U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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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GRAND JUNCTION FACILITIES WORK GROUP

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MONDAY AUGUST 7, 2017

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The Work Group convened via teleconference at 1:00 p.m., R. William Field, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT:

R. WILLIAM FIELD, Chair JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member LORETTA R. VALERIO, Member

ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official NANCY ADAMS, NIOSH Contractor BOB BARTON, SC&A HANS BEHLING, SC&A DOUG FARVER, SC&A JIM NETON, DCAS MICHAEL RAFKY, HHS JOHN STIVER, SC&A TOM TOMES, DCAS

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going to be discussing today are all posted on the NIOSH website, under the Meetings page of this program, Schedule of Meetings, today's date, and if you go there, you can open up all those documents that are going to be talked about today, including the agenda. So, you're welcome to that.

Then, the other thing just to mention up-front, except when you're speaking, please mute your phones. And if you don't have a mute button, press *6, * and then 6, and that will mute your phone for this call and help everybody else out with being able to hear what's being said.

23 So, roll call. We're speaking about

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1:00 p.m.

1	a specific site, so please just conflict of
2	interest.
3	(Roll call.)
4	MR. KATZ: Bill, it's your meeting, you
5	can take it from here.
6	NIOSH Response to SC&A SEC Review Concern
7	Post 1990 monitoring (July 27, 2017 DCAS Memo)
8	CHAIR FIELD: Thanks, guys. Since we
9	met last in October of 2016 and at that time, had
LO	one finding that was regarding workplace air
L1	monitoring and data supporting the assumption
L2	that unmonitored radiation workers when they
L3	exceed 200 DAC-hours and non-radiation workers
L4	when they exceeded 40 DAC-hours in a year.
L5	When we met, that was we were
L6	unable to resolve that issue and it was suggested
L7	that additional interviews be performed with
L8	employees familiar with the practices to obtain
L9	additional information about air sampling and
20	bioassay programs.
21	In response to that, Tom and his group
22	did some additional interviews with one employee,
2	it looks like the employee was at two different

1	times. And Tom presented a real nice summary of
2	that interview. But, Tom, I was wondering if you
3	could just discuss your memo and how that
4	interview went and what findings you had for that
5	review?
6	MR. TOMES: Sure. We interviewed a
7	health physicist who worked at Grand Junction
8	from 1991 through 2000, I believe it was. The
9	period of time in question on this finding is
10	starting in 1991. And so, we wanted to get some
11	information to verify the program that existed.
12	And our approach to the bounding
13	intake for unmonitored workers, that is workers
14	who had no bioassay data, was that they would not
15	be exposed to an average concentration greater
16	than ten percent of the DAC.
17	And our position on that was based on
18	the fact that they had a monitoring program that
19	would identify all those workers. And the
20	comments were that there was not we did not
21	have sufficient background information and
22	references to support those assumptions.
23	So, we interviewed the health

Τ	physicist. His job there was internal dose
2	assessments and so, he was directly involved with
3	assessing those people who were exposed.
4	As a matter of fact, his initial job
5	there was January of 1991, the period where we're
6	speaking of, and at that time, the program was in
7	an interim bioassay program state, which was
8	basically written in the late 1980s and 1990, and
9	they were collecting a large number of bioassay
LO	samples from workers.
L1	They were simply rotating workers
L2	through submitting samples. It was not a trigger
L3	level-based program, it was just a monitoring of
L4	randomly monitoring workers. And they had a
L5	large number of samples they were collecting and
L6	developed quite a backlog. And his particular
L7	task was
L8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
L9	went off the record at 1:07 p.m. and resumed at
20	1:09 p.m.)
21	MR. KATZ: So, Tom, you got cut off
22	about a minute, probably, before you realized it.
23	But you can start again.

1	MR. TOMES: All right. The health
2	physicist we interviewed, he went to work there
3	in 1991 and his job was to, his initial job was
4	to sort out all the large number, hundreds of
5	bioassay samples that were being collected and
6	the backlog of those.
7	And what they did at that time, they
8	were also in the process of changing the program,
9	which so, there's some documentation of what
10	the program changed to. Which we provide
11	references for that in the memo and we verified
12	that by looking through some other documents in
13	our database as well.
14	But the program changed in 1991 to
15	reduce the number of samples, because they
16	thought it was unnecessary to collect so many
17	samples from unmonitored workers, because a large
18	percentage of the work going on at Grand Junction
19	did not have an airborne hazard associated with
20	it.
21	There was a limited amount of airborne
22	areas. It was basically just D&D operations at
23	that time caused some elevated, and it was only

1	a temporary situation. They also had some
2	occasional radon airborne airs when the chamber
3	was in use, but that was adequately addressed by
4	posting and monitoring.
5	So, the program in 1991 changed to
6	requiring a program of assigning airborne areas.
7	If a worker entered an airborne area, he was
8	required to be on a bioassay program, submit a
9	baseline sample, and they had sheets to sign-in
LO	and they were submitted to the internal dosimetry
L1	people, who would also monitor their records on
L2	submitting samples. And we verified that by
L3	looking at some claim data and some other records
L4	that showed that they were tracking people.
L5	And I've seen a couple situations in
L6	the records where they actually would require
L7	people to submit samples and, in some cases, they
L8	also took them off the list of bioassay, because
L9	they were no longer entering airborne areas.
20	And we actually found a couple claims
21	where people had to sign saying they had not
22	entered an airborne area in the past year and
23	then they were taken off the requirements.

1	So, there seems to be quite a bit of
2	information to support that the program was
3	implemented. It does take quite a digging to
4	find that, because, as I said, a lot of the
5	activities did not generate airborne hazards.
6	So, they have much more claims than
7	they do people who were exposed, but if you dig
8	through our database sufficiently, you do find a
9	few incidents where people were monitored. The
LO	program in 1991 extended on out through the 10
L1	CFR 835 period, which I did not specifically
L2	evaluate.
L3	But I focused instead on the 1991
L4	through 1993 period. And there seemed to be very
L5	few activities that generated airborne. So, I
L6	went through the records and identified the D&D
L7	projects that were ongoing at that time.
L8	They the Grand Junction Project
L9	Office Remedial Action Project kicked off in
20	approximately 1986 with the investigations that
21	were going on. And then, they started some
22	limited excavations of tailing and contaminated
23	soils in 1989. And that was prior to a Record of

_	Decision for a remediation project.
2	So, they did some interim excavations
3	onsite. And we had records of air sampling for
4	that period. I looked at the buildings they may
5	have demolished at that time and there were only
6	four buildings that were demolished in the early
7	1990s.
8	And two of those were the former Pilot
9	Plants that operated in the 1950s. One of them
LO	was the Small Pilot Plant, which was a relatively
L1	small building. And the other one was the Large
L2	Pilot Plant, which was about 10,000 square foot
L3	building. Those two buildings and the other two
L4	associated small buildings were demolished in
L5	April of 1992.
L6	And what I did not find, I did not
L7	find any air sample data in our records for that
L8	activity. So, we submitted a request from Grand
L9	Junction to do a search for data on the
20	remediation project, looking for air samples and
21	monitoring data.
22	They supplied NIOSH with a very
23	lengthy list, I still have not read it all, but

1	the one file is 200-something pages long. And
2	these consist of titles and descriptions of the
3	records that are available in the dozens and
4	dozens of boxes out there in Denver.
5	And I did find records of RWPs and
6	surveys and air monitoring for specific projects
7	that we thought should have air sampling data.
8	And we did not have that data, but there is data
9	available for the period. And that seemed, to
LO	me, to settle the issue of whether or not they
L1	had a monitoring program. Because the last
L2	meeting we had, the question seemed to be that we
L3	could not demonstrate that they actually
L4	implemented the program.
L5	So, based on the interview with the
L6	health physicist and the fact that we identified
L7	the activities that were ongoing at the time that
L8	had potential for generating airborne
L9	radioactivity and the subsequent list of records
20	that are available, we thought that that
21	demonstrated that they had a sufficient bioassay
22	program and an air monitoring program.
23	So, that is basically the quick

1	version of what I supplied in the memo. The memo
2	does provide several dozen different files that
3	I have referenced, where this information comes
4	from.
5	I would like to mention one other
6	aspect of this. In addition to the worker
7	monitoring program, they submitted an ambient air
8	monitoring. And that program had select
9	locations onsite, like most sites have perimeter
LO	monitoring, Grand Junction actually was onsite
L1	monitoring.
L2	They had some in both the north
L3	section and the south section of the site. And
L4	they were placed at locations that would be in
L5	and around airborne generating activities. And
L6	we have those results from all those years and
L7	all those results are very low.
L8	There was no high air concentrations,
L9	they were all much less than one percent of DAC.
20	And so, we feel that the ambient air was low and
21	we feel that the localized D&D activities were
22	adequately monitored. And for those that when
2	they established an airborne area we believe

1	that they required samples to be submitted, until
2	such time as the person was no longer exposed.
3	And so, we do feel that the worker
4	we have a claimant who was a D&D worker, we feel
5	that if he was exposed to ten percent of DAC, he
6	would have had a bioassay sample. And if he had
7	no bioassay samples, we believe that ten percent
8	of DAC would bound his intakes.
9	CHAIR FIELD: It seems like you sure
10	got a lot more information. So, it looks like it
11	was really a worthwhile effort to contact him and
12	get this information. Do Work Group Members have
13	any questions? No?
14	MEMBER ROESSLER: I have no questions,
15	this is Gen.
16	CHAIR FIELD: Okay.
17	MEMBER VALERIO: This is Loretta. I
18	have no questions.
19	CHAIR FIELD: Okay. Doug, did you
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: This is
21	CHAIR FIELD: Yes, go ahead.
22	MEMBER LOCKEY: I don't have any
23	questions.

1	CHAIR FIELD: Okay. Doug, did you have
2	a chance to review this? Because I'd like to get
3	your opinion.
4	MR. FARVER: Yes. That's first of
5	all, it's a very good memorandum. It's very well
6	intended, very good job of describing what they
7	found. And there's even more information if you
8	go back and read the interview.
9	I found that to be a very good
10	interview. They had a lot of good information.
11	And I agree, I believe that ten percent of the
12	DAC should bound the dosage. Based on the
13	interview and the other documentation.
14	CHAIR FIELD: Okay. So, from what I'm
15	hearing, it sounds like this finding is resolved,
16	then, to everyone's satisfaction. Is that right?
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey, I concur.
18	CHAIR FIELD: Okay.
19	MEMBER ROESSLER: This is Gen. I concur
20	and I think, too, Tom did a very good job on the
21	report. He gave some of the background, which
22	helps when you don't have a meeting for a while.
23	CHAIR FIELD: It sure does. That was

1	excellent.
2	MEMBER VALERIO: This is Loretta. I
3	concur as well.
4	CHAIR FIELD: Good. So, at this point,
5	Ted, do we ask for the Petitioner? Is the
6	Petitioner online that would like to speak to the
7	group?
8	MR. KATZ: Yes. That's the thing to
9	check with first, before we go on.
10	CHAIR FIELD: Okay.
11	Petitioner Comments
12	MR. KATZ: So, if we have the
13	Petitioner on the line and you wish to make
14	comments, this is the opportunity. And you'll
15	also have the opportunity at the Board meeting
16	next on August 23, I believe. We didn't hear
17	from the Petitioner at the outset of the meeting
18	
19	CHAIR FIELD: No.
20	MR. KATZ: so I don't believe she's
21	on.
22	CHAIR FIELD: Okay. So, I guess, at
23	this point, the SEC recommendation from the Work

1	Group?
2	MR. KATZ: Exactly.
3	WG SEC Recommendation for August Board
4	Meeting (1986-2010) and/or Path forward
5	CHAIR FIELD: Okay. So, it seems to me
6	that there is very little information at this
7	point to support an SEC. I think it should be
8	denied, but that's my opinion. I'd like to hear
9	the other Work Group Members.
10	MEMBER ROESSLER: I agree with you,
11	Bill.
12	MEMBER LOCKEY: Bill, I agree. Based on
13	the report I read this morning, I agree with that.
14	CHAIR FIELD: All right. Loretta?
15	MEMBER VALERIO: This is Loretta. I
16	actually had the opportunity to go in and look at
17	all the information that was corrected, the
18	spreadsheet, so I agree. I agree.
19	CHAIR FIELD: Okay. Ted, so it seems
20	like we have a consensus among the Work Group
21	then.
22	MR. KATZ: Yes, Bill. So, Tom, can you
23	just help us out with a proper definition of the

1	Class that's being, the additional Class that's
2	being denied?
3	MR. TOMES: Did you say, Tom, Ted?
4	MR. KATZ: Yes, Tom.
5	MR. TOMES: Okay.
6	MR. KATZ: So, just the actual, so we
7	have on the record what Class we're speaking of.
8	MR. TOMES: Okay. Well, the Petition
9	175 was to evaluate a Class from 1942 through
10	2010. And we initially recommended a Class
11	through January of 1971, I believe it was. And
12	then, we came back and reevaluated the data and
13	recommended extending it through 1985, which the
14	Board agreed to and was added.
15	And the current evaluation was tasked
16	to SC&A and the Work Group to review the 1986-
17	forward period. And the initial review from SC&A
18	was they concurred with our methods for
19	reconstructing bounding doses from 1986 through
20	1990. And then we're at this current period,
21	which is 1990-forward.
22	And so, the agreement that we can
23	bound doses starting in 1991-forward, the current

1	recommendation would be that we would deny a
2	Class from January 1, 1986 through whatever date
3	in 2010 the petition covered. I don't have that
4	exact date in front of me, but I can look it up.
5	MR. KATZ: No, that's good enough, Tom,
6	I think.
7	MR. TOMES: Okay.
8	MR. KATZ: So, that's the motion on
9	the table and it sounds like the Board Members
10	concur. Okay. So, Bill, that takes care of
11	so, I know we will need a presentation for the
12	Board meeting. And I don't know if we discussed
13	this before, but whether you want to prepare that
14	Bill or you want help from SC&A in drafting that?
15	CHAIR FIELD: No, it would be great to
16	get assistance for that.
17	MR. KATZ: So, John Stiver, can you
18	do you think you can get that presentation
19	together and someone on your staff, maybe Doug?
20	MR. STIVER: Yes, we'll go ahead and
21	get that together.
22	CHAIR FIELD: Thanks so much.
23	MR. KATZ: Okay. And then, so, in

1	terms of deadline for that, if you can get that
2	to Bill and the Work Group, ideally by the close
3	of business this Friday, that would be great.
4	And then, he can look at it and give a thumbs up
5	and we can get that posted before the Board
6	meeting happens. Because that takes now we
7	can't get those up overnight anymore. Does that
8	sound reasonable to you, Doug and John?
9	MR. TOMES: Okay. You're talking the
LO	18th, then?
L1	MR. KATZ: Yes, this Friday.
L2	MR. TOMES: Oh, this Friday?
L3	MR. KATZ: No, this Friday, next Friday
L4	is too late.
L5	MR. TOMES: Yes, okay. All right.
L6	We'll get that pounded out then.
L7	MR. KATZ: Okay. Thank you very much.
L8	And, Bill, that takes us to the remaining, the
L9	PER item. Do you want to have Hans present?
20	CHAIR FIELD: Yes, that would be very
21	
22	MR. KATZ: Hans, are you still on the
) 2	line?

1	DR. BEHLING: Yes, I am. I was just
2	on mute here.
3	MR. KATZ: Of, of course.
4	PER 47: SC&A June 22 Memo on Finding 3
5	DR. BEHLING: Okay. I'll be discussing
6	the memo that was issued back here in June of
7	2017, this past June, that deals with Finding 3
8	for the PER 47 for Grand Junction. And just to
9	give you a quick overview of the historical
10	issues, Finding 3 was identified in our first
11	review of PER 47 back in February of 2015.
12	And just as a brief overview, Finding
13	3 links to intakes of uranium, radium, and
14	thorium for the years of 1989 through 2006. And
15	those years correspond to the period of
16	decontamination/decommission at the Grand
17	Junction.
18	And the reason for the Finding is
19	quite simple. Whenever we view a pamphlet or a
20	TBD, we're always asked to review it to the level
21	where we can verify each and all the numbers that
22	will ultimately contribute to an assessment of
23	exposure, internal and external.

1	And in this case, Finding 3 identified
2	an issue that relates to internal exposure from
3	inhalation and ingestion of those three
4	radionuclides I mentioned, uranium, radium, and
5	thorium, for the years 1989 through 2006.
6	And in the pamphlet, there was only a
7	very, very oblique reference to the use of 569
8	air samples that were the basis for the
9	identification of intake values for Table 6 of
10	the pamphlet.
11	And, of course, part of our assessment
12	is to verify those numbers. As I said, there was
13	no documented raw data that was included in the
14	pamphlet, nor were there even references cited.
15	And as a result, we identified the
16	Finding and the response to Finding 3, NIOSH
17	and also in reviewing this issue in our
18	Subcommittee meeting, identified to SC&A and the
19	Subcommittee 15 references from the Site Research
20	Database, back in April of 2015.
21	And we were given those particular
22	references. And when, I reviewed those
23	references, I realized the incredible amount of

1	information that was contained in extracting
2	those 569 data points.
3	And I contacted Ted Katz on this issue
4	and said, we're not in a position to support a
5	complete review of thousands of pages that were
6	part of those 15 SRDB references. And he agreed
7	to the fact that we would simply request NIOSH to
8	provide us with the statistical data that they
9	used in analyzing those data as part of our
LO	verification.
L1	And at that point, we received the
L2	reference and, actually, I looked at some of the
L3	data and I checked just for some of the things
L4	and also then, I looked at the data that were
L5	provided to us in summary fashion from NIOSH back
L6	in February 21 of this past year, 2017.
L7	And what I want to do is quickly just
L8	go through this. I can jump ahead and tell you
L9	that when we looked at it, we actually verified
20	these numbers. But let's go through some of the
21	numbers. And is John Stiver in a position to
22	provide me with Page 2 of the report, the draft
) 2	report I submitted? John?

1	MR. STIVER: Yes, I can get it. Just
2	hang on a second and let me pull it up.
3	DR. BEHLING: There were like four
4	pages that I want to briefly make reference to in
5	discussing our review and our conclusions. I
6	think the first page is Page 2 of that draft
7	report.
8	MR. STIVER: And for some reason, every
9	time I try to do one of these during a meeting -
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11	DR. BEHLING: If it's difficult, I
12	think if some if all the people have had access
13	to the report and maybe even have it available in
14	their person, I can just reference the page
15	number and briefly explain what that review
16	consisted of.
17	MR. STIVER: Yes, that actually might
18	be easier to do that.
19	DR. BEHLING: Okay. For those who have
20	the report in hard-copy form in front of you, I'm
21	on Page 2. And what it really amounts to is that
22	we received statistical data that involved two
23	particular figures.

1	Figure 1 is the distribution of the
2	air sampling data. And initially, it was
3	identified there would be 569 air samples. But
4	as it turns out, only, of the 569 air samples,
5	only 519 samples showed air concentrations with
6	a positive value.
7	And in the figure that was supplied to
8	us, it was the collective of all 519 air samples
9	that were identified and there was a graph that
10	identified the normal distribution of those 519
11	values.
12	And the first for those who have
13	access to the actual Figure 1 on Page 5, two
14	numbers were identified in the distribution. If
15	you look at the XY plot there, the first number
16	was the Y value of 1.97 E to the minus 13
17	microcuries per ml, which is the 50th percentile
18	value of that distribution.
19	And the second one is the value of X
20	of 1.64, which is the value at the 95th percentile
21	value, and that yielded a value of 2.66 E to the
22	minus 12 microcuries per ml. So, we have two
23	values, the 50th and the 95th percentile value.

1	And from that value, we can also
2	assess how these numbers correlate to the actual
3	numbers that we were questions that were
4	identified in Table 1 of the report, which
5	identifies the inhalation and ingestion value for
6	each of the radionuclides, the uranium, radium,
7	and thorium, at the bottom of the page, for four
8	different categories of workers.
9	Also, in addition to the Figure 1, I
10	just want to briefly mention was another set of
11	data that were assessed in Figure 2 of the report,
12	which identified the actual or latent attempt to
13	segregate the 519 data points into data value or
14	distribution for each new year.
15	And as it turns out, and I'll just
16	briefly mention it, that because of gaps in the
17	information, there was only one data point in the
18	year 1989 and there were no data points, no air
19	sampling measurements available for 1991 through
20	1993.
21	As a result, it was concluded, NIOSH
22	concluded that, rather than try to segregate the
23	air sampling data by year over that period, 1989

Τ	through 2006, they would simply assess the entire
2	population of air samples that were represented
3	by 519 samples into single distribution.
4	And that's really Figure 1, so we can
5	dispense with Figure 2. And, therefore, use the
6	95th percentile, that distribution, applied to
7	all years, all the way from 1989, all the way to
8	2006.
9	And the part of the verification
LO	issue, then, was really looking at the first
L1	figure, looking at the 95th percentile value for
L2	the actual microcuries per ml for the 95th
L3	percentile distribution.
L 4	And I will have to tell you, in going
L5	through and preparing for this meeting, I
L6	happened to look at my own report and realized
L7	that there is an error on Page 3 of the report,
L8	where I have the value of 0.87 E to the minus 4
L9	microcuries per year, it should have actually
20	been 5.87.
21	There's a five that was substituted
22	with a zero in the report, and I didn't catch it
23	when we sent it in. But I will send up or submit

1 an errata sheet to correct that.

in doing this value 2 then, But 3 looked at the 95th percentile value that 4 taken from Figure 1 and then applied for uranium inhalation, as well as the radium and 5 inhalation, prescribed 6 thorium as by the 7 pamphlet. And the annual inhalation is obviously based on the standard 1.2 cubic meters per hour 8 and the 2,000 hours per year. 9

> And when you take the 2.66 E to the minus 12 microcuries per ml as a 95th percentile value and apply it to the values that I just mentioned, the breathing rate and the hours in the year, and also the contribution, it was concluded that uranium contributes 50.2 percent of the alpha emission, and radium-226 and thorium-230 each contribute 24.9 percent, to make 100 percent in terms of what the air samples actually were disclosing.

> And in my write-up on Page 3, I verified the fact that the numbers that were cited in Table 1 on Page 4 of my report, those were identified on behalf of operators, because

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1	those are the highest category of workers. And
2	all the other workers are actually not
3	necessarily identified by calculation, but it's
4	strictly a scaling factor.
5	So, when I evaluated the actual
6	numbers that I derived independently using the
7	table and the data that was supplied to me from
8	NIOSH, I verified each of the numbers in Table 1
9	that identifies the operators, their internal
LO	exposure on an annual basis, based on the 95th
L1	percentile, and they absolutely concur with the
L2	numbers that were cited in the pamphlet.
L3	So, in the process, I was able to
L4	verify all the numbers and I spot checked a few
L5	other numbers, just to be sure that they were
L6	properly also scaled to the operator, and they
L7	all came to the exact number that are cited in
L8	the number.
L9	So, in summary, our assessment of the
20	air data that was provided to us in summary
21	fashion in Figures 1 and 2, I was able to verify
22	that the 95th percentile was in fact used and was
23	calculated or converted to the exact numbers that

1	appear in Table 1, in terms of annual exposures
2	to the operators, as well as all the other three
3	categories of workers, that include general
4	labor, supervisors, and administrative
5	personnel.
6	And as a result, our conclusion was
7	that we verified the numbers as we were asked to
8	do and we support the notion of closing out
9	Finding 3.
10	CHAIR FIELD: That's excellent. And,
11	so, Ted, as far as you're concerned, is there
12	anything else we need to do on this?
13	MR. KATZ: No. There's nothing else we
14	need to do on this, no.
15	CHAIR FIELD: Good.
16	DR. BEHLING: And, Ted, do you I
17	only realize the mistake in preparation for this
18	meeting. And this mistake, this error I
19	identified, where a zero was substituted for a
20	five, occurred I even checked my own original
21	draft that I submitted for internal review and
22	finalization with the personnel that looks for
23	private compliance and all that stuff, it must

1	have happened during that transition and I never
2	went back.
3	Do you want me to resubmit that draft
4	that I submitted earlier, that you probably have,
5	which has that error in it?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes, so the record
7	DR. BEHLING: So that it's part of the
8	public record?
9	MR. KATZ: Yes, no, absolutely, Hans.
10	For the record, if you could do that, that would
11	be great
12	DR. BEHLING: Okay.
13	MR. KATZ: just submit a corrected
14	version with a note just on the front-end about
15	what was corrected.
16	DR. BEHLING: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: And that would be perfect
18	for that. And the other thing I'll just ask is
19	if either SC&A or Tom, whichever, if this is
20	I assume this PER is in the BRS, the Board Review
21	System, and it just that needs to be updated
22	to show, then, assuming the Work Group's in
23	concurrence, it sounds like they are, that the

1	PER review is concluded. And we'll
2	DR. NETON: Ted, this is Jim. I
3	checked, it is in the BRS, so it can be updated.
4	MR. KATZ: Okay, very good. And then,
5	I'll send a brief note to Wanda, even though it
6	belongs to this Work Group, I'll send a note to
7	Wanda to let her know that this is closed out.
8	To the Procedures Subcommittee.
9	CHAIR FIELD: Great. Thank you.
10	MR. STIVER: Ted, this is John. I've
11	got a quick question for you. I was just looking
12	
13	MR. KATZ: Yes?
14	MR. STIVER: at the agenda for the
15	meeting and there's no slot there for this
16	presentation. I was wondering about how long you
17	expect it to me and where it will
18	MR. KATZ: Well, you have an old draft,
19	I think. Hold on
20	MR. STIVER: Maybe I do, maybe that's
21	it.
22	MR. KATZ: Yes, no, that's fine.
23	Because this ended up replacing something else

1	that we couldn't the Work Group meeting that
2	we're not ready for. So, it's happening on
3	Thursday and we have, actually we have an hour
4	and 15 minutes for it.
5	MR. STIVER: Okay.
6	MR. KATZ: So, that's and by the
7	way, John, while we're talking, this is off-
8	topic, but I'm stretching out the time for
9	Fernald a little bit, so you're not quite so
LO	constrained.
L1	MR. STIVER: Okay, that's good.
L2	MR. KATZ: Okay. All right. So, that
L3	takes care of that, I think. Bill, is there
L4	CHAIR FIELD: No, I think that takes
L5	care of everything for today.
L6	MR. KATZ: Super.
L7	CHAIR FIELD: Thanks, everyone, for all
L8	you've done. Excellent reports.
L9	Adjourn
20	MR. KATZ: Yes, thank you, everybody.
21	And thanks for a very efficient meeting.
22	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
23	went of the record at 1:39 p m)