the source of ingestion,

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especially for the first residual period. 1 However, that observation also applied 2 to all of the residual periods, and NIOSH agreed 3 to modify their ingestion intakes accordingly, and 4 also felt that this was a Site Profile issue, and 5 6 our Committee agreed with that. So the two observations that SC&A made NIOSH agreed with, and therefore were resolved, and 8 both findings were determined to be Site Profile 9 issues and therefore bounced over to be taken care 10 11 of or addressed anyway in the Site Profile 12 revisions. There was general agreement on how to 13 address Finding Number 2, but Finding Number 1 14 would require some additional review by NIOSH as 15 to the preferred approach for addressing air 16 17 concentrations during residual periods at the WEC. So there's more work for NIOSH to 18 finalize that approach, but since we've moved these 19 to the Site Profile, we felt the SEC and the -- if 20 they're able to finalize all of this, then the dose 21 22 reconstruction approach could be used. 23 therefore the residual periods could be -- doses

1	could be reconstructed there.
2	That's our conclusions and updates on
3	addressing the residual period. Committee
4	Members, any further comments?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Agreed, agreed.
6	MEMBER ANDERSON: We apologize for
7	moving responses to the Site Profiles, but it did
8	seem that NIOSH made a good point, that this had
9	not would not be impacting the SEC approach, but
10	simply would be part of a Site Profile, how you
11	would address that in the Site Profile.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you just clarify
13	what that means though?
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is this a statement
16	that the Work Group is satisfied that NIOSH can
17	calculate, you know, the doses during the residual
18	period with, you know, sufficient accuracy? I
19	mean it's just not clear specifically what you're
20	when you say you move it to a Site Profile, well
21	it does sounds like you're like giving it to
22	somebody else to look at it.
23	I just want to make because I mean

1	if you go back to how we evaluated SEC, usually it's
2	like, you know, well can you actually show that you
3	can do the dose calculation and NIOSH at one point
4	used to show us. But now here we've split this off.
5	We're saying it's
6	DR. NETON: Well, this is consistent
7	with
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I just want to get on
9	the record what we're clarify what we mean.
10	DR. NETON: I think what we're saying is
11	that we have a method to plausibly bound the
12	exposures with sufficient accuracy at these
13	based on these findings. This is fairly normal how
14	we do business in these reviews. If you can come
15	up with if there's nuances in the methodology,
16	say for instance there's one approach, TIB-9, the
17	bounding air concentration value, we did an
18	inappropriate backwards extrapolation.
19	We will go back and we actually outline
20	the approach in our responses. That's not listed
21	here but of how we would technically do that and
22	the Work Group accepted our technical response.
23	We could go over that.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So the Site Profile
2	issue is, well I want to say tweaking or modifying,
3	you know, adjusting that.
4	DR. NETON: Essentially.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Not doesn't
6	DR. NETON: It's an adjustment to our
7	value. It doesn't change substantively what we've
8	done, but it will be an adjustment to the
9	calculation.
LO	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yeah.
L1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah. Wanda.
L2	MEMBER MUNN: So that was almost
L3	clarification enough for me. So essentially we
L4	are squared away here. You can do the dose
L5	reconstructions that you need to do; correct?
L6	DR. NETON: Yes.
L7	MEMBER MUNN: Correct? Okay, very good.
L8	Thank you.
L9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can I just make one
20	sort of procedural suggestion, is that in the
21	future when we're putting together our big pile of
22	documents for the meetings, that we at least
23	include some of that backup information, because

1	the slides, you know, shouldn't I mean they're
2	not, you know, we don't want 150 slides.
3	But I didn't at least the stuff that
4	I downloaded and have, I don't see anything.
5	MR. KATZ: It would have been in the
6	transcript we don't have yet.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yeah, yeah.
8	Okay.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: We're moving too
10	quickly get this completed.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I understand,
12	yes, yes. I just want what's on the record so that
13	we have a record of what the Board's reviewed and
14	Work Group's reviewed and understanding.
15	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yeah, yeah, yeah.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm not questioning
17	the conclusion per se.
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay, yeah.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other questions?
20	Board Members on the phone, do you have questions?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Paul. I have
22	no questions.
23	MEMBER VALERIO: This is Loretta. No

1	questions.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Dr. Poston?
3	(No audible response.)
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Probably
5	muted. Yes, okay. So we do have an issue in terms
6	of we don't have a Class, specific Class Definition
7	ready yet. So what I've talked to Stu and Henry
8	and Jim Neton and Jenny Lin and our attorney, and
9	what we're going to do is I think we can vote to
10	accept the recommendation from the Work Group.
11	We will, you know, prepare the Class
12	Definition. It's complicated because it's
13	multiple periods and we need to get it right, in
14	terms of the dates. And then for our next Board
15	call, we'll have the letter that will contain that
16	definition and exactly what we are what we have
17	reviewed today, but just put it into the normal
18	MEMBER ANDERSON: Residual period.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Put it in the
20	residual period. Just normally you say the
21	residual period's, you know, '91 on or '91, but in
22	this case it's multiple ones and it's a little
23	tricky. So that would be the plan. Are the

1	petitioners going to be on the line for this one?
2	Do you know?
3	Is the petitioner for or petitioners
4	for Westinghouse on the line and wish to speak?
5	You're not required to, but I just wanted to
6	okay. Hearing no comment, any further questions
7	from the Board?
8	(No audible response.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, then Ted do
10	you want to
11	MEMBER MUNN: One more time though.
12	What we are about to agree to is that the Work Group
13	finds that NIOSH is capable of performing dose
14	reconstructions for the operational and residual
15	periods stated so far.
16	(Simultaneous speaking.)
17	MEMBER MUNN: Residual periods only,
18	all right. Just clarifying. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah. We've
20	already approved an SEC for the that's what made
21	this complicated.
22	MEMBER MUNN: That's what I thought,
23	yeah.

1	MEMBER BEACH: Well and Slide 4 further
2	complicates it with the dates intermixed between
3	operational and residuals so you have to
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, yeah, no,
5	right. That's why, that's why.
6	MR. KATZ: That's why we're waiting on
7	the letter.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The letter, yeah.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: The reality is
10	anyone who actually worked there during that
11	period, other than the residual period, would be
12	in the SEC. But if they were onsite subsequent to
13	that, they wouldn't be in the SEC
14	MR. KATZ: Correct, right. Okay. So
15	Anderson?
16	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Beach?
18	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Clawson.
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Field.
22	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
23	MR. KATZ: Kotelchuck?

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemon's absent. I'll
3	collect his vote after this meeting. Lockey.
4	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Melius?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Munn?
8	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Poston?
10	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Yes, and Richardson's
12	absent. I'll collect his vote. Roessler?
13	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Schofield?
15	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Valerio?
17	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: And Ziemer?
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Okay, and it's unanimous
21	except for the absences, and the motion passes.
22	(Off mic comments.)

#### Blockson SEC Petition Review

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Okay. I will do the 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: this is the Blockson that we dealt with 3 Advisory Board on Radiation Worker 4 yesterday. The Board has completed its evaluation of 5 Health. Exposure Cohort (SEC Petition 00225) Special 6 7 concerning workers at Blockson Chemical Company in Joliet, Illinois, under the statutory requirements 8 established by the Energy Employees Occupational 9 10 Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, incorporated into 42 C.F.R. CF-83.13. 11 12 The National Institute for 13 Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that individual dose reconstructions 14 are feasible for all employees who worked in any 15 area at the Blockson Chemical Company site in 16 Joliet, Illinois during the period July 1, '60, 17 1960, through December 31st, 1991. 18 NIOSH found they had access to adequate 19 information 20 exposure monitoring and other necessary to do individual dose reconstructions 21 with sufficient accuracy for Members of this group, 22 and therefore a Class covering this group should 23

1	not be added to the SEC. The Board concurs with
2	this determination.
3	Based on these considerations and the
4	discussion at the August 9th and 10th, 2016 Board
5	meeting held in Idaho Falls, Idaho, the Board
6	recommends that this Class not be added to the SEC.
7	Enclosed is the documentation from the Board
8	meeting, where this SEC Class was discussed.
9	This documentation includes copies of
10	the petition, the NIOSH review thereof and related
11	materials. If any of these items are unavailable
12	at this time they'll follow shortly. Any comments,
13	corrections other than an extra comma in the first
14	paragraph?
15	MEMBER MUNN: As long as you get that
16	comma out of the third line, you're fine.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I get a E
18	plus.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Yeah, real close, real
20	close.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh no, she's a tough
22	grader. B plus. That's stretching it.
23	MEMBER MUNN: That's terrible, but

1	true.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay Tim?
3	Okay, okay. Henry's already done that, so I don't
4	think we have any other Board business or anything.
5	Okay. Update on the Work Groups. I've got one
6	volunteer for the Procedures Subcommittee. I have
7	about four or five for the Argonne East. I'll do
8	that.
9	So I will go ahead with Argonne Est.
10	Anybody that didn't volunteer that's interested,
11	let me know and we will there's still time to
12	do that. I don't think we have any others that
13	we're ready to move, Work Groups and so forth.
14	So anybody interested in Procedures,
15	also let me know. We'll do that, and I think that
16	we don't really have any business then until 10:45
17	and that needs to be timed. So yeah. So we need
18	to start at 10:45. Henry, we're going to have
19	Henry repeat United Nuclear. Somebody's
20	forgotten but
21	MEMBER ANDERSON: We could have a
22	discussion about the converting from surface to air
23	ventilation if you want to in the residual periods,

1	but you have a plane to catch.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're recessing.
3	We'll reconvene at 10:45.
4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
5	went off the record at 8:57 a.m. and resumed at
6	10:48 a.m.)
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We are now
8	reconvening and our next is Savannah River update,
9	and Stu Hinnefeld's giving that.
10	MR. KATZ: Right, and while Stu's
11	coming up, let me just check on the line and see
12	about Board Members we have on the line. Dr.
13	Ziemer, are you on the line?
14	(No response.)
15	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Poston. So Paul,
16	John, are you on the line?
17	(No response.)
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, we have a
19	quorum, despite that they're not on right now.
20	(Off the record comments)
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, okay. Stu, go
22	ahead.

# Savannah River Site SEC Petition Update

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Okay. 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Thank you, Dr. 3 Melius. I'm here to provide an update with -about Savannah River, and specifically information 4 about the remaining tasks that we have on our 5 agenda, in order to resolve the issues remaining 6 7 with reconstructing doses, to determine if we can reconstruct doses at Savannah River. 8 We have the delivery schedule falls 9 10 into several categories. One is the coworker models in accordance with the Draft Implementation 11 12 Guide on Coworker Models. The neptunium work, 13 which is a little more of an unusual work than say plutonium or tritium; thorium work, which again is 14 15 somewhat more unusual; metal hydrides, which is tritium work but of a form that is, requires more 16 care than say tritiated water. 17 18

And then the subcontractor follow-up, which is a method we believe, where we can determine whether in fact Savannah River monitored subcontractors in a fashion that they say they did or in fact in the manner that they intended.

23 A narrative coworker model, so we

1 intend to issue and use an interim technical 2 information bulletin that includes only a portion of the required coworker models. It will contain 3 the first couple of models that we will use, and 4 these are in accordance with the draft Coworker 5 Implementation Guide. 6 7 As I recall when we presented the draft Coworker Implementation Guide, our instruction was 8 to well, it's nice in abstract, but we'd like to 9 10 see it in practice. So can you go do coworker models in accordance with this Implementation 11 Guide. 12 So these are the demonstration models 13 14 that will show that you can do this with -- you can 15 do coworker models in accordance with 16 Implementation Guide. In each case at Savannah River, we were able to identify construction 17 workers as apart from non-construction trades 18 workers, and treat them as in their individual 19 20 populations. would have coworker for 21 So а 22 construction workers coworker for and а 23 non-construction workers. The first two are models that we would -- the attached models are the
tritium coworker model and the exotic
radionuclides or what we sometimes call the
trivalent nuclide coworker model.

Our schedule for delivery of this for the Work Group, for review by the Work Group and SC&A is in October of this year. So a couple more For the remainder of the coworker models, months. when those are prepared, that will comprise Revision 4 of the TIB, and other than, you know, which follows after the interim one Ι iust described. And it will contain all the remaining nuclides of interest, which of course are plutonium, uranium, neptunium and its fission products, and also individual ones for strontium, cesium and cobalt. Those models are scheduled to be completed in February of next year.

Our neptunium evaluation is -- there are several reports to go into the neptunium evaluation. One is the evaluation of neptunium operations at Savannah River. The second is the evaluation of the personal health physics and department codes to identify neptunium workers,

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meaning these are the neptunium workers who were 1 2 the ones who were most highly exposed to neptunium. They worked on neptunium. 3 It does not mean they will be the only 4 ones to receive the coworker dose. 5 I mean anyone 6 who conceivably could have been in the location where the neptunium was working, where neptunium work was going, would likely get the neptunium 8 coworker dose. 9 10 And then the report about a specific construction project that occurred in the vicinity 11 12 of the neptunium work. This is the same building or essentially a separated portion of the building 13 14 where the neptunium billet line was. There was a new construction project for the plutonium fuel 15 fabrication facility. 16 17 The report about neptunium operations provides an overview of neptunium operations that 18 are conducted there, and described the radiation 19 monitoring, the radiation safety monitoring and 20 the personnel monitoring methods that were done 21 during the neptunium operation, and it compares 22 23 doses calculated during your analysis, using your

analysis versus whole body, to illustrate the whole 1 2 body count methods or the bounding methods. So we have bioassay of both and that the 3 whole body method provides bounding doses, so 4 what. intend Scheduled 5 that's we t.o use. completion for that report is later on this month. 6 The evaluation of personal 7 physics and department codes to identify neptunium 8 workers at Savannah River will demonstrate that we 9 can identify the workers who are potentially 10 exposed to neptunium using the dosimetry codes to 11 support the use of limited data in a coworker model. 12 Now what that means is that whereas for 13 14 tritium or plutonium, we have lots and lots of bioassay data. There weren't very many neptunium 15 16 workers, and so you don't have a lot of neptunium 17 You may have 50 people monitored in a year, for instance, something like that. 18 So that's to illustrate though that the 19 20 neptunium, you know, the report -- the intent of this report is to show that neptunium work was 21 really limited, and so that explains the limited 22 23 number of people that you have to build a coworker

1 model.

For instance, here's an example of what I was just saying. People in the reactor areas were not monitored for neptunium because there wasn't potential for exposure in the neptunium areas. But we do have — we have identified areas where the neptunium work occurred, and these would be the primary areas of exposure, and the scheduled completion for that report then follows the previous one and the next month is the scheduled completion for that report.

In the evaluation of the construction worker exposure while they were building the plutonium fuel fabrication facility is -- it looks at this construction project with neptunium billet production in another part of the building, that shows the data available and the isolation that was put in place between the neptunium operation and the clean construction, and that report is scheduled for the end of the year.

Moving on to thorium then, we have a couple of reports that will be addressing the thorium exposures or exposures in thorium areas.

First is thorium exposures after 1972 Savannah 1 2 River Site and thoron exposures. When you have thorium around, you have 3 to consider at least in some fashion the thoron 4 exposures that may have occurred. So those are the 5 6 two reports that we are concerned about here. The thorium report will talk about the 7 post '72 thorium exposures, describes the thorium 8 work, and show that we can identify the employees 9 who were most highly exposed to thorium, the ones 10 that were monitored for trivalents, as thorium is 11 12 one of those trivalent nuclides through May 1980 at least. 13 14 So that would show that the most highly exposed people, you have bioassay data for, so your 15 coworker model then is bounding for people who 16 17 could conceivably have been exposed to the thorium. Then after May, we intend to show that 18 sufficient workplace 19 there's monitoring 20 information to support these, the ten percent back, which was the control essentially for the facility. 21 So that's the remaining portion of that thorium 22 23 report. That scheduled completion date is in 1 January of 2017.

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2 The thoron exposure study will demonstrate the appropriateness of bounding 3 approach based on tank farm air monitoring. 4 tank farm, there is a substantial quantity of 5 6 thorium-bearing waste, liquid waste stored in the tank farms. So there's no particular, you know, no particular exposure potential to the thorium in 8 those tanks, but there's thoron generation from 9 those tanks. 10

And we believe we can show that the thoron exposures in that vicinity, which we can estimate are bounding for the antithoron or thorium location. That also is reported, is scheduled to be completed in January.

Moving on to metal hydrides, metal hydrides again are a more complicated tritium exposure scenario. We have a report to write that describes hydride the metal exposures. Ιt discusses the research work, operations and associated exposures to metal hydrides at Savannah River, and that is expected to be complete pretty shortly. October 2016 we expect to have that

report completed. 1 2 We've addressed hydrides at a number of facilities and we think we know how to address 3 hvdrides. We just need to make sure that 4 appropriate care is taken to do that appropriately. 5 Then the final item on the five that I showed at 6 the beginning is the subcontractor follow-up. Just fairly recently, we identified a 8 large collection of what are called construction 9 job plans. Construction job plan describes for a 10 specific job task what the work is to be done and 11 12 for interest, what the monitoring our are requirements for the people working on that job and 13 14 who are the people working on that job. 15 So the workers listed on those job plans 16 then should have the specified bioassay data in the 17 bioassay records at Savannah River, which we've captured. 18 So our expectation then is to take a 19 20 sampling, a random sampling of these plans, identify the people, you know get -- write down the 21 people who are identified on those plans as doing 22 23 this work and the monitoring you were supposed to

get, and check and see that they did in fact have 1 2 the monitoring that they had. If they didn't, then you can say well, 3 it appears that they didn't monitor the people the 4 way they intended to, and there is probably an issue 5 6 here, a problem that maybe we can't get past. If they did, we believe that's evidence 7 that they did in fact monitor the way they said they 8 would, and that the monitoring should be considered 9 relatively complete, even for the non-in-house, 10 the people that worked on the construction jobs. 11 12 The schedule for that, completion of that report is in February of next year. 13 14 So the final slide is the summary of the five 15 issues or issue topics, the various and deliverable dates for those 16 deliverables 17 products. So that's the final slide on the presentation. That's our expected path forward 18 for the Savannah River Site. 19 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And correct me if I'm wrong, Stu, but my recollection, what I've -- when 21 I look back at this is that this petition came in 22 23 in 2007, and it qualified in 2008, early 2008.

Those dates 1 MR. HINNEFELD: sound 2 right. Yeah '08, and then CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 3 the first Evaluation Report was 2008. So we're 4 going on 5 ten years since the petition 6 submitted, and we still haven't, you know, we've got at least another year to go, and probably longer 7 given how long it takes to evaluate these coworker 8 models. 9 They take extensive evaluation, and I 10 actually don't -- this issue with the construction 11 12 trades workers, the last item, subcontractor file, that's a new one. I hadn't heard about that, the 13 14 data set before and so forth. So to me, that is 15 -- would be one part of validating any construction contractor coworker model, whether 16 that 17 actually -- I mean how much is missing, how much is available, you know, what were in the records. 18 So we wouldn't even be able to start 19 20 evaluating any of the other models until the -- for construction workers until after that becomes 21 22 available. So that's my understanding anyway. 23 I'm asking because it's a new one, so I'm -- if I'm 1 --

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MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think it's an important part of deciding whether coworker models or whether construction workers were monitored in accordance with the way they were supposed to be monitored. So from that standpoint, there may not be a reason to evaluate coworker, a construction worker coworker model prior to answering that question.

The manner in which, you know, these are done, from our standpoint, I think there's an efficiency from our standpoint to do the coworker models, both construction and non-construction coworker models as we do them, and then the evaluation could go in the order that the Board prefers.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Well no. Τ understand the efficiency argument. I think one of the issues here, and I'm not sure correctable at this point in time or correctable ever would be is the issue that, you know, the original petition was for -- that was approved was for construction workers.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That got modified a
3	little bit for the thorium. It included all
4	employees or I can't remember the exact Class
5	Definitions and so forth. And but, you know, I
6	guess technically speaking or whatever, we're
7	it's the construction workers that are in the
8	petition that have been waiting or will be waiting
9	over ten years by the time this has been evaluated.
10	Congress gave NIOSH 180 days, which we
11	haven't followed and so forth. So it's sort of a
12	fundamental issue, I think, of fairness. Somebody
13	submits a petition, there ought to be some timely
14	completion of the information that would, you know,
15	allow the Board to even evaluate whether or not
16	those dose reconstructions can be done with
17	sufficient accuracy and so forth.
18	That's why I asked to have you present
19	this information here and give us an update, but
20	it has lagged. We haven't had a Work Group meeting
21	in over two years going on two and a half I believe,
22	yeah, and we haven't had any new reports from NIOSE
23	in that period of time.

1	You know, there are various reasons for
2	that. I'm not saying you're stalling or anything
3	that's all. You've had some security issues and
4	other issues. But I just hardly think it's really
5	fair to the people that work there that they and
6	submitted the petition, that their dose
7	reconstructions essentially can't be done.
8	We can't say they're being done
9	accurately right now, and you agree that there was
10	NIOSH agreed there was some issues to be
11	evaluated, and here we are going on ten years and
12	not able to evaluate that. So let me see if there's
13	other comments from the Board. Brad, you had your
14	you're head of the Work Group now.
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: Part of my issue is
16	yes, it's the construction workers, and Savannah
17	River is a different one because their construction
18	workers or trade unions, they have a construction
19	site inside them plus out, and we really, I don't
20	think, have been able to sort them all out.
21	Just for information, there's 533
22	subcontractors with how many independent
23	contractors underneath them. I don't know.

Every time we bring this up at Savannah River we 1 2 get laughed at, because they said there's no way you're going to be able to do that. 3 My issue is is also to -- we have 4 5 already, SC&A has already submitted documentation Now things have changed from 6 on the last coworker. that time. We still haven't even got responses back from that because we're changing -- we were 8 changing the process a little bit. 9 I believe we're on the third bite of the 10 apple on neptunium. We have not been able to do 11 12 that now, and what's to say after another year here, that this is going to be the holy grail. 13 This is 14 the one that is going to be able to do it, because we've already been through this three times. 15 Thorium, americium. 16 17 We haven't been able to -- we haven't been able to do this now, and please understand, 18 I'm not criticizing because what you guys have done 19 has been a total -- there's an awful lot of 20 information out there. But as a Board Member, I 21 don't even have anything to look at, to even know 22 23 the path forward that we are planning at this time

Τ	until you guys are complete.
2	I feel I have an obligation to the
3	workers at Savannah River too, and this new 3,000
4	pages, this to tell you the truth when I got this
5	was the first time that I'd even heard anything
6	about that. What's to say that this is even going
7	to be able to tell us what we need?
8	I'm at my wit's end really. I don't
9	know which way to be able to go. And it's nobody's
10	fault. It's all of our fault. But at what time
11	do we say enough is enough, you know. We've got
12	people, as we've heard at many of our Board meetings
13	that are calling in and what are we we're dying
14	off.
15	I can't remember what the one comment
16	was at the last Board meeting, was it was almost
17	seven people a month, and that was just a rough
18	estimate. I just I'm with everything that we've
19	gone through already, what's to say that this is
20	going to really even work? This site is unique,
21	just like all of them. I just I'm pretty
22	frustrated.
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else wish to

1	comment?
2	Let's hear from the petitioner then,
3	okay.
4	MR. KATZ: Maybe you ought to check and
5	see about Paul.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are they on the line?
7	They're on the line.
8	MR. KATZ: Well, I don't know if they
9	they weren't on the line before.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are any of the Board
11	Members on the line that weren't on when we started
12	this discussion? Paul or Dr. Poston?
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I
14	just want to let you know that I was on the line
15	and came in just as Stu was starting. I'll just
16	say that I'm pondering the comment that Dr. Melius
17	made and that Brad has made. It is a concern, of
18	course, but also we have some what looks like really
19	important data at this point. I certainly feel
20	like I'd rather have a chance to take a good look
21	at that.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah. Again yeah,
2.3	the problem with these sites is there always will

be data, more data. We'll find more records. 1 2 We've, you know, chased them and this schedule is scheduled for NIOSH work on -- even if 3 we assume they'll make this schedule, which I'm 4 skeptical of, but just based on all of our reports, 5 and that includes our own efforts also, that this 6 all usually takes longer than we estimate. 7 But then we still have to evaluate it 8 and all of these reports, and that takes a period 9 of time, and you know, my guess is even if we file 10 this, it's at least another year beyond that. 11 12 how much longer do you go on and then, you know, that's just even assuming we don't find more 13 14 information or more issues that need to be further evaluated as we go along. 15 16 We keep saying -- we can't just keep saying that there will be more data or we need to 17 look at this, because then it seems to become an 18 19 endless process. But that's my view. I don't know if I have 20 MEMBER BEACH: a question or a comment so much, but I was looking 21 at the Oak Ridge Associated Universities. 22 Thev 23 identified the large collection, 3,000 pages of job 1 plans.

I guess I'm interested how much information on workers and are you going to be able to put workers in certain areas and how long they worked, whether they were badged or not? I mean how much information are you going to get from that 3,000 pages of job plans? Do you have any concept of that at this point?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think what we would expect those job plans to say was that they would describe a piece of work. Presumably they would say where that work was, which facility the work is in, and they will name the people who were working on this specific task.

So the issue here is that, you know, as opposed to the in-house workers, say the tritium workers or the plutonium workers from in-house contractors on a routine bioassay monitoring program. So they were monitored at some routine frequency. Construction workers weren't monitored with a routine frequency. They were monitored based on the requirements of the task they were assigned to.

So this construction job plans, what we 1 believe is it shows a list of people and the job 2. that they were assigned to for some period of time, 3 and the required monitoring for that job. 4 this is -- it's an avenue to look at, and this has 5 6 been, if I'm not mistaken, it's been sort of a continuing question. The site says, you know, the site's 8 indications they would 9 are that monitor construction workers in accordance with what they 10 were doing appropriately. That's essentially the 11 12 intention here. There have been people who have questioned that, whether that really happened. 13 14 This is a way, we think, to maybe get an answer to 15 whether they really did what they said they were 16 doing, when by monitoring construction workers by 17 the tasks they were assigned. So that's what we intend to do. 18 We believe we have the records, a complete set of 19 records that we can check, and when I mean records, 20 I mean monitoring records, so that if a job plan 21

says Joe Smith should be monitored for these things

during this period, then we should able to go to

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1	those records and find Joe Smith's records for
2	those things during that period. That's what we
3	expect to learn from it.
4	If Joe Smith doesn't have any
5	monitoring data for that period, for those items,
6	then we can conclude certainly that it doesn't look
7	as if they really did monitor everybody in
8	accordance to the tasks that they were assigned to.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, this really
LO	speaks to the quality and the reliability of the
L1	data, rather than the fact that it's new
L2	information. It's a way of in a sense validating
L3	that you're using or not using the proper data.
L4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, Brad.
L6	MEMBER CLAWSON: Do we have this 3,000
L7	pages of information?
L8	MR. HINNEFELD: Yeah. They're in
L9	SRDB.
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay, and so have we
21	actually even do we have a good sense of what
22	we've got, or is this just you know my question,
23	and I'm just going to tell you why is because we've

1	heard we just found 500 boxes of new data and
2	then six months later, well, it really wasn't what
3	we were figuring, it turned out to be.
4	I'm just wanting to know what this
5	if we have evaluated this 3,000 pages and this is
6	what this is going to do what we think it should.
7	I guess have we even are we just starting into
8	this or do we have a good feel for it?
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm looking at Tim
LO	here. We have the scanned copies of the 3,000
L1	pages, is that right?
L2	DR. TAULBEE: That's correct.
L3	However, there is a caveat to that. There were two
L4	files that did not clear ADC review, and those are
L5	currently being reviewed.
L6	So we did capture, but when we scanned
L7	them, we gave all of the records to Savannah River
L8	and they cleared, I want to say is 11 of the 13
L9	files, and there's two more that they are still
20	clearing, and it's on our top priority to get.
21	But we are developing the sampling plan
22	now to capture who, which pages, which people we're
23	going to be grabbing, to go and then look at the

1	monitoring data. So there is 2 of the 13. We've
2	already scanned them. We're just getting the ADC
3	review right now.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: And there was an
5	oversight, right? It wasn't like there was a
6	problem. They just didn't clear because of an
7	oversight at Savannah River. And to be clear,
8	we're doing a random sampling of the 3,000 pages.
9	We're not doing all 3,000 pages.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And but I'm
11	assuming, and either Stu, you or Tim can probably
12	answer this, is that this February '17 report
13	would be provide a description of what you found
14	and a and then this random sampling evaluation
15	of it.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So at that point
18	we'll, it's the time at which we would learn?
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: And if the sampling
21	plan worked out, if it covered what we want. This
22	is where we've been before, and this is well,
23	I'm going to be right honest with you and I know

1	it's probably no surprise. I'm ready. I'm done.
2	There's we've already been down these roads
3	before I think, and we ought to bring it to an end.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just say that
5	I don't think we can evaluate it until we've seen
6	have more information to be able to evaluate.
7	So and I guess my concern is that it's going to be
8	hard to evaluate anything relative to construction
9	workers until we see this particular report. But
10	Andy, do you want to
11	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yeah. Just to
12	question kind of the provenance of the 3,000 pages
13	of job plans.
14	Do we know or what, you know, what
15	proportion of jobs that construction workers would
16	have done are included here? Would these have been
17	special jobs that, you know, were larger or
18	smaller, and do we know that you can have I know
19	on construction sites you can have a plan.
20	But it's a broad plan. It isn't
21	derived every day, here's what you're going to do
22	today. It's here's the broad plan and a worker
23	might be on that plan but have been drawn off to

work, go somewhere else. I mean do we know what 1 2 are the plans actually? What proportion of the work that would 3 be done there by construction workers would be 4 5 covered? I mean would you expect an individual, you can use these work plans to reconstruct all of 6 their work on the site as a construction worker? 7 DR. 8 TAULBEE: The qoal of the evaluation of the job plans isn't to reconstruct 9 all of that worker's history. 10 The job plans themselves are task-specific, like we're going to 11 12 remove this duct work out of this particular room. So the tasks will be -- kind of describe 13 14 the general task that's going to be conducted. Then they'll talk about the monitoring, what kind 15 16 of PPE they're going to be wearing, whether 17 dosimetries, whether bioassay. And then there's the list. of 18 the 19 construction trades workers, as well as some of the 20 operations folks that were involved in that task, in that job. Now the operations folks, we know, 21 The subcontractors 22 are on routine bioassay. 23 coming in are not.

And so that's where we're going to be 1 taking those subcontractors and going to their 2 records, searching through our monitoring records 3 to see if they had the appropriate monitoring 4 following that job. That's the goal of these job 5 plans. 6 These job plans are not for the entire 7 This is for one area of 773(a), where the 8 thorium work was going on in this particular time 9 period, over the entire time period. 10 So we've got a complete set over a block 11 of time, and this should tell us whether these 12 workers, these subcontractors from working, you 13 14 know, at the 500 different companies that Brad is mentioning, were actually in fact monitored as the 15 16 procedure said they would be or should be. 17 Now as Stu pointed out, if it comes out that, you know, if we're not seeing the monitoring 18 for these workers and we're seeing the ones for the 19 20 operations, then we have an issue here. But this is an issue that has been going along for a few 21 years, and we really didn't have a way of evaluating 22 23 how complete the construction trades worker

bioassay and monitoring was. 1 When you have three or four thousand 2 bioassays for construction trades workers, is that 3 all of it? We have no way of knowing. But this 4 is a way we can evaluate the people who were doing 5 6 work in that building, where we do have construction trades worker bioassay, whether or not the people who were doing the specific tasks 8 actually have the data and it shows up. 9 That's the goal of this particular evaluation. 10 MEMBER CLAWSON: And let me add on to 11 12 this. From the Work Group standpoint, part of the thing we've come to find out, and you've got to 13 understand where Savannah River is so unique. 14 15 Their operations personnel are non-union, but they 16 have what they call company construction workers, 17 which are trades unions, and then you've got your construction workers. 18 19 It's very easy to get these two things So are these 3,000 going to cover the 20 mixed up. construction workers for the company, or is -- I 21 22 guess I've got a two-pronged question here.

years does this cover?

23

Is this just going to cover

the Savannah River Site construction workers? 1 Yes, just Savannah River 2 DR. TAULBEE: Years are the late 70's, like 1978 for one. 3 through the 1980's, up to like 1989. There's a set 4 5 of job plans that we had, appear complete, so that 6 we've got, you know, the entire time period here that we can do a sampling, a random sampling, to do this evaluation in a statistical manner, to see 8 if these people were actually monitored as the site 9 procedures say that they were. 10 I just realized, Dr. Anderson, I didn't 11 answer one of your questions about what proportion. 12 We don't have a good feel of that right now until 13 14 we actually do the random sampling, because we do see operations where it's a small task of, you know, 15 change an outlet or something like that, that 16 17 wasn't elevated to like a Davis-Bacon type of level, where operations or building maintenance 18 took care of, and it wasn't subcontractors that 19 20 were brought in for it. But it does appear that somewhere, and 21 this is just ballparking, 50 percent of them are 22 23 actual construction trades coming in. That's

1	rough. So it's not all of the job plans, but most
2	of them, or not most, but a fraction.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Tim, part of Brad's
4	question was do we expect there to be both like
5	DuPont construction trades workers and
6	subcontractor construction workers on these plans?
7	DR. TAULBEE: Absolutely, absolutely.
8	We have seen subcontractors coming in with
9	contractor names that I hadn't seen before, as well
10	as your typical B.F. Shaw type of workers and Dunn
11	Electric.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So Jim Lockey.
14	MEMBER LOCKEY: Just to refresh my
15	memory, is there any other similar data on other
16	sites on construction workers, similar to what you
17	may have here? Do you know?
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Oh boy. I can't think
19	of any instances where we did that. At Fernald,
20	we excluded we said that the construction
21	workers weren't covered by the coworker model up
22	through 1983 or '84 because they were not monitored
23	in the same fashion as the in-house workers, and

1	that there's very little construction monitoring,
2	worker monitoring data up until about 1983.
3	So there was a decision made like that
4	that kind of separated them out at Fernald for some,
5	up until some point. But I don't know that we've
6	got any other place where we've got the extent of
7	the data that we have Savannah River like this.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think we have a
9	petitioner on the line. I'd like to hear from the
10	petitioners.
11	MR. FESTER: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah go I can hear
13	you now.
14	MR. FESTER: Yeah. I'm attorney Josh
15	Fester. I'm calling on behalf of Bob Warren, who
16	is the authorized representative for the
17	non-construction trade worker petitioners,
18	specifically [identifying information redacted].
19	His petition was consolidated with the
20	Gordon Rowe petition, one of three, and the Board
21	previously granted the original SRS/SEC petition
22	based on the presence of large quantities of
23	thorium at the site, for which there was no

1	monitoring for employees.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Excuse me for one
3	second though. Is this what didn't you speak
4	last night?
5	MR. FESTER: I did.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is this the same?
7	MR. FESTER: No, it's not.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Go ahead.
9	MR. KATZ: And Josh can you I don't
LO	know whether you're speaking into a speaker phone
L1	or whatever, but if you could talk very directly
L2	into your phone, it would help us.
L3	MR. FESTER: I'm not on a speaker.
L4	MR. KATZ: Okay, thanks.
L5	MR. FESTER: But excuse me. Bob
L6	Warren has submitted new evidence within those
L7	documents, those FOIA documents that I mentioned
L8	last night, which demonstrates employee exposure
L9	to thorium for workers at the SRS, which cannot be
20	accounted for.
21	We know based on these previously
22	secret documents, that several tons of thorium were
23	stored at the SRS throughout the 70's and 80's, and

in 1998 several tons of thorium were logged as 1 2 missing in those documents. Again, this was based on documents that 3 were marked secret and were in fact kept secret from 4 the petitioners until September of last year. 5 the while for the last four years, NIOSH has had 6 access to these documents. Only now does NIOSH want to begin to plan to investigate thorium 8 9 exposure at the SRS. How many employees and their survivors 10 have died during that time? How many more will die 11 12 by the time NIOSH actually even attempts to consider this exposure? I think someone had 13 14 mentioned earlier seven a month, and how many will 15 have to suffer, I guess, the indignity of having had their spouse or child to provide home health 16 17 care that Congress has promised them? More to the point, NIOSH's proposal 18 does not, cannot accurately estimate employee 19 20 exposure after 1972 because exposure data does not exist, and that goes for construction trades and 21 non-construction trade workers. 22 23 In depositions taken of the persons

1 designated most knowledgeable by the SRS about SRS 2 radiological health physics program, [identifying information redacted], he stated that there was no 3 monitoring of thorium. at least until 4 mid-2000's, and that a monitoring system didn't 5 He's also said that -- I 6 exist until 2000. mean that means that SRS only had a means of 7 monitoring for thorium a mere ten years ago, which 8 isn't to say that they were actually -- that 9 monitoring was actually performed. 10 NIOSH intends to -- it appears to use 11 12 fabricated air monitoring samples. By the way, they only intended to do so after we exposed that 13 14 there was actually no monitoring for employees at 15 all. They intend to use these air monitoring 16 samples for people that they believe or 17 reported to have been in the areas where thorium was present. 18 that 19 What know is thorium was processed in and out of the SRS over the course of 20 several years after 1972 and then that it was moved 21 from 300M areas and 700 areas. But how, when, by 22

what means and by who we don't know.

also know that 1 We personnel 2 recordkeeping at the SRS was inadequate for these time periods, and frequently reported employees' 3 areas of potential exposures by labor categories 4 of where they were said to have been, which is 5 6 inadequate. I mean I quess my question too is NIOSH 7 going to ask employees or claimants where employees 8 Is that infeasible but also absurd? 9 worked? have died since then, and you know, that would be 10 like asking me or better yet my wife or son 30 or 11 12 40 years from now names, the cases that I worked on as an attorney way back in 2015. 13 It's absurd and unfeasible. 14 15 Not only is it unfair for NIOSH to have 16 waited this long to plan an investigation of 17 thorium exposure, and not only does it work a gross injustice on the employees who put themselves in 18 harm's way for national security, it's illegal. 19 The law demands that if the data on 20 workers is not available, which we know that it 21 isn't in this case, the SEC is the remedy. 22 I think 23 that's all I have gentlemen. Thank you.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Are
2	there any other petitioners on the line that wish
3	to speak?
4	MR. ROWE: Hello.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Hello.
6	MR. ROWE: My name is Gordon Rowe. Can
7	you hear me?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes we can, Mr. Rowe.
9	MR. ROWE: I was the original signer of
LO	this petition. It has been drawn out. It has been
11	over ten years now, and there has been a tremendous
L2	amount of information that are put off, put off,
L3	and NIOSH is continually saying they need more
L4	time, more information.
L5	I feel that NIOSH is stalling. One
L6	thing that I need to point out about thorium, it
L7	was in the 700 area. It was in 773F in the lab area,
L8	it was in 772F in the lab area in F area and 773A,
L9	and it was also in 221F and 221H, which was the
20	separation building. It was in a lot of the 100
21	areas.
22	There's one thing that I would like to
23	point out. In a meeting in Augusta, Georgia, with

NIOSH, it was pointed out, it was -- NIOSH was given the information by a former project manager of the Savannah River plant that records were falsified, that monitoring records were falsified and he had documented proof that they were falsified.

At that same meeting, there was another superintendent pointed out that he could prove that workers were falsified. On this alone, I think that the petition should have been approved because knowing what I do about Savannah River plant and knowing that on lots of occasions, when people worked overtime, they got another worker's badges so that there would -- they would not show any radiation for them, but so it would be on other people that were not working, so that it would not show on them because if you got too much radiation, DOE would stop you from working overtime.

So there was a lot of falsifying going on by construction workers as well as production workers. Another thing that I would like to point out, there were -- on numerous occasions, there was construction workers loaned to operations. They were still paid by the construction contractor

Bechtel, but they were actually working 1 2 production. So when you try to evaluate production 3 workers alone, that can't be done because 4 production workers did operations work on many, 5 many occasions. I feel that there are -- NIOSH is 6 continually putting stumbling blocks, continuing, 7 they need more information, they need 8 information. 9 Ten years is a tremendous long time that 10 this petition has been going on and on and on and 11 12 put off by various different circumstances, various reasons, and I think that NIOSH needs to 13 14 go ahead and do away with the stumbling blocks, the 15 continuing process of trying to find this. There are thousands of people that need 16 17 to be compensated that are sick, people -- some of Their survivors need to be them are dead. 18 compensated for stuff that was done -- for things 19 20 that they received at Savannah River plant, and I think that there is a continuing process of NIOSH 21 waiting to -- they continually file something to 22

continue this, because they are making money.

If the petition is approved, it will put 1 out NIOSH, and these people, all they have to do 2 is prove 250 days working at Savannah River plant 3 for these 22 cancers that are on this petition, and 4 I think that they are -- what are they waiting on, 5 6 people to die so they won't have to pay, and NIOSH has found the till, been putting money into the 7 till, of using money that was appropriated for 8 something else, so that the NIOSH budget will still 9 10 be intact. Ι 11 appreciate the opportunity of speaking today, and I think that the Advisory Board 12 and NIOSH should look into the things that I have 13 14 said, because Savannah River plant has been 15 falsified. There are documented proofs where one 16 project manager, a site manager told a gentlemen 17 that they did not want stuff documented because it would look bad on his shift. 18 conscientious. 19 The man was Не 20 documented anyway. Later on, when that person was off work, his desk was broken into and his 21 documented records were stolen. 22 So there are 23 various, any numbers of situations where records

falsified, records were stole, 1 were people 2 were -- and NIOSH has not looked into any of these claims and I feel again on this -- for this reason 3 alone, this petition should be go ahead and 4 approved, and I think the Advisory Board needs to 5 6 look a lot into this and a lot into the information that Bob Warren, the attorney, or [identifying 7 information redacted], which signed the petition 8 I think that all of this needs to be 9 with me. looked in with a microscope, to see why this 10 petition hasn't been approved. 11 12 If you have any questions, I would be glad to answer any questions about what I've said, 13 14 and again, I thank you for the opportunity to speak 15 today. 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're running into 17 the next part of our schedule, but let me make suggestion and then if there's further comments we 18 can't -- let me speak first, please. 19 We're not 20 going to, you know, can't really have time or the information to delve into all of the information 21 that's been presented here, and certainly the 22 23 questions about the construction worker database

1	and other issues here.
2	So what I would suggest is we ask our
3	Work Group to meet. We haven't met for two and a
4	half, three years, and go through, clarify some of
5	this information and so forth, come back and report
6	to the Board at our next Board call and give us an
7	update on any suggestions on moving forward.
8	While I think it's the ten years is
9	a very serious delay, and I think we have to
10	confront that and deal with that. But I also think
11	we need to get, you know, let's look at the new
12	information that's appeared and at least have a
13	better sense of that, so the whole Board can
14	understand that. So does that make sense to
15	everybody?
16	MR. ROWE: Alright. There's one other
17	thing that I would like to point out if I may. Can
18	I do that?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, if it's quick.
20	MR. ROWE: Last month, which is in July
21	of 2016, there was beryllium processed in the 772F
22	area, lab and sent them to lab by new employees that
23	were not told the dangers of beryllium. All right,

1	thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Okay.
3	So to Dave quickly.
4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yeah. Brad said
5	that this is a unique situation, and I'm wondering
6	and you've indicated this is really a long delay
7	in making a decision on the SEC. I would find it
8	very helpful if someone, either Stu or LaVon, would
9	actually give us a log of how long it has taken other
LO	SECs.
L1	That is, is this really off the charts
L2	in terms of how rapidly we've been able to decide?
L3	I know many SECs take a while. But I would find
L4	that helpful.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe it's the
L6	longest. I did ask for what other SECs had reserve
L7	sections that we haven't looked at, and there may
L8	be some that go on longer in terms of the residual
L9	period. But I think LaVon had been trying to pull
20	some of that stuff together. But in terms of
21	operational, I believe it is.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: We can provide a report
23	to the Board before any other meetings occur, so

1	that we can get a summary of that.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: What you'll see on
4	many, on many SECs, including Savannah River, is
5	that there will be a portion of the petition dealt
6	with, and then, you know, and then remaining
7	consideration goes on and on.
8	That happens many times. And so, you
9	know, we can we can get a report for the ones
10	that are currently open, and also any that are
11	closed, although I suspect any that are closed, you
12	know, completely done would have been shorter than
13	ten years.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: That would be
15	helpful.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jenny, you have
17	something to say.
18	MS. LIN: Just a point of clarification
19	for the record, is that the statutory deadline is
20	180 days for the Secretary to act on an SEC
21	petition, is the time line between when the
22	Secretary actually received the SEC petition to
23	when the NIOSH Director renders his recommendation

1	to the Advisory Board, and the NIOSH has made that
2	recommendation to the Board back in 2008, I
3	believe.
4	And so this entire review process is
5	actually to assist the Advisory Board in rendering
6	its recommendation to the Secretary. While
7	timeliness is an important factor in this review
8	process, the Department has a responsibility to
9	provide dosing constrictions to workers who may not
LO	be eligible for the SEC petition or SEC Class.
L1	So I think the onus is still with the
L2	Advisory Board to really clearly articulate which
L3	dose cannot be reconstructed, so that the
L4	Department can actually fulfill its
L5	responsibilities to workers who are not, who may
L6	not be eligible for the SEC Class, and that such
L7	determination should be reflected in the record and
L8	assigned to the evaluation.
L9	(Off mic comments.)
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim.
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: I guess one comment, it
22	would be helpful for me anyway to go back through
23	perhaps I should go back through the history of

1	how we handled construction trades at other
2	facilities. I don't know.
3	That would that be useful just for
4	bringing us up to date as to as a general Class,
5	they would be difficult Class to do dose
6	reconstruction because of the nature of their jobs.
7	But I just don't recall how, in the years that I've
8	been on the Board.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, yeah. Let's
LO	look into it. It's changed over time. There's an
L1	OTIB on it and there's serious questions on whether
L2	that OTIB is how applicable it is at each site,
L3	and then and so forth. And then there have been
L4	a number of SECs that have included construction
L5	workers, some that are sort of start with
L6	construction workers, include everybody. It's a
L7	complicated history, that's all.
L8	MEMBER LOCKEY: That's right. I mean
L9	that's
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, yeah, yeah.
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: It still is going to be
22	complicated, but I'd like to
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, no. I'm

1	agreeing with the request. I'm just saying it's
2	my quick recollect is it's pretty complicated.
3	MEMBER LOCKEY: That's my recollection
4	too. But it would be nice to refresh my memory,
5	and that's what I'm asking about.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any such way, I mean
7	you know, for example Fernald, where we've
8	discovered in the evaluation of the petition that,
9	you know, while they were actually starting
10	production they had construction going on in the
11	same building and
12	MEMBER LOCKEY: Just by the nature of
13	the trade it's difficult.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, yeah.
15	MEMBER LOCKEY: It's hard to believe
16	they can do real good reconstruction on
17	construction workers in the same building.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, and Hanford,
19	where we recently discovered from the major
20	subcontractor there that they weren't monitoring
21	construction. That was the basis of the adding to
22	the SEC there, so yeah.
23	MEMBER CLAWSON: And Jim, I just

1	I'll tell you what my personal feeling is on these
2	3,000 pages. They're going to come to find out
3	that they're like a safe work permit that we used
4	at one of these other sites, and that it's for
5	job-specific. You go out and we're going to pull
6	this ducting out, and what you'll find out is these
7	are the people that started out on it.
8	More people can come, but the thing is
9	is all this does when it comes to the bioassay or
10	anything else like that, if you're a radiation
11	worker, you should be getting this bioassay and
12	this bioassay, and there's nothing to force to it.
13	It's just a paper to figure out it's just like
14	a job task.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I don't necessarily
16	disagree, but let's see what it is in that case.
17	Good. Thank you, Stu. Didn't mean to leave you
18	standing there all that time. Oh, yeah. The
19	other Jim.
20	MR. KATZ: Yeah, Jim. Not you.
21	Bliss and Laughlin Steel SEC Petition
22	DR. NETON: I'm here to talk about the
23	Bliss and Laughlin Steel Special Exposure Cohort

petition number SEC 00230. A little bit 1 2 background. Since we last dealt with Bliss and Laughlin was in 2009, so some of you may have 3 forgotten what happened there. 4 It was a 129,000 square foot building 5 in Lackawanna, New York, which is near Buffalo, and 6 they machined uranium rods for the Atomic Energy 7 Commission in 1951 and 1952. It was a very limited 8 use facility. I think in April of 1951, one day 9 they machined 20 10 rods. In 1952 on three additional, four additional 11 occasions they 12 machined rods. So there's five total days of machining 13 14 rods at this facility. So it's a very limited use 15 facility. All the work was done in a 3,230 foot 16 square special finishing area of the facility. 17 that's about two and a half percent of the total site, total facility was just this dedicated area 18 that machined these rods for the AEC. 19 Residual contamination was found at the 20 site when it was surveyed by ORISE in 1992. 21 found in this 3,230 square foot facility, nowhere 22 23 else onsite. They surveyed the other plants.

1 Nothing was found there. So all the other buildings were found to be uncontaminated. 2 Based on that survey, it was added to 3 Formerly Utilized Site Remedial Action 4 so-called FUSRAP, and it was again 5 Program, surveyed in 1995 by FUSRAP, by Bechtel I believe 6 at that time, and some remediation work actually 7 took place between December 1998 and March 1999. 8 Those dates will become important as I talk about 9 10 things later. As I mentioned, in 2009 a Special 11 Exposure Cohort petition was evaluated for this 12 facility, which included the operational period 13 between 1951 and '52, as well as the residual 14 At that time, it was defined as 1950 15 period. through 1998. 16 17 All workers of all operational residual periods were evaluated, and the finding -- NIOSH's 18 finding was that we could estimate doses with 19 sufficient accuracy for those Classes of workers. 20 The Board at that time recommended, agreed with 21 NIOSH not to add the Class, and the Secretary of 22 23 HHS agreed and the Class was denied in June of 2011.

1	However, since the original time period
2	since 2009, an additional piece of work was found
3	to have occurred, which was this remediation work
4	that started in December of 1998 and extended into
5	March of 1999. So the Board did not evaluate that
6	particular period. So we received this petition
7	230 in March of 2016 that asked for a Class to be
8	considered between January '51 and January 31st of
9	1999.
10	So because that little extra three
11	month period wasn't evaluated, we qualified the
12	petition, so that that three months' work could be
13	evaluated by the Board.
14	Just a brief slide here on the number
15	of claims. There's 54 total claims that have been
16	submitted at Bliss and Laughlin. We looked in our
17	database and ten of the workers actually had worked
18	in that 1999 time frame, 10 out of 54. So there are
19	some people that would be affected by this
20	decision, and nine dose reconstructions out of ten
21	have been done for those workers.
22	As expected, we no dosimetry or
23	bioassay data for anyone at this site. The

remediation, as I mentioned, was performed by the 1 So no Bliss and Laughlin 2 Army Corps of Engineers. employees were involved in this remediation work 3 between December '98 and March 31st of 1999. 4 specifically 5 The work was bу 6 contractors scheduled on weekends. It started in December 1998 and was finished on March 17th, '99, 7 and they only remediated the special finishing 8 area, that little 3,000 square foot area that we 9 That was the only area that was 10 talked about. found to be contaminated and the only area where 11 actual work was done for the AEC. 12 They had a fairly good air monitoring 13 14 program prior to, during and after the work 15 activities. They had samplers placed adjacent to the finishing area, to determine if the remediation 16 17 activities were affecting the normal plant None was found, and there as a FUSRAP operations. 18 closure report issued that stated that there were 19 20 no exposures detected for the plant workers. There were three areas that were found 21 to be contaminated in that special finishing area. 22 23 There were trusses, the floor and some trenches in

The first remediation activity was 1 that area. 2 fairly short. It was a weekend in December, where they decontaminated the overhead trusses. 3 They were HEPA-vacuumed and wiped with 4 masslinn cloth, and the contamination survey was 5 conducted in March of '99. The floor and finishing 6 area, the remediation work took place on the weekend of January 9th and 10th, 1999. All the 8 work was conducted inside a HEPA filtration 9 There was some scaffolding work with 10 enclosure. a HEPA vacuum attached to remove dust and debris. 11 12 The area was resurveyed again in March of '99. Additional sampling for areas adjacent to 13 the trench was conducted. 14 These trenches were also found to be contaminated. They were like 15 utility runs, sort of conduits and stuff in there. 16 17 That took the longest period. That began in January of '99 and was completed in March of '99. 18 Again, this work, like the other work, 19 20 performed inside an enclosure with HEPA filtration, where scaffolding and jackhammering 21 Confirmation surveys again in March '99 22 occurred. 23 found no residual contamination. Those trenches

were actually filled with concrete. 1 2 The total remediation activity in this three month period generated about 60 cubic yards 3 of what they called presumed contamination 4 material, and that was shipped offsite for burial. 5 So based on the information that we've 6 looked at, the fact of the covered employee, the 7 Bliss and Laughlin employees, were not present 8 during remediation. 9 The operations were conducted with HEPA 10 filtration, and the air sampling was performed to 11 12 look at the boundary areas, ensure the to contamination didn't spread to the plant. 13 We 14 conclude that the exposures for this period would not be any higher than that previously evaluated 15 by the Board in the residual period that at that 16 17 time extended through 1998. suggesting that there's 18 We're no indication that that three month period in 19 20 would be reconstructed any differently than what we've already evaluated in '98. So we believe the 21 dose reconstruction is feasible for this extended 22 23 period, extension of the time period.

The bounding methods that we propose to 1 use here are based on a well-known document, the 2 TBD-6000, that we use to demonstrate how we could 3 do exposures in this area. 4 Based on the highest alpha removal 5 6 contamination of 430 dpm per 100 square centimeters, we derived a, using TDB-6000 and TIB-70, as we talked about in the last Evaluation 8 9 Report of SEC 131, we came out with an estimate intake of -- that we could estimate intakes of 10 inhalation during that time period. 11 12 So again, given that the way we -- this describes how we're going to do it in the last 13 14 residual contamination period, we're going to use TIB-70, we used TBD-6000 to 15 the same approach. establish what the residual contamination was at 16 17 the start of the residual period and decay it down. They took the FUSRAP sample in 1992, the 430 dpm 18 alpha for 100 square centimeters. 19 That's what 20 we'll use to determine. This sort of rehashes what I just said. 21 For internal exposures, we'll assume the entire 22 23 area was contaminated with 430 dpm for 100 square

1	centimeters alpha. We used a one times 10 to the
2	minus 6 resuspension factor, eight man hours per
3	day for 365 days per year.
4	That results in an inhalation of about
5	.3 dpm per day that will be ascribed for that
6	period. For the external exposures, we intend to
7	extend the TBD method, although I have to say in
8	reviewing these slides, there's a little bit of a
9	disconnect here.
LO	This talks about using the 430 dpm loose
L1	alpha contamination. That's appropriate for
L2	inhalation exposure, but you can't really use the
L3	loose alpha to estimate the external exposures,
L4	because there was some measured beta-gamma survey
L5	on the ground that's higher than that 430.
L6	That's what should be used. We have
L7	those 18 measurements that were taken in that area,
L8	and that's what we'll end up using, not this 430
L9	dpm.
20	But again, just like before we have used
21	the TIB-70 approach, starting with the highest
22	concentration at the start of the residual
23	contamination period and exponentially declining

1	it down to what was measured in 1992 in the								
2	beta-gamma surveys.								
3	So I just want to point out, we wouldn't								
4	use that 430 dpm. We would use the measured								
5	beta-gamma survey data.								
6	The photon exposures, this is sort of								
7	getting into the weeds a little bit, but we would								
8	partition the exposures into the three energy bins								
9	that are required in IREP, to apply the appropriate								
LO	radiation factors based on the energy spectra that								
L1	is at the site.								
L2	So in summary, we believe this is our								
L3	standard slide, that we can reconstruct doses for								
L4	internal doses for uranium exposures, external								
L5	doses, both the beta and gamma components.								
L6	Neutron exposures are not applicable here, and								
L7	occupational medical X-rays are not applicable								
L8	during the residual period. So we wouldn't								
L9	evaluate those as well.								
20	So that's that in a nutshell. That								
21	completes my presentation.								
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you Jim.								
23	Any questions? Yeah, Bill.								

1	MEMBER FIELD: Jim, it said that, I								
2	think it was your second slide, no plant workers								
3	were exposed?								
4	DR. NETON: Well, no plant workers								
5	MEMBER FIELD: I just want to clarify								
6	that. That's for the remediation?								
7	DR. NETON: Yes.								
8	MEMBER FIELD: That was based on the								
9	measurements they performed?								
10	DR. NETON: Yes. Specifically during								
11	the three month remediation period, from January								
12	to March, they were not involved in it and they								
13	weren't exposed.								
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Other questions from								
15	Board Members? Do we have the petitioner?								
16	Board Members on the phone have any								
17	questions?								
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: No questions from								
19	Ziemer.								
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you								
21	Paul. Dr. Poston, are you on?								
22	(No response.)								
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, no questions.								

1	Now do we have a petitioner on the line that wishes							
2	to speak? I hear background. I don't hear any.							
3	Okay. Assuming no petitioner might want to speak,							
4	so I think we need to consider a motion from the							
5	Board.							
6	(Off the record comments)							
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.							
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Jim, there seems to be							
9	someone on the phone trying to talk. I don't know							
10	who it is.							
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is somebody on the							
12	line that wishes to speak regarding Bliss and							
13	Laughlin?							
14	MR. KATZ: I don't think so.							
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, I don't think so							
16	either. Okay.							
17	MEMBER MUNN: Yes. We have the							
18	recommendation from NIOSH.							
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have a							
20	recommendation from NIOSH.							
21	MEMBER MUNN: I move that we accept							
22	that recommendation.							
23	MEMBER FIELD: Second.							

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any further							
2	discussion?							
3	(No response.)							
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So the motion with							
5	the recommendations from NIOSH is that dose							
6	reconstructions are feasible for all Atomic							
7	Weapons Employees who worked in any area of Bliss							
8	and Laughlin Steel of Buffalo, New York from							
9	January 1st, 1999 through December 31st, 1999, for							
10	this specific petition. So no further questions.							
11	Ted, do you want to do a roll call?							
12	MR. KATZ: Yes. So some of our Board							
13	Members are either in transit or supposed to join							
14	by phone. I'm hoping they did so, because we need							
15	a quorum. So let me start, do it alphabetically							
16	and then I'll come back around. Anderson.							
17	(No response.)							
18	MR. KATZ: Beach.							
19	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.							
20	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson.							
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.							
22	MR. KATZ: Field.							
23	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.							

1	MR. KATZ: Kotelchuck.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Lemon's absent. I
4	will collect his vote after this meeting. Dr.
5	Lockey?
6	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let me sit down.
9	Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Thank you. Ms. Munn.
11	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston? He was on the
13	line. Dr. Poston?
14	(No response.)
15	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson's absent.
16	I'll collect his vote afterwards. Dr. Roessler?
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: And then I don't believe
19	oh wait. Mr. Schofield. He's with he should
20	be on the line too.
21	(No response.)
22	MR. KATZ: Loretta Valerio, did you
23	join us?

1	(No response.)							
2	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer?							
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.							
4	MR. KATZ: Okay. We have a problem							
5	here, because we do not have a quorum.							
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So if we have a vote							
7	at our next Board meeting?							
8	MR. KATZ: Yes.							
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have a quorum on							
10	the call.							
11	MR. KATZ: On the call. We can do it							
12	on the call, but we can't handle this now.							
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.							
14	Adjourn							
15	MR. KATZ: And we actually have to							
16	adjourn without a quorum, although we're done with							
17	our agenda.							
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct. We're							
19	going to adjourn anyway.							
20	MR. KATZ: Yes.							
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you all, and							
22	we'll see you in our conference call and then maybe							
23	Los Alamos, Albuquerque, Santa Fe?							

1				(Whereupon,			the	above-entitled	matter
2	V	vent	off	the	record	at	12:0	4 p.m.)	
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