TPM-C.5

ORAU TEAM WORKER OUTREACH PROGRAM'S USE OF TOPHAT TO ADDRESS WORKER AND STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS.*

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The Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) has thousands of potential claimants requiring responses to their questions and concerns. It is difficult for team members to remember and sort out the numerous concerns voiced regarding Department of Energy and Atomic Weapons Employer sites. The Worker Outreach Program under the Dose Reconstruction Project for the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) ensures that worker concerns are being recorded, considered, and addressed. To accomplish this, the Worker Outreach Program is using a concerns database called TopHat (Toxicological Profile and Health Assessment Toolkit) developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Worker and other stakeholder concerns and issues are entered into TopHat and categorized so that search queries can be performed. The goals of the TopHat database are to have access to all concerns voiced during meetings since 2002, to be able to sort concerns using a query function or search strategy, to present and organize the concerns in an understandable fashion, and to develop educational materials to answer frequently raised concerns and questions. In order to meet the goals of the TopHat database, concerns from all the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health meetings, other public meetings, and from worker outreach meetings are entered into the TopHat database. Key words are identified and each concern is categorized so that the concern can be identified through search queries. Summary reports, in text, chart, or graph format can be created that track the number of concerns in each category by any specified criteria. Using the information in the database, flyers, pamphlets, and talking points can be developed that focus on the true concerns of the worker and the public. Response documents and detailed descriptions of responses or actions taken regarding a particular concern or group of concerns are tracked so that the ORAU team has documentation regarding the responses and actions taken for each concern.

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TPM-C.6

COWORKER DOSIMETRY DISTRIBUTIONS USED IN DOSE RECONSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM ACT (EEOICPA).*

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Coworker exposure profiles for U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites and atomic weapons employer (AWE) facilities have been developed by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) Team where available exposure data lend themselves to the creation of viable coworker exposure distributions for both external and internal exposure. The exposure profile for a site is a set of exposure distributions (distributed lognormally) covering each year for which data are available. This presentation describes the approach and processes to be used to develop reasonable exposure profiles based on available dosimetric information for workers at DOE or AWE sites. The exposure profiles have been applied to dose reconstruction for energy employees for whom monitoring data are either inadequate or do not exist and for whom maximizing approaches to dose reconstruction fail to produce a clear decision or produce a probability of causation greater than 50%. These coworker exposure profiles will allow the ORAU Team to apply statistical approaches to assigning exposures to unmonitored and inadequately monitored energy employees, based on external and internal monitoring data that are available for other workers at the same (or a very similar) DOE site or AWE operation. Because the exposure distributions are likely to be lognormal with geometric standard deviations of 3.0 or more, their uncertainties will be included in the dose reconstruction in addition to the uncertainty distributions of the risk coefficients in the Interactive RadioEpidemiological Program (IREP); consequently, this approach will be claimant favorable. Finally, for those energy employees for whom no data are available, but who likely should have been monitored because of a potential for high exposures, the upper bounds of the coworker exposures can be assigned.

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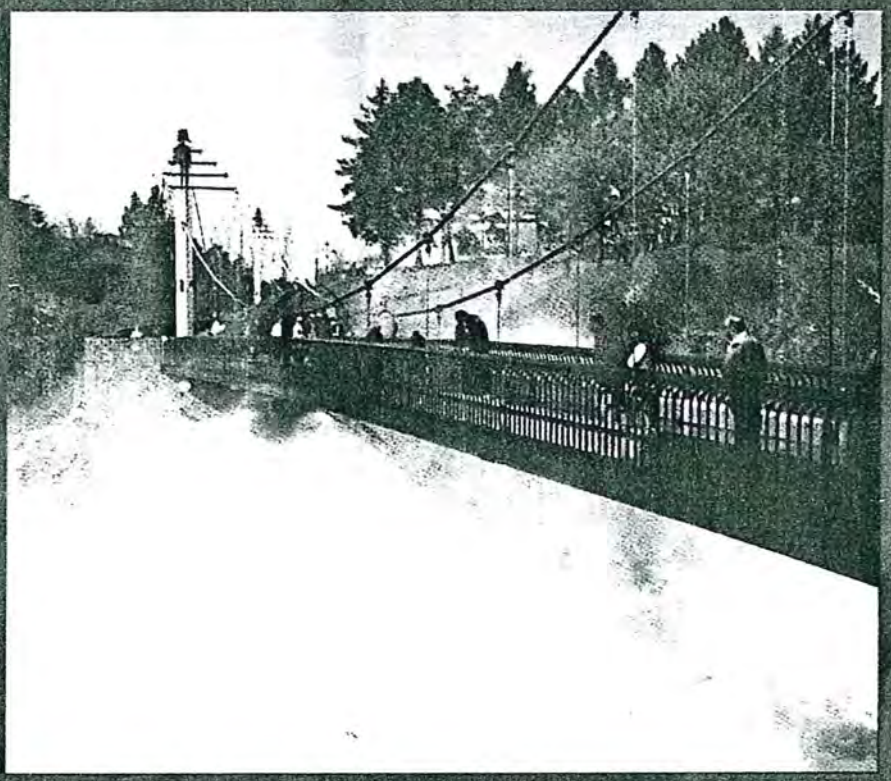

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