

auditing the dose reconstruction program so as to evaluate validity and quality of the program as required by the Executive Order. As part of this activity, the Advisory Board expects to sample and examine approximately 2 to 3% of the completed dose reconstructions. Through December 2004, over 17,000 claims have been submitted to NIOSH for dose reconstructions. Nearly 6,000 of those have been completed and returned to DOL for final action. Random audits by the Advisory Board of approximately 1% of these are now underway.

TPM-C.3

DEVELOPMENT OF DOE AND AWE SITE PROFILES TO SUPPORT DOSE RECONSTRUCTION.* J.L. Kenover¹ and E.D. Scalsky² (¹Dade Moeller & Associates, 1835 Terminal Drive, Suite 200, Richland, WA 99354; ²Advanced Technology Laboratory, Germantown, MD, 20010)

During the performance of dose reconstructions, individual dosimeter data and measured intakes (through bioassay analysis, in vivo measurements, etc.) should be used whenever possible and given precedence over area monitors, survey data, or source term data. However, this is not always possible. A person's exposure record may be incomplete, missing, or perhaps the individual was not monitored properly or at all during the time of employment. The development of site profiles for all of the major Department of Energy and many Atomic Weapons Employer (AWE) sites over the last two years has been an important part of the Dose Reconstruction project for NIOSH. Approximately 20 profiles have been completed to date with another 25 currently being worked on or planned for completion by the end of the year. These site profiles serve several purposes including 1) the identification of the facilities on site with a brief description of the processes and radionuclides of interest; 2) support information for the dose reconstructor to use if the monitoring data are inadequate or not available (i.e., occupational medical, environmental, internal dosimetry, and external dosimetry exposure information); 3) supporting information (e.g., Technical Information Bulletins (TIBs), databases, executable files) that support the performance of dose reconstructions for workers from a specific site.

*(Work supported by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under contract no. 200-2002-00593.)

TPM-C.4

ORAU TEAM WORKER OUTREACH PROGRAM FOR NIOSH.* W.E. Murray (Oak Ridge Associated Universities, 4850 Smith Road, Ste. 200, Cincinnati, OH 45212)

The ORAU Team Worker Outreach Program for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides both a framework for communicating with workers and an opportunity for workers to have input into the development and revision of Site Profiles. Work on Site Profiles began early in 2003 for 15 Department of Energy (DOE) sites and 4 Atomic Weapons Employers (AWE) sites. Additional Site Profiles have been started since. The Worker Outreach Program began in late 2003. Because several Site Profiles were completed, a phased approach was taken: in the research stage; as a review step following completion; and in the revision process as new information becomes available. For the first Site Profiles, the program was implemented in the review phase. For Site Profiles initiated later, worker involvement began in the research stage and continues through the development process. The meetings focus on the ORAU Team's role in processing EEOICPA claims for radiation-related cancers, the dose reconstruction process, and the development of the Site Profiles. Additional doses are added for the occupational environmental dose, the occupational medical x-ray dose, and any missed dose. Considerable technical information is needed about site activities, the occupational medical, the environmental monitoring, and the internal and external dosimetry programs. This information is compiled and described in the Site Profile, which serves as a technical handbook for Health Physicists who reconstruct doses for claims at that site. Since much information is taken from DOE, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) reports, the workers can provide information that confirms or challenges information in these Site Profiles. Minutes are taken at all meetings and the approved minutes are posted on the NIOSH web site. We are still receiving and evaluating information from worker representatives at many of the sites. Information from unions has made a difference in individual Site Profiles as well as in our overall approach.

*(Work supported by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under Contract No. 200-2002-00593.)

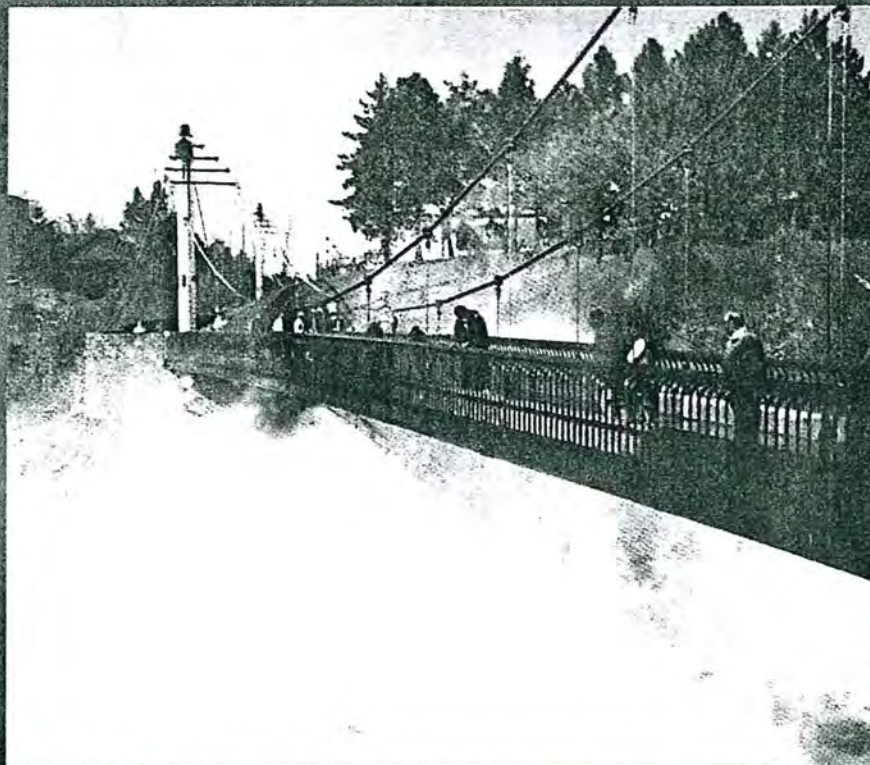
VOL. 89, NO. 1, JULY 2005
SUPPLEMENT TO

HEALTH PHYSICS

THE RADIATION SAFETY JOURNAL



The Official Journal of
the Health Physics Society



Abstracts of Papers
Presented at the
Fiftieth Annual
Meeting of the
Health Physics Society
Spokane, Washington

www.health-physics.com



LIPPINCOTT
WILLIAMS & WILKINS