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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100th MEETING

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TUESDAY JULY 29, 2014

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The meeting convened at 8:30 a.m., Mountain Time, at the Hotel on the Falls, 475 River Parkway, Idaho Falls, Idaho, 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 RICHARD LEMEN, Member* JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member WANDA I. MUNN, Member JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member DAVID B. RICHARDSON, 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

AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE*

BARTON, BOB, SC&A

BURGOS, ZAIDA, NIOSH

BURK, CHARLIE

BURKHART, HARRY*

CUSIMANO, J.P.

DARNELL, PETE, DCAS

DELMORE, JAMES

EDELMAYER, JOHN

FROWISS, ALBERT*

HARTSFIELD, DEKEELY, HHS

HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS

JOHNSON, ROBERT

KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS

KOTSCH, JEFF, DOL

LAMPRECHT, EGON

LARUE, BRUCE, Idaho DEQ

LEWIS, GREG, DOE

MAKHIJANI, ARJUN, SC&A

McFEE, MATT, ORAU Team

McKEEL, DAN*

MORI, DAVID

NELSON, MARK

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OSTROW, STEVE, SC&A*

PACE, JOHN

REVIS, RICK*

RITTER, PAUL, Idaho DEQ

RUTHERFORD, LaVON, DCAS

SAUNDERS, BRENT

SAUNDERS, KRIS

THATCHER, TAMI

TOMES, TOM, DCAS

TORRES, JOSE

TORRES, KALLENA

STANTON, RALPH

STIVER, JOHN, SC&A

WORTHINGTON, PATRICIA, DOE

ZEITOUN, ABE, SC&A

*participating via teleconference T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 (8:28 a.m.)3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Welcome to this, our 100th meeting of the Advisory Board. 4 5 notice that the City of Idaho Falls have a special greeting planned for us. 6 I was walking down beside the river. 7 They have a little war memorial, a nice cannon 8 9 there, and a nice memorial to our veterans. 10 And I did notice that the cannon was pointed directly at this hotel. So, let's be careful 11 12 with our celebration and what we do today. 13 anyway, welcome everybody. And, Ted, do you 14 want to do the honors? 15 MR. KATZ: Sure, thanks. And 16 another welcome from the Secretary and the Director of NIOSH as well. Can you hear me? 17 18 Is that? Okay, that's good. So let's just 19 start with roll call, conflict of interest. 20 We have no agenda items that raise 21 conflict concerns for any of our Members. So, 22 we can just run with a straight roll call.

we'll do that alphabetically. We have a number

of Members who are on the line. Some may not be able to be, attend consistently through the meeting.

(Roll Call.)

MR. KATZ: I'm wondering if someone on the phone can just speak up, so we know whether we have a problem hearing the folks on the line. Anybody. Can someone on the line speak up? Eric, are we all --

Okay, I'll rerun the Board Members who are on the phone. So, Ms. Valerio, are you on the line, Loretta? Okay. How about Dr. Ziemer, Paul? I'm pretty sure he's on the line. So, I think we have a technical glitch. It's okay, Eric. But, can they hear me while you're doing that? Okay.

So, I'll carry on with some other things I have to say while you're working that out. So, we'll go back to roll call. Some other things to note. The agenda and all the materials for the Board Meeting, including being on the back table of this room, are online, on the NIOSH website under the Board

section, under today's date. Meetings, that part of the Board's website.

All the materials related to the presentations today are there. In addition, this meeting is on Live Meeting. And the agenda for the meeting lists how you join Live Meeting, so that you can follow-on as people present slides in real time, and see the slides.

There's a public comment session today at the end of the day. It begins at 5:30 and goes to 6:30. It will begin with people from here in the room in Idaho, and then following that we'll have everybody who wants to make public comment from the phone.

And they can, several people on the phone have signed up by sending me emails. But they don't need to sign up, the folks on the phone, they can just speak up at that point. People here in Idaho, there's a sign-up sheet outside, at the table outside, to register if you want to make public comment during that public comment session. And we welcome that.

Okay. And that covers what I need

1	to cover. So, I think we need to wait a minute
2	until we get this line in corrected, so that we
3	can finish roll call.
4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
5	matter went off the record at 8:34 a.m. and
6	resumed at 8:38 a.m.)
7	MR. KATZ: So I am going to complete
8	the roll call because we missed everyone, of
9	course, on the line. And I've got Paul, so let
LO	me work back from there.
L1	(Roll call.)
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, we'll get
L3	restarted. And the first item on our program
L4	for today is a program update from NIOSH. Stu
L5	Hinnefeld, Stu, go ahead.
L6	MR. HINNEFELD: Thanks, Dr.
L7	Melius. I'm refreshing my memory on running
L8	this thing. Okay, there we go. Thanks, Dr.
L9	Melius and Members of the Board. I'm here to
20	give my normal, routine report on how things are
21	going from a program standpoint. I've put a
22	few program news items up here to cover briefly.
23	T usually like to say a few words

about the budget when I'm here at the meetings, just so we all know we're working from the same, or what we're all facing here. Right now, our budget prospect seems relatively stable.

Of course, it's hard to predict what will happen in Washington. But the current expectation is that we'll continue to receive the budget we've received the past years, which is sequestered from what we used to get. So we're about nine percent less than what we got a few years ago.

For many years we were steady at 55.3 total. And we're about nine percent less than that. So we've been, so we're looking at that lower level of spending. But that's what we're at this year. And so, it looks like the amount of progress we'll be able to make, and the rate we'll be able to go will be similar to the kind of progress we're making this year.

For the foreseeable future, I've been advised that our particular allocation should be, expect to kind of be at this level for the foreseeable future, until something in

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Washington is done to change it. So that's where we appear to be now.

counterbalancing Sort of the sequester amount a little bit, that's made things a little less tight this year than they would have been otherwise, is that the CDC changed their method for charging for administrative support services that CDC provides to all its organizations. They kind of changed the accounting method.

And I won't get into it very far.

Just it worked in our favor a little bit. So,

we're paying a little less to CDC for the

administrative services they provide, than we

did previously. So that kind of offsets to a

slight extent the sequester amount.

I wanted to mention travel costs just very briefly. Because this year, for the first time, we did start to have to worry about our travel costs, and bumping up against a travel ceiling that's imposed on us. This is an administrative limit that is not dependent strictly on the total amount of money

available.

It's essentially a government cost watch, a measure to make government look carefully at its costs. And so we in every organization CDC has essentially a travel ceiling that we're not to exceed. I guess there might be some slight relief if we needed it. But we try to not to exceed it.

Up until this year we've not really come very close to our travel ceiling. And so, it's not really been an issue. This fiscal year it did start, it did kind of become a planning issue here, as we getting toward the end of the fiscal year. It looks like it won't actually affect any planned travel though right now. But we were getting pretty close.

We were not, you know, we make a fairly generous estimate of the amount of travel that we're going to face during the year. And based on that kind of generous estimate of how many people would be traveling, we were going to exceed the ceiling.

So, once we started making more

1	realistic, you know, paring back on some sorts
2	of travel, and maybe dropping a few people off
3	our travel list. Now, this ceiling only
4	applies to federal employees, and special
5	government employees.
6	So, the travel of our contractors
7	does not apply to this ceiling. It only
8	applies to the NIOSH staff and the Board
9	Members. Wanda, did you have a question about
10	that?
11	MEMBER MUNN: Has the ceiling been
12	lowered, or has the cost of travel increased?
13	MR. HINNEFELD: No. Our ceiling's
14	the same as it was last year. It's just that
15	there was either more travel or more cost to
16	travel.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Okay.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: One of the two.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Okay. Thank you.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So, just,
21	that came up. And it came as part of the
22	discussions here in the last few weeks. So, I
23	thought I'd talk about that briefly.

Presumably, if we do the same amount of work, 1 2 make the same progress next year that we're making this year, we should still, I think we'll 3 probably be okay with the travel, with the 4 5 travel costs. One quick mention of personnel. 6 Ι think I may have mentioned last time, because 7 -- or maybe I didn't. We had a couple of 8 9 resignations from the organization, just about the time of the last meeting. 10 Tom James, who many of you know has 11 12 provided computer support to us for a long time, 13 has gone to work for the World Trade Center 14 organization within NIOSH. He still works for 15 NIOSH, just not for our organization. He's down the hall, you know, we can 16 ask him questions in an emergency. And he 17 18 continues to help us out when we need it. 19 he's not gone completely. But it was a, that's 20 kind of a --21 It bothered me. Well, it didn't 22 bother me a lot. He got a promotion.

understand why he left. But it was a loss to

us, because he's been here so long. And not only, you know, besides his technical skills, he has so much historical knowledge of our data structures, that he's really kind of a tough one to lose.

Our other loss was our Administrative Officer, Helen Buelow. I don't know how much the Board has dealt with Helen, but she, I always kind of figured that she was running the organization anyway. That they just propped me up in front of meetings, but she really ran things. And she retired this year.

So, we are pursuing a replacement Admin Officer. We expect to have someone on board pretty shortly. In fact, we're working with the VA to maybe have some veteran placement on an, sort of a training placement.

And then if they work out, there's a pathway for employment for them, for disabled veterans, that is a little streamlined compared to most federal hiring practices. So, we're pursuing that. And someone, I think Mia, started this week in that training assignment.

And then the additional work with Department of Labor I thought I would mention very briefly. The Department of Labor approached NIOSH earlier this year. I would interpret it as asking for assistance on a couple of issues, one Part B issue, and one Part E issue.

The Part B issue was that they professed that they did not feel terribly at ease in adjudicating protests to dose reconstructions when it becomes, when it comes to the final adjudication step. And they wondered what could be done about that.

They first asked, can you guys adjudicate dose reconstruction questions? And we said, well, we don't have an adjudication process, you know; you guys do. But what we will do is, we will make a serious effort to try to answer questions at close-out interview process.

So we're in the process now of redesigning our closing interview process, which is, we always do in dose reconstruction,

and try to enhance that to make, to try to answer the questions associated with the dose reconstruction at that point, rather than just saying, if you don't, you know, take it to your adjudication staff.

In addition, we expect in cases where there is still a protest against the dose reconstruction at the Adjudication Process, we would expect to participate with the Department of Labor, and assist them in essentially defending the dose reconstruction, or defending what was done, or explaining what was done in the dose reconstruction.

So, that's the Part B part of the ask, that Department of Energy came to us about. The second part had to do with Part E, which I don't, clearly I don't know a lot about and never worked in. And I think they were looking for some assistance in Part E decisions because of some criticism they've gotten about inconsistent decisions on claims.

And so, we're just nibbling around the edges of this. I'm not so sure there's

anything we, NIOSH, can do to help them to improve, to make it a better process. Because in reality there's just not the same amount of exposure data for non-radiological exposures, as there is for radiological exposures.

So, we're looking into it, see if there's something we think we might be able to do that's helpful. I'm associated with that because I would deal with DOL all the time. And I'm kind of the conduit for news. But we're utilizing staff in another division to kind of do this exploration.

And if it works out to be, we feel like there's some suitable effort here, and Labor agrees there's some suitable effort, that might be another part of NIOSH's role.

I don't know if it would really affect the Board; the Board, I think, is a Part B Board. But some aspect of what we're working on the program. But I'm kind of a blank slate on that one. I don't have a lot of opinion on how that's going to turn out at this point.

Before I go on to our routine

statistics, any questions or other comments on these four items? Okay. Here we are. I'll go through the statistics very briefly. They're in, they were sent to everybody. I guess they're in, probably, there's probably a handout on this.

The totals of claims so far. We're up to almost 42,000 have been referred, close to 40,000 returned. And our familiar breakdown of the cases that are still with us. There's 250 of them are with claimants already, you know, waiting of the draft is with the claimant.

And our percentage of success at being able to show causation is around 30 percent, probably slightly lower than that now. It's been tracking a little lower than that in the recent year or so. I attribute that to the larger number of cases going to SEC process.

And the long-term submittal and production numbers, you can see, perhaps a very slightly downward trend in the long-term incoming claim list. So it hasn't changed very

much though over the years.

Status of claims. Any claim in the first 5,000 that's not done, is not done because it's either been returned as a re-work recently, or reinstated from being pulled. And the same situation for the first 10,000.

DOE continues to support us very strongly in our response to exposure requests, and to support our site research effort. So, you can see, we have very few requests greater than 60 days.

And they're a certain, that we thought, there are certain initiatives which allow electronic sharing of requests and responses has, I think, been a big improvement in term, in that process. And has helped that process quite a lot.

And this is our SEC summary table which LaVon will talk about in greater detail later on. We do have, let's see, I think we have a few. Yes, we have a few in the qualification process. We don't get that many petitions. We haven't received that many

petitions in the last year or so. 1 2 But we did get three relatively recently. One was, not .14, one of those is 3 No, they're all about .13? Okay. 4 5 did get three relatively recently. And again, summary of where we are 6 so far on our SEC process. I think I might be 7 at the end, because it's not advancing anymore. 8 9 Any questions now, from the statistics sample? 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I have one question. First, one comment. I'm glad that 11 12 LaVon is being gainfully employed, and has work So, that's a good -- I think it's good 13 14 that petitions keep coming in. 15 My question's back to the DOE 16 request for records. For the 23 requests greater than 60 days, do those cluster in a 17 18 certain way, certain sites? 19 MR. HINNEFELD: I don't think so. 20 I think they're kind of spread around. I don't 21 know the exact reason for, you know, why a case 22 would go over 60 days. But it doesn't seem to be, you know, there were times when there were 23

1	certain sites that were problematic. But I
2	don't think that's the case right now.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. If you're
4	going to cover that in your presentation, you
5	can do it then also, DOE. It's up to you. I
6	don't yes, okay. Any other questions for
7	Stu? Okay.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Dr. Melius.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, I'm sorry, on
10	the phone.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, this is
12	Ziemer. And I have a question on
13	administrative reviews. I don't really know
14	that much about the process.
15	But I was curious to know whether or
16	not the Administrative Review Boards or Panels,
17	or whoever does this, are they empowered to
18	overturn the Secretary's decision on SECs, or
19	do they simply make a recommendation, or to
20	Congress? Or, what is the outcome or the
21	output of an Administrative Board, and what
22	happens?
23	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know

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1	Department of Labor is in the room, because
2	they're going through various difficulties.
3	So they're going to be making the presentation
4	from on the phone. I'm not even sure who's
5	doing it. Ted, do you know?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes, Jeff Kotsch.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Jeff.
8	Great. Welcome, Jeff. Are you there?
9	MR. KOTSCH: Yes, I'm here.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Good.
11	You're just trying to make us worry for a
12	second.
13	MR. KOTSCH: I'm sorry. I
14	apologize for that. Chris Crawford was
15	initially scheduled to be there. But he's a
16	little bit under the weather. So I just got
17	back from vacation, and I had said I would do
18	this.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
20	MR. KOTSCH: I haven't spoken to
21	the Board for a while.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, we've missed
23	you.

1	MR. KOTSCH: Hopefully I'll be at
2	the next one.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We'll
4	remember.
5	MR. KOTSCH: We do have a
6	representative, both from the Seattle District
7	Office and the local Resource Center, to assist
8	claimants who have questions. So I, you know,
9	they should be around somewhere, if they're not
10	already there. And also, I don't know, is
11	there someone who could just advance the slides
12	for me?
13	MR. HINNEFELD: I'll do that, Jeff.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Stu's at
15	the computer. And we'll handle that.
16	MR. KOTSCH: I appreciate it, Stu.
17	Thanks. So, is that up now?
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Your first, your
19	introductory slide is up now, Jeff.
20	MR. KOTSCH: Okay. So we can move
21	to the next slide, which is the enactment of the
22	Energy Employees Occupational Illness
23	Compensation Program Act. Again, just a quick

∥ overview.

Enacted in October of 2000, there were two parts initially, Part B, which basically includes the NIOSH piece. Part D was the DOE piece, which in 2004 became -- that Part D was abolished, and Part E was created, essentially doing the same thing and transferred to the Department of Labor.

As of July 20th, we had 172,565 cases filed, and over \$10.6 billion dollars in total compensation. And then you see the rest, the players of the game, the Departments of Labor and Energy, Health and Human Services, and the Department of Justice for the RECA claims. Next slide.

Basically just a pie chart showing the compensation. As of July 20th, paid out \$10.6 billion total. There's the breakdown, \$5.4 for Part B, billion, and Part D \$3.25 billion for Part E. And then another \$1.97 billion for medical expenses. Next slide.

These are the Part B cases filed by distribution. Evidence there, NIOSH 34

percent, plus another 14 percent that were SEC 1 cases that have been at NIOSH. Another 12 2 3 percent of the cases were SECs that were never sent to NIOSH. 4 5 They were basically adjudicated at, after the creation of the SEC Classes, and never sent to NIOSH. You see the nine percent RECA. 7 The others are, of course, other claims that are 8 9 either not adjudicated, or silicosis, chronic beryllium disease, things like that, that are 10 11 also addressed in the program. 12 The next slide is the Part B status 13 and location of NIOSH referrals. Again, you see 42,200, roughly, cases referred to NIOSH. 14 And roughly 400, I'm sorry, 40,300 returned. 15 You see the distribution with and without dose 16 17 reconstruction. 18 And again, our number, I'm sure, 19 doesn't match the NIOSH number exactly. But a 20 little over 1900. We're showing a little over 21 1900 cases currently at NIOSH. 22 The next slide, Stu, is Part B cases

with dose reconstruction and final decision.

Here you see the numbers, a little under 34,500 returned by NIOSH with the dose reconstruction.

And 27,700-plus cases with dose reconstruction and a final decision.

You see the breakdowns for the final denials and approvals. Sixty-five percent denials, 35 percent approval. The next slide is Part B cases with a final decision. There you see the percentages. Of 85,603 cases that have been issued a final decision under Part B, we've had 44,240 approvals and 41,363 denials. Next slide.

Part B cancer cases with a final decision to accept. A lot of numbers there that can be basically read. Accepted DR cases, dose reconstructed cases, a little over 9,000. The number of payees, a little over 12,800, and \$1.34 billion in compensation. The accepted SEC cases of a little over 21,300. Around 35,360 payees and \$3.18 billion in compensation.

The next category is the cases accepted based on SEC Class, status and PoCs

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greater than 50, 711. Eight hundred fifty-one payees, \$106 million, a little more than that in compensation. For the totals, 31,100 roughly cases, 49,000 roughly payees, and \$4.6 billion in compensation. Next one, Stu.

We always try to give an indication of the top four work sites that are generating Part B claims. These numbers are, information is for the second quarter of this year. And as you would expect, they are the larger DOE sites: Hanford, Savannah River Site, Rocky Flats Plant, and Los Alamos National Laboratory. That data is through the end of June.

The slide is, shows the next percentages of new cases for DOE versus Atomic Weapon Employer sites. DOE sites roughly run month. at about 90 percent а AWE is fluctuating, again, around ten occasionally going up.

And I assume, I didn't look specifically, that that may relate to outreach at certain AWE facilities, when the numbers pop up a little bit, like in March and June. You

1 still there, Stu? 2 MR. HINNEFELD: I'm still here, Jeff. 3 All right. 4 MR. KOTSCH: Next 5 slide. It's always tough on the phone when there's silence there. Next slide is 6 basically DOL outreach events. First bullet, 7 in response to new SECs, DOL has conducted town 8 9 hall meetings and Traveling Resource Centers, 10 as well as, for smaller SECs, press releases have been issued. 11 12 DOL is hosting informational 13 meetings regarding medical benefits provided 14 under the Act. And in some cases these meetings are held in conjunction with SEC town 15 hall meetings. 16 Next slide is the Joint Outreach 17 18 Task Group. I think usually Pat or Greg 19 discuss this. There is the distribution of the 20 memberships, again, Labor and Energy and NIOSH, 21 the ombudsmen for both DOL and NIOSH. are monthly conference calls with all the 22

members.

The next slide shows the recent DOL 1 2 outreach events. And actually, pretty good attendance if you look at the numbers there. 3 And even a fair number of claims taken at the 4 5 outreach events, which is always encouraging. So, the Nevada meetings obviously 6 are associated with the Nevada Test Site 7 primarily. The Cromwell, Connecticut meeting 8 9 on June 19th, 2014, primarily again, a program overview and medical benefits town hall meeting 10 11 up there. 12 In the Connecticut area we have Engineering 13 Combustion and Connecticut 14 Aircraft Engine Nuclear Lab, CANEL. 15 Attleboro, Massachusetts, they had a meeting on June 18th, a program overview and medical 16 benefits town hall meetings. 17 18 There are seven sites up in that 19 I don't know the distribution of the area. 20 people that might have shown up. It's Hood 21 Building. There's Metals and Controls. 22 There's two Norton Company sites up there.

There's Nuclear Metals.

23

There's Ventron, and

also Winchester Engineering and Analytical Center is up in the Massachusetts area.

And then the last Moab meeting, Moab, Utah meeting on June 25th and 25th, program overview town hall meeting. Primarily related to the RECA, you know, the bills that are in that vicinity. Again, a fair, a nice turnout as far as attendance, and actually, even nice numbers for claims taken at those meetings.

The next slide is upcoming DOL outreach events, medical benefits town hall meetings in August 2014, in Augusta. Actually, that, I think they're scheduling another now that's actually scheduled for August 19th. And then September 2014, they have a Buffalo meeting listed. And I don't have a date for that. So, that's September.

I'm sorry, back, but going back to the Augusta one, the 19th there'll be a round table meeting for physicians and providers at the North Augusta City Hall. And then there'll be public meetings regarding medical benefits

at the North Augusta City Hall on August 20th. So the 19th and the 20th are the real dates for the first meeting.

And then, just looking a little further ahead, again, September 2014 Buffalo meeting, September 2014 Rochester program overview town hall meeting. And then the next slide is our basic summary of SEC petition sites, either that are in the locale of the meeting, or on the agenda.

Consequently, you've got listed the General Atomics, Simonds Saw and Steel, Idaho National Engineering and the Argonne National Lab West. You see the numbers there, and the compensation amounts to date, Part B and Part E approval.

Idaho, we've had roughly a little over 5,000 cases, 2,236 final decisions Part B, of which 599 were Part B approvals, and 875 were Part E approvals, for \$172 million. You see the compensation amounts for the other, and medical bill payments for the other sites, General Atomics \$18 million, Simonds Saw \$18.3

1	million and Argonne National West \$34.3
2	million.
3	And then the slides after that, I
4	don't even know if they show up on the
5	presentation, are our standard background
6	slides we provide for attendees if they want a
7	little more information on the program. And
8	with that, I guess I should ask whether there
9	are any questions.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Board
11	Members with questions? And Wanda is first.
12	MEMBER MUNN: Jeff, am I on or off?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
14	MEMBER MUNN: How are the sites and
15	frequency of your outreach meetings
16	determined?
17	MR. KOTSCH: That's actually
18	another group that takes care of that. But
19	they primarily trigger off of either interest
20	that has been expressed. Say, the
21	Massachusetts meetings, Representative
22	Kennedy asked for meetings in that area. So we
23	responded by providing those meetings.

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Sometimes there appears to be a kick up in just general requests for the meetings.

Otherwise, we're, we pivot off upcoming, or SEC Classes that have been basically implemented.

We try to follow up on those sites.

Or if we think there are areas that we just have not had a lot of activity, then we'll check into looking at those areas and see whether there's, you know, those might be useful for a meeting.

MEMBER MUNN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any questions? I would just like to, Jim Melius, I'd like to, you know, congratulate you. Ι think these outreach meetings are excellent. I'm glad to see you reaching out to the AWE sites because I think lots of people that are eligible there and, you know, many of the sites are closed facilities. So outreach as is difficult. And I was impressed by the numbers you were getting in some of those locations, given, you know, some of the difficulties in notifying people.

So I think that's very good. 1 2 glad you're doing it. Any Board Members on the phone have questions? First, I got one more 3 4 question here. Dave Richardson. Yes, sorry. 5 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Thank you for the presentation. I have a question. 6 I think I've asked this before. You have a table that 7 shows columns that are headed with different 8 facilities. And the first column is General 9 10 Atomics. Yes, it's the table that's up here. I'm, sometimes I'm, I guess I remain 11 12 a little bit puzzled by situations in which Part 13 E approvals are lower than Part B approvals. 14 And so, I was trying to understand. I know there's several things that 15 are different between Parts B and Parts E. 16 But. to establish that you're eligible for benefits 17 18 for radiogenic cancer under Part E, you're 19 diagnosed with cancer, you worked for the DOE 20 and there or its contractors, was а 21 determination made that it was at least as likely as not caused by radiation exposure. 22

And that would have been the conditions also

1 which would have gotten you approval under Part 2 В. Atomics, 3 So, for General for example, how is it that the Part B approvals are 4 5 87, and there are no non-radiogenic cases that are compensated under Part E, and there are 6 fewer radiogenic cancers compensated under 7 Part E than Part B? How does that happen? 8 9 MR. KOTSCH: I'm going to have to 10 check those numbers. I mean, usually, well, 11 always if there's a Part B compensation, I mean, 12 approval for cancer, it automatically becomes 13 a Part E approval. 14 Now, obviously, Part E is more about 15 toxic exposures than cancer exposures. there may be that those people didn't have --16 you're right. I have to check that number, 17 18 because that does look a little bit odd. 19 But generally, and in fact, maybe 20 they're just inverted. Well, I'll have to get 21 back to you on that, because I'm not sure. 22 you're right. If there's a B approval for a

cancer, there's always an E approval.

23

The only

1	other thing that might complicate it might be
2	survivor status, things like that.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Right. Yes, I
4	was thinking about that as well.
5	MR. KOTSCH: Yes.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I've, Part E's
7	been a mystery to me often because I would
8	imagine it should encompass most of the people
9	compensated under Part B, and then be more
10	expansive. And if we also look at
11	MR. KOTSCH: Right. It should be
12	in addition to those people.
13	MEMBER RICHARDSON: If we look at
14	the numbers it often doesn't look that way to
15	me.
16	MR. KOTSCH: Yes. But at least the
17	other two facilities, the Part E approval
18	numbers are higher than the Part Bs, which you
19	would expect, at least that trend.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And why is the
21	second column, why is there an N/A? Why isn't
22	there eligibility for wage loss or other sorts
23	of things on there?

1	MR. KOTSCH: AWEs are not covered
2	under Part E.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. Okay.
4	Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks, Jeff.
6	Any other questions for Jeff? On the phone?
7	If not, thank you. Thank you for substituting
8	in long distance.
9	MR. KOTSCH: All right. Well, I
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we
11	MR. KOTSCH: hope to be at the
12	next meeting.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I will assure
14	you, Jeff, that everybody, all the Board
15	Members are still at the table, and everybody
16	in the audience is still there. So we didn't
17	all abandon you. We thought of just running a
18	tape. But it's, you know, figured it wasn't
19	interactive enough. So, anyway
20	MR. KOTSCH: I appreciate the
21	opportunity.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks again,
23	Jeff.

1	MR. KOTSCH: Take care.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Next up
3	on our I guess I went out of order, didn't
4	I? I did. And nobody said anything.
5	MEMBER BEACH: It was too late,
6	Jim.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Travel
8	restrictions, and getting yes, we had to wait
9	to get approval to get Pat up to the podium here.
10	But I apologize, Pat. We'll have a Department
11	of Energy program update, Dr. Pat Worthington
12	and Greg Lewis. You can forgive me, it's the
13	100th meeting, so
14	DR. WORTHINGTON: Now? Is that
15	better?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that's
17	great. Yes.
18	DR. WORTHINGTON: Okay, thank you.
19	If it's okay with the Board I'll stand here.
20	And that will give you a break a little bit from
21	looking back for a few moments. I wanted to
22	talk a little bit briefly about sort of the
23	reorganization of the structure at DOE.

Since we, since I came before the Board last time, that restructuring was complete. So, I wanted to share that with you, and to reassure you that the commitment to this program is still very strong.

On May 4th of 2014 the HHS organization as you knew it was reorganized into two offices. One was the Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security. And one was the office of Independent Enterprise Assessment.

Many of you are familiar with Glenn Podonsky. He is now leading up the EA organization. That organization is focused on oversight enforcement. And the Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security, that's where Greg and I reside. And I'll talk a little about that organization.

Again, I just wanted to mention it briefly this morning, so that you would understand that our commitment to workers and to this program is still very strong. Here's the organizational structure. Hopefully you

can see it on your viewgraphs; it's quite small 1 2 there. But if you'll look under the Office 3 of 4 the Under Secretary for Management Performance, you'll find our organization. 5 And it is now clustered in a number, in this 6 organization where you have a lot of other 7 support. So, you're looking at organizations 8 9 that support many of the various DOE missions. 10 And as you can see, it's reporting fairly high 11 up in the organization. 12 If we go to the next slide, you'll 13 actually see, again, this is where we are within 14 that organization. If we go to the next slide, it will just focus primarily on who we are. 15 you look over to the left, you'll see the Office 16 of Health Safety. 17 and That's our 18 organization. 19 And the boxes that you see there in 20 that organization are the ones that were under 21 Health and Safety in the previous organization. 22 So there's no change there.

We're reporting to Matt Moury and to

Steve Kirchoff. Right now those two individuals are in acting positions. And it's my understanding that in the very near future they will be permanent positions there. But again, if you go to the, sort of the end of the Office of Health and Safety you'll see Greg's organization there.

And so we are still here. We're still supporting the various things in the open and former worker, and other things. A little bit about the name. If you go back one second, Greq. A little bit about the name.

If you're looking for us, if you happen to be mailing anything to us, our symbol is AU. I could say it stands for gold, we're the gold standard for the organization. But actually, many of the other symbols, EHSS organizations were taken up either now or in the past. And so, we had to resort to something a little bit different.

But we are the Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security. And our sort of symbol is AU organization. Now

that I've talked a little bit about we're the same, we're very serious about carrying out that mission, I'll give you some very quick updates.

Because pretty much, as I said before, we remain unchanged in our commitment and the various things that we're doing. We are a support organization to the Department of Labor and NIOSH, in terms of providing them with the information.

It's all about information. You have the right information about the workers, about the work environment, so that you can adjudicate claims on the back end. So, we're still doing that.

DOE's responsibilities, again, I think that they're huge in terms of making sure that the information is available, responding to information across the board, in the three areas that you see here, still remains a big part of what we do in our budget for the organization.

A little bit about the DOE EEOICPA

site points of contact. Work was done at the site, very little hazardous work was actually done in headquarters. And so, it's very important. Greg has a very strong network of EEOICPA points of contact at all of the major DOE sites, that he can go to and reach out for information, to establish tours, to look for records to do various things.

And this is a very important part.

And actually, there's a good interaction.

They're meeting on a regular basis. They're sharing lessons learned. We have some sites that are really, really good at retrieving records and doing researches.

And so we ask them to, you know, on these calls and other times to kind of work, or give some information or insights to the other organization. So again, big network. You never see them. But they're out there. And they're working to provide the various information that we need.

Individual records. I think our stats here on verification, dose records for

NIOSH, and other things are kind of remaining the same. They kind of go up or go down a little bit. But I think we've established a process. We're working that. And we're working hard to get the information.

And on the back end we'll answer questions for you that you had about some of those that may be more than 60 days. There's a lot that goes into something that goes beyond 60 days. Sometimes the extra effort, just to make sure that we're not, we're turning over every stone and that we're getting back to you in terms of the things that you need.

DOE is a complex organization. And it's becoming more complex and different as we go through time. Many of you that are familiar with the old DOE, you had one contractor come in and stay for a long time. And so you had all the systems and things tied up within that one organization.

A lot of the work at DOE, especially clean-up work, is being done by various organizations at a given site, and so it becomes

even more difficult. And whether it was in the 1 2 past, or whether it's current today, whenever you have subs you create some additional 3 4 organizations and structures. 5 And so, we're looking for ways to be more creative. But also to establish firm 6 requirements for records, and other things 7 related to subcontractors. 8 9 So record packages that DOE 10 provides to DOL and NIOSH, some of them are 11 small, some of them are huge. And so, 12 certainly, whatever it takes, and whatever it 13 is to be a complete package is what we're trying 14 to focus on at DOE. I think we've talked about these 15 16 things in the past, about looking for different data sources. Do they work together? 17 Are 18 they able to communicate? And so, it takes a 19 And some of them are old kind of lot. 20 But whatever it is, we're looking databases. 21 to gather that information.

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for us when we uncover a new collection of

And it's certainly always exciting

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records that we weren't aware of, and we can make them available and provide some additional insights.

Large-scale research projects, you know, they certainly are challenging and interesting and costly, but sometimes needed. And so, we continue to work on those things across the different agencies. At any given time we have more than one project going on. And certainly, it's a juggling act in terms of providing funding.

But also, you know, sometimes, you know, Greg has to get in and be up close and personal with Legacy Management or other organizations that are working with us. But certainly, as I said, we continue to work, and try to massage and, you know, find ways to do that better.

Here is a listing of most of the ongoing large-scale research projects that we have going on right now. And so, I'm sure the Board is familiar with those, and looking for various things from us in those areas.

Documents reviews, I want to just take a few moments to talk about the security plan that we developed out of specific need many years ago. I think it was issued in 2009. I think it turned out to be a very useful document. Painful in the beginning, but I think it certainly helped us to improve our overall process.

It's been some time since we issued

It's been some time since we issued that. So, at some point, you know, Greg will work with security, kind of step back and reflect, just review it quickly to see if there are any changes or anything that we might need. So, if we do find that we certainly will, you know, come back to you and discuss that, and work it into your schedules and other things.

Again, we always want to work on turnaround time. When, typically when things are requested people want them right away. And I think we've found some ways to sort of expedite that when needed.

Facility research, our database is there. And we continue to, you know, to work

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that. We have a full listing of the database here. We've checked and double checked the lengths. Because as you know, at DOE we moved to a different strategy.

The DOE website that we're using now is something that we're struggling with. And we're trying to make it the best that we possibly can. So, anytime, if any of you are searching or looking for things, and you find that those links aren't working, you know, please let us know so we can fix it. Because a lot of things certainly got moved around.

think NIOSH mentioned this morning Electronic Records Secure our Transfer, or SERT as we refer to it. We're very proud of that. And in fact, I believe that one of the things that we did in the very beginning, when we were trying to figure out how to do that, was that we got some ideas of some things going on here in Idaho. I think, yes.

So, we take lessons from wherever we can. But we're very proud of the SERT system that's been developed. And we hope to continue

to refine that. One thing about the system is it's very transparent. And so, we're able to do things, like what Stu said.

We can look into the system at any given time and see where we are, and how long it's taking. And it's amazing what transparency does. It certainly makes you better, actually, when people are looking. And then it can be done, you know, in a very fast way.

So, we're certainly proud of that system. And we want to be very cautious about protecting information. And so that helps us quite a bit in doing that.

Outreach, I think DOL just talked about the Joint Task Force that we have. And certainly we appreciate the discussion on that. We think it's a very good coalition between the three agencies. It's one-stop shopping for some people. It certainly provides additional information across the different agencies. And I think it puts a very important and realistic face on the agencies that are

involved, that we're working together. We're working together to provide information, to provide services for the workers.

And so, this video, I think Greg's mentioned it several times in the past. And so, I think it's useful. Some of you are quite familiar. But if you're looking to help other people understand what we're doing, it might be helpful to point them to that video. We think it's very good.

Former Worker Medical Screening Program, we know that the focus of this meeting is EEOICPA, but we always want to mention the EEOICPA former workers. It think it's, you know, we have some very unique hazards and activities in operations at DOE.

And so, I think that the idea of once you leave, if you want to come back and have an exam, this focus on the hazards that you were exposed to, or potentially exposed to during your work at DOE, this is a good thing.

And we get some very powerful testimonies from some of the former workers

when they come back. So, it's a program that 1 2 we want to continue. We think it's useful. 3 And we think it has a very strong 4 link to the EEOICPA program. And so, we're 5 very happy about that. And so, we just always want to mention that in the briefings here. 6 I've listed specifically the things 7 that relate to Idaho, in terms of Former Worker 8 9 Medical Screening Programs. So this 10 information is helpful for people in this area. We have certainly the three that are identified 11 12 here, and their contact information. 13 pass it on to others. It may be helpful. 14 I think at this point we can answer 15 questions. There was one question, I think, that we had earlier, that Greg may want to talk 16 about, in terms of what's happening with the 60 17 18 days. 19 MR. LEWIS: Sure. And for the 20 claims that are 60 days, you know, as Pat 21 mentioned our SERT system really allows us to 22 be on that. We have real time data.

If, you know, someone responded

this morning, if I went to check it now it would show complete in SERT. So, it really helps us both know what's going on out there, and hold our sites accountable.

The numbers that I checked were for, the numbers that I had handy were for all claims, so not just NIOSH. I think Stu showed 22, or something like that. And I think we have somewhere around 50 when you count all of the employment verifications and the DOL DARs. And I think the largest, the site with the greatest number I think was at 16.

So right now it's sort of spread between all of the sites. And typically what we'll see, it will be kind of, you know, a couple of examples that -- right, we were having some issues with USEC because of a contract changeover, as they're kind of phasing out of the DOE business.

There was some issues with their contract and whether it covered our work. So there was a temporary work stoppage. We, you know, worked with them to make sure the right

language was included in the contract.

Actually, you know, Stu and his group were looking for some research out there as well and it held that up shortly. But, you know, we were able to get it resolved. And now they're working again. So, you know, that, and even with that I think there was, you know, only a handful of claims that went over the 60 days.

And another site, Livermore, our main point of contact moved up within the organization, accepted a new job. And so, as they were backfilling the position and training up the new people, some claims went late. And that's typically, it's those type of things that are causing the claims to go late.

It's usually a handful that will be something, you know, workload or priority within one of the departments. You know, the medical department will have a big effort, or will be short-staffed for some reason. And so, our claims will fall a little bit behind.

We'll see that in the SERT, work with the site to come up with a solution, and

1	kind of get them back to even keel. And there's
2	no particular sites that have been the main
3	problem.
4	It kind of, it will be a few here and
5	we'll resolve that issue. And then a few will
6	develop somewhere else and we'll resolve that
7	issue. So, it's a bit of a Whac-A-Mole issue.
8	But there's, you know, typically only a handful
9	spread between the sites.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Well,
11	thanks. It just helps us to know if there's a
12	site with a particular problem because of
13	demand or whatever, and in terms of organizing
14	work, and so forth.
15	I'll add, it's also the most common
16	excuse we hear why something is late from the
17	various parties involved. But we've learned a
18	long time ago not to believe that. You know,
19	it's always, well, where's the report? Oh,
20	DOE's reviewing it. It got held up at DOE. It
21	got
22	MR. LEWIS: Well, it does happen.
23	But we try to

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no. You
2	MR. LEWIS: keep that to a
3	minimum. We try to avoid that.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, we
5	understand that. But it usually works out.
6	And most often, you know, DOE got it, you guys
7	got it the day before, or something.
8	MR. LEWIS: That's happened.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do that. Any
10	questions? Yes, Josie?
11	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. My question
12	goes back to Slide 8 on the funding,
13	coordinating of records retrieval. And I
14	guess I want to understand this slide a bit
15	better, where the dose records for NIOSH you've
16	got 4,500/year. Is that what is being spent
17	during the year?
18	And also, what kind of support are
19	you giving some of the sites that have extra
20	records that are being retrieved? Like, for
21	me, Kansas City is one that comes to mind, and
22	Idaho. Those are the two I'm working on. And

the need for records has increased recently.

1	MR. LEWIS: Yes. So the
2	MEMBER BEACH: How are you
3	supporting the sites?
3	
4	MR. LEWIS: Those numbers are the
5	number of requests that we get. And that's
6	ballpark.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
8	MR. LEWIS: I mean, those have been
9	the same. They probably, I should probably go
10	back and review. Those are just kind of
11	typically what we get per year, in terms of the
12	split between employment verification, DAR and
13	the NIOSH request.
14	Those may not be exactly accurate.
15	But they roughly add up to about, what is it,
16	16 a year, something like. So that's not
17	dollars, that's number of requests.
18	As far as dollars, I mean, you're
19	exactly right. You know, that's what's tough
20	for us, you know, with a, you know, with a set
21	budget each year: the places we send it, it can
22	be vastly different. Even though the claims

are pretty similar, the claims can go up and

down depending on if a new SEC comes in, or a 1 2 new outreach. 3 And then of course, with the 4 large-scale records research projects, 5 know, again with Kansas City or Idaho or, you know, Hanford and PNL, we're doing work, 6 Savannah River. So we absolutely have to, you 7 know, be aware of those projects, see them 8 9 coming, and try to get additional funding to the 10 sites to, you know, be ready for that. DR. WORTHINGTON: One of the things 11 12 we do with the budget that we do receive for 13 EEOICPA, is that we don't just give all the 14 money out in the beginning. We are monitoring 15 through the course of the year where the money is needed. 16 And then we're putting the money out 17 18 to address that. And it varies from year to 19 year, in terms of where the big dollars are 20 But it's to target the need at that going. 21 time, to try to get it done. 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, great. 23 Phil, you had a question? Or is that -

1 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I've got 2 question. This came up recently with an individual that I know of. And what happened 3 is, they were, they're kind of covered under 4 5 both programs, the RECA and the, this Energy employee compensation program. 6 So, part of the time he did work for 7 the AEC as a, I guess you call it a contractor. 8 Part of the time he did work for them as an 9 10 actual employee. And part of the time he did it for some of the different uranium mines. 11 12 But he kind of bounced around, depending on 13 where he, well, what he was doing. Where would 14 he look for the records? 15 MR. LEWIS: Yes. So, I think the, I mean, there could be a number of different 16 Now, typically with DOE, when we 17 locations. 18 get a request, and those are the difficult type 19 ones. We'll have folks that worked for 20 21 multiple contractors. They might have been a 22 fed at one point. They might have been a

They might have been retired and

contractor.

come back as a contractor for a different group. 1 So, you know, on our end, we'll look 2 for those records on the DOE prime contractor, 3 the DOE fed side. On the RECA, if it was a 4 5 uranium miller or miner, DOL, I think, will corporate verifier 6 typically have some I don't know, I'm not certain that 7 contacts. they have reliable contacts for all of the 8 9 different places that did that type of work. 10 I think, you know, I think that they sometimes have to go to Social Security, and 11 12 things like that. But you really have to ask 13 DOL as far as how extensive their network is on 14 the uranium miller/miner side. And then, with the AWEs as well, 15 sometimes DOE will have some records from these 16 AWEs, and DOL knows which sites we have records 17 18 Sometimes with the AWEs, there'll be a 19 corporate verifier, and DOL will go to that 20 corporate verifier.

And then also, in some cases, they'll kind of have to piece it together through some information from corporate

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1	verifiers, for those Social Security
2	affidavits, things like that. But again,
3	you'd really have to ask DOL as far as, you know,
4	which facility, and how they gather those
5	records.
6	DR. WORTHINGTON: Isaf, I know, are
7	you still on the line? Do you have any other
8	DOE-specific comments?
9	DR. AL-NABULSI: No.
10	DR. WORTHINGTON: Okay, thanks.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
12	Any Board Members on the phone have comments?
13	And then I'll get to Brad. I guess they're
14	deferring to you, Brad. Go ahead.
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: Greg, I was just
16	wondering, you were telling me that we've got
17	most of the issues taken care of. I was just
18	wondering about Savannah River. It seems like
19	we've run across a lot of roadblocks into that,
20	where they don't have the people, and have
21	is that kind of taken care of?
22	MR. LEWIS: We're working on it, is
23	the short answer. Yes, with Savannah River

that's been, you know, I was working with Stu and his team on, you know, a few different issues.

Again, I mentioned we ran into some trouble with USEC in terms of a contract. And there were a few places where we had some short-term money issues. We were able to get the funding out to them, and they're working.

The one that continues to be a challenge has been Savannah River. And you're exactly right. The issue there is resources in their Office of Classification.

And that's always a tough one for us because, you know, because of the training and knowledge necessary to be the, you know, a declassifier. It's not always easy to pull in auxiliary staff. So at some places we've been able to hire retirees to do our work on a part-time basis, you know, bring them in on a subcontract and work our stuff through the system.

In this case we're still looking into options. Another option is sending

documents and records to DOE Headquarters to 1 2 assist. But, you know, they're also, you know, have a set staff and, you know, a number of 3 responsibilities. So they're not always able 4 5 to drop everything and do our work. But we're, I've been working with 6 the site and the Classification Officer over 7 the last couple of weeks, trying to identify a 8 9 solution to that. Because there are quite a 10 few. I don't have the numbers in front of 11 12 But there's quite a few documents and me. 13 pages selected. There's a pretty large volume 14 of records that we're trying to figure out how 15 to get out to you guys for Savannah River. One of the things 16 DR. WORTHINGTON: that, on the organizational chart, you'll see 17 18 that the Classification Office for 19 Headquarters is still in the same organization And so we'll reach out to them when 20 with us. 21 we need to do it. 22 I kind of mentioned during the

discussion that each DOE site is kind of

different now. It's broken up into a lot of pieces. And in the case of Savannah River and some others, some offices or organizations are only one deep.

And so, when they have some issues or problems we have to either bring more people or we have a delay. And so actually, every one is kind of unique in terms of what's the problem and what's going on there.

But because of the transparency piece that I mentioned before, we can see whether it's getting better or worse. And we keep working with them. And so, we haven't, you know, given up on Savannah River in terms, we're not leaving them on their own, you know, we're working with them to try to, you know, help them resolve the issue, and be more responsive.

MR. LEWIS: And just to clarify. The issue with Savannah River is not with the claims. The claims are, you know, rolling through. I don't, I can't remember from the list I just checked. But they may very well

1	have zero. They're very close. They're not
2	one of the ones with even a handful on the
3	claims.
4	It's more the large-scale requests
5	for documents and information with the SEC
6	research. And that was a large request. So I,
7	you know, we are working it. We've been
8	coordinating with the Site and the
9	Classification Officer. And we're hoping to
LO	identify a solution, you know. Within the next
L1	week or so, I'd like to.
L2	It's kind of in fits and starts in
L3	terms of the right staff being available for
L4	conference calls, and things like that, to
L5	resolve. So, we're working through it,
L6	though.
L7	MEMBER CLAWSON: Appreciate it.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
L9	questions from Board Members? Yes, Dave,
20	David Richardson.
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: You mentioned
22	the, kind of the changing nature of contracting
23	in the DOE. And how it's gone from long-term,

stable contractors to activities now that involve frequent changing of contractor and subcontractors.

I'm wondering if you can talk about, as this program looks to the future, are issues of record access, record retention, the types of information needed to handle claims: are things getting better or are things getting worse?

DR. WORTHINGTON: I think that the, our ability to be responsive in terms of providing the information that's needed for NIOSH or Department of Labor is better, that we have better processes. We target sites that have old processes. We work with them. In some cases we find other ways that they could do it better.

But we are going to continue to be forced to work with the system that they have at the site. And how do we get the data, and how do we get it better and faster? And we also look to, you know, requirements or expectations for them to do things better.

We certainly, whenever we have the opportunity, we kind of weigh in on those things. But I think that, from the time that I've been involved with the program, and Greg actually has been involved longer, I think that things are better. That we're able to do things and to be more efficient.

Are we perfect, or do we have new

Are we perfect, or do we have new challenges? Yes, we do, and no, we're not. But I think that we're better. And we just keep working. And we always welcome, you know, comments on things that aren't working right, and how can we, you know, help to make it better. I don't know if you have some comments.

MR. LEWIS: Yes. Well, just to add. One of the things that we have been working on is, you know, what we call our, it's an access to an ownership of records clause. And it's in the rulemaking process.

It's been probably almost a two-year process to get this thing up. But with federal government rulemaking, you know, with all of the different hands that have to

1 touch it and approve, and as well as, you know, public comment period, and things like that, 2 3 we're really close. I mean, I would have said the same 4 5 thing about four or five months ago. mean, it's approaching the point where we 6 really think it's going to get out. 7 And just to explain a little bit, I 8 9 think that within the DOE world, you know, your 10 prime contractors and your major contractors, even if it's split up, and there's a number of 11 12 prime contractors, the requirements 13 records retention, and what they're supposed to 14 do with the records when they leave the site are 15 very clear. Sometimes it gets a little bit more 16 muddled with subcontractors. 17 Because 18 there's, you know, there's large 19 subcontractors, there's small subcontractors, 20 there's subs to subs, things like that. 21 And it's traditionally been 22 little bit less clear in terms of what the

responsibilities are for who takes the records

and, you know, how long they're supposed to be retained. And so this access to an ownership of records clause, it flows down to all of those subs.

And so that's something that, you know, if -- that clause should be included in pretty much any contract. There's certain triggers that cause that clause to be included. And basically, it's on-site work.

So, if you're a vendor or if, you know, you do research, or you provide a service off-site, you typically wouldn't be included. But if you're doing any type of work on-site that might get you in the health and safety, you know, where you have to deal with site health and safety programs, and things like that, this clause should be included.

And so, we think that will be a big benefit toward making it very clear to the subs what they're supposed to do with those records. And clear to the site what they're supposed to hold their, you know, their contractors and subcontractors to. So, we think that that's

1 going to be a huge step. 2 It's coming, you know. And certainly when it gets final, I'll let you know. 3 But I think that's one thing that we've done. 4 5 And we partnered with various groups throughout the complex within DOE, different sites, you 6 know, NNSA and Office of Science. All the 7 different program offices and records officers 8 were involved. 9 10 And we were involved, you know, 11 basically because we're probably the biggest 12 consumer of Legacy Records, DOE-wise, is us and 13 our program. So, we're very involved in that 14 And I think we're really excited about effort. 15 it. We just --16 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, that's I mean, I was, my impression was, 17 good to hear. 18 and maybe that will be a major step in the right 19 direction. My impression was that they're --20 When I said better or worse, I guess 21 thinking let's say, the comparison

between the types of information that we're,

not from the 1950s, but from the 1980s and '90s.

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recalling back in the early 2000s, concerns, for example at Hanford, that things were going backwards in terms of breaking up the contracting, and the kind of access to some of the records for of the workers, many particularly involved in cleanup activities. Ιt wasn't being, it had gotten complicated.

So this sounds like a step towards trying to address that problem. It does pose a problem for us if there's a gap of a decade, or something where there are going to be complicated records. Concerns about gaps, I guess. But thank you. That looks good. Great to hear it.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other questions? I'll just add, certainly in terms of our, this program's interaction and the Board's interaction with DOE, you know, several years ago the slide that they showed would have, or Stu would show, would, you know, we had 120 days, 180-day delays.

I mean, those were, and those were

1	the ones, the sites we were focusing on. Now
2	we're down to asking questions about 60 days.
3	So, I think that's a marked improvement than,
4	and certainly much better coordination, much
5	better, you know, ability to address issues as
6	they come up. So, good. Okay. Thank you.
7	Thank you both.
8	Now we'll hear from, I think it's,
9	Josie's going to do work Oh, no, no. I guess
10	it's LaVon. We'll have an SEC program status
11	update from LaVon Rutherford. Got a little
12	delay here. Big time, LaVon, get ready. You
13	know, this is
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: My presentation
15	is so short, I'm delaying, you know, starting
16	it.
17	All right. I'm going to give the
18	SEC update. Now, we do this update at every
19	Advisory Board Meeting. And it gives us a
20	little summary of what SECs we've got, current
21	qualification, evaluation and so on.
22	It identifies the Petition
23	Evaluations that are with the Board for review.

We talk about potential SECs. And it provides updates for future Board Meetings and Work Group Meetings for the Board to prepare for.

Summary table, as you can see, as of July 21st, we had 219 SEC petitions. Petitions in the qualification process, we have three. I'll discuss that a little further here in a second. I must have wanted to emphasize that, because I changed the color on that one. I don't know why.

You can see where petitions qualified for evaluation, 131. You have 11 Petition Evaluations with the Board, and 85 petitions that did not qualify. The three petitions that are in qualification, as Stu mentioned, they, we haven't received many petitions. So, to get three in a relative short period of time was kind of, was different.

The Dow Chemical Company, Walnut Creek, California. This site actually did some phosphate extraction, some of the pilot work and the early process work. There is also indication of discussion of work with uranium

ore and thorium ore. We're not sure exactly 1 2 about that process. But the work was from 1947 to '57. 3 petition 4 That has qualified. 5 There is actually only one petition, or actually one claim associated with this site at 6 this time. 7 Let's see, SEC-0217 Westinghouse 8 9 Electric Corporation. This is actually a site 10 that we've already added an SEC for. However, this petition is for the residual period. 11 12 it is qualifying as well. 13 SEC-0219, that's the most recent 14 petition we received. And it is for Idaho National Laboratory, for the period 1949 to 15 Just briefly, the basis provided was for 16 1970. lack of monitoring plutonium exposures, 17 18 neptunium exposures. That is in the 19 qualification phase. And we're working on 20 that right now. 21 They actually have only one 22 Petition Evaluation that is with the Board,

that has not had some initial Board reaction.

That's the Kansas City Plant. And there's a 1 2 lot of activities that have been going on with 3 that. And these are the sites that have at 4 5 least a portion of the petition that still requires some action be taken. You can see 6 Fernald is the last five years of that Petition 7 Evaluation. Grand Junction Operations 8 9 Office, we're actively working that one. Internally, we anticipate at this 10 time I believe an issuing of an addendum in the 11 12 November time frame, if I remember correctly. 13 Hanford, continue a lot of work there. 14 Alamos National Laboratory, we're looking at 15 the post 10 CFR 835 period at that site. Rocky Flats, I'll give a little 16 discussion for Mark Griffon if he's not 17 18 available during the Work Group discussions. 19 Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, 20 again, looking at the 835 era there as well. 21 Santa Susana Field Laboratory, some additional 22 work going on there.

Savannah River Site, a ton of our

activity has been focused on Savannah River 1 2 Site, and this post-73 period. Simonds Saw and Steel I believe is going to be discussed today. 3 And then some additional work with the St. Louis 4 5 Airport Storage Site. This list got one shorter, 6 hopefully will get one shorter. 7 We have 83.14s associated with potential Sandia 8 9 National Lab Albuquerque, the early years. 10 And then Dayton Project Monsanto, which had a facility designation change. We had General 11 12 Atomics on that list. And we'll be discussing 13 that one today. And that's it. Questions? 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for On Grand Junction, some of these have 15 LaVon? been around for a while, some of these sites. 16 What was the problem with Grand Junction, in 17 18 terms of getting that? 19 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, to be honest 20 with you, it really, it dropped off our radar. 21 I'm not sure exactly. After we presented the

Evaluation Report we identified late in the

game that there was some additional work that

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1	needed to be looked at for the post-1975 period.
2	And we continued, and looked into
3	some DR methodologies for that period.
4	However, we never came back to the Board with
5	that addendum or, you know, additional
6	evaluation for that period. So, there has been
7	some work done with the DR methodology, but we
8	never got back to the Board. And we are
9	actively working that now. And as I said, we
10	anticipate presenting that in end of November
11	time frame. Or actually having it complete in
12	November time frame. It may not be ready for
13	the November Board Meeting.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. But have
15	you gone back through and tried to identify any
16	other things
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: we've
19	dropped?
20	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. Actually
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I said we, so
22	I'm taking you off the hook to some extent.
23	MR. RUTHERFORD: I appreciate you

adding yourselves in there. That's great. That takes a little less pressure off me. Actually, Ted and I, Ted Katz and I actually went back, and I went back through a number of the past transcripts.

If you look at early on a lot of actions were taken on these SEC petitions. But formal recommendations for the rest of the period were never given. Like, the Board may recommend adding a Class for the operational period, but did not leave a recommendation out for the residual period.

And so a number of those got left off. And we went back and we looked at those, and we actually identified. So this is a complete list of what we believe is actually open for the Board to make recommendations on some period.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I think we were also sort of stymied early on, because we had, sometimes the petition only covered, say, parts of the residual period. And so it gets a little bit complicated that way. And, what

1	about Santa Susana? That seems to be
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, I know that
3	we're actively working on reviewing I'll let
4	Jim, Jim's been, Jim Neton's been heavily
5	involved in this one.
6	DR. NETON: I'm a little bit
7	puzzled by the 1965 date that's up there. I'm
8	not quite sure why it's '65. I can tell you
9	what we're doing at Santa Susana.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay. Yes.
11	DR. NETON: We're looking at
12	neutron exposures, neutron/photon ratio to
13	cover the workers at Santa Susana. That's
14	being investigated. We've also captured the
15	database of all the bioassays.
16	We got the entire database. And we
17	developed coworker models based on that. But
18	right now the neutron, N/P ratio issue is the
19	thing holding things up right now. We're
20	getting close.
21	MR. RUTHERFORD: And I can address
22	the 1965. The 1965 was actually when the
23	initial petition came through. And I don't

1	remember the exact start date. I believe it
2	was '56, or somewhere, that time period, '54,
3	'56. They qualified up through 1965.
4	And so we've taken action. We've
5	added a Class up through '64. But there's been
6	no action taken for that one: 1965. I would
7	suspect after the Work Groups, and the
8	additional work that we're doing now, that we
9	can make a recommendation on that somewhere.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And
11	wasn't there a facility designation issue there
12	also, that was very
13	DR. NETON: Well, there's a
14	facility designation issue at Santa Susana
15	related to, what is it, Area 4? Is that
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
17	DR. NETON: Area 4, which was the
18	DOE-derived work. And whether people entered
19	Area 4 from other areas, and were monitored
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right, right.
21	DR. NETON: or such and such.
22	But that's somewhat of a different issue.
23	That's sort of a Department of Labor Class, site

1	facility definition issue, at least in my
2	opinion.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It may be. But
4	it's sort of, I think we're trying to resolve
5	these, you know
6	DR. NETON: Yes. Stu actually
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: efficiently.
8	DR. NETON: had a conference
9	call recently on that.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
11	DR. NETON: He might be able to shed
12	some light on that.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, right.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. We did have a
15	conference call with the other two agencies,
16	DOE, DOL, and representatives from Boeing, who
17	run the site.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. And from
20	that we learned that, for the period of time
21	we're talking about, you know, this historical
22	operation period at Santa Susana, if a person
23	was monitored and has a radiation exposure

1	record, then they were involved in Area 4 DOE
2	work.
3	And so, from our standpoint and
4	we get from and what, they're exposure will
5	be recorded via something called a Visitor
6	Entry Log. Because they logged into Area 4
7	from the area they were assigned to. And we get
8	that for each person when a person files a
9	claim. That's part of the record that we get
10	with the claim.
11	So, we know now to interpret those
12	exposures, even though the person's assigned to
13	Area 2, for instance, for a particular year.
14	In that year, if they're on that Visitor
15	Exposure Log, that exposure should be included
16	in their Dose Reconstruction. So we do know
17	that.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we handle
19	that through, assuming it qualifies through a
20	Class Definition.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I'm not
22	exactly sure how Labor is going to deal with
23	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: a covered
2	employment, right, those sort of issues. But
3	from our standpoint
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: we get one of
6	those claims, we know how to deal with the doses
7	now from Santa Susana. That's true at Santa
8	Susana. It's not necessarily true at the
9	corollary facilities out there, what, Downey
10	and Canoga, you know.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: The other
13	facilities
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: where
16	radiological work was not daily work.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay.
18	Well, I think it's something we just need to,
19	and the Work Group needs to make sure it gets
20	addressed as best we can, and do that. Other
21	questions for LaVon? Yes, Phil.
22	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes. I've got
23	a question. And this relates to Santa Susana.

I was wondering if you guys are actually looking at the fact that there's a number of records, like from the state of California and EPA and stuff, that show contamination was offsite, some of it even below the caldera there.

And whether you're looking at the,

And whether you're looking at the, whether you're going to look at a model for those people who were not monitored, but had the potential for internal uptakes, or even external exposures?

MR. RUTHERFORD: Well it, for the people that could have been exposed off site, they wouldn't be covered under the program. but individuals that are on-site and are covered were, or that have worked in that, in the area, we would look at releases and exposures to those individuals. Stu's going to --

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I don't know the entirety of the situation at Santa Susana. But recently there has, you know, so with the information you're talking about, fairly recent information, there has been

contamination discovered outside Area 4, which is due to a disposal area for disposing of non-DOE items, which were essentially radium dial.

It's radium. The contamination is radium in that area. And they were, I believe they incinerated, or at least they disposed of these devices in some other area. But that, they knew those devices were not part of the DOE work. And so, that would not be part of the DOE work.

Now, there are some people, during this remediation effort, now that that's, you know, that's identified. So, the more recent years there is some badging done outside of Area 4. What I was talking about earlier was, back during the operational period that we normally deal with back there, all the radiological work was in Area 4.

So, there's some remediation work in Area 2 where some people might actually be monitored, but that is not DOE work. And that would not be covered exposure.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Brad.
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: Part of my
3	question was, back in the time that they were
4	doing the work there, and Area 4 sits right in
5	the center of it, they had some releases at that
6	time. And they were also running a burn pit for
7	some of the sodium, and so forth like that.
8	It seems like this can be pretty
9	difficult to me to be able to put a magic line
10	around Area 4 to be able to say that that
11	contamination stayed in there.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. Well
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: And I'm just
14	MR. HINNEFELD: It will be
15	something I'll have to
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well
17	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm not, I wasn't
18	in the phone call, you know.
19	MEMBER CLAWSON: Right.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: So I'm not really
21	the area, the Santa Susana expert. But it's
22	something we'll have to look at when we get any
23	of that done.

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay. But we
2	are, we're addressing that?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, certainly
4	we'll be open to discussion when we get through
5	finishing up Santa Susana. It sounds like it
6	would be an area of discussion. But I'm not
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: Right. I
8	understand. It's just something that's been
9	out there for a long time. And I just want to
10	make sure we're addressing it as we get nearer
11	to it.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Someone may have
13	said this. I may have missed it. But, do we
14	have a time frame for reports, this neutron
15	issue and
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: I think the Work
17	Group Coordination document has the Santa
18	Susana estimated dates on it.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I'll just
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21	MR. RUTHERFORD: I think it's
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll look it up.
23	We can look it up. That's fine.

1	MR. KATZ: Just before November I
2	think, or November.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: That sounds
5	correct.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I have
7	another question related to the Idaho petition.
8	Do you have a time frame on the review and
9	qualification for that? And I'm asking that
10	because there's a lot of, as you know, active
11	interviewing and so forth going on at the site.
12	And there's some timing issues that
13	would be helpful, as well as a public comment
14	period later, that we ought to be able to
15	address that question I think, the best we can.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. We had our
17	initial consultation phone call with the
18	petitioner. We sent the petitioner, or we, I
19	don't know if it's sent yet. But we're sending
20	the petitioner a letter that identifies things
21	that we need clarification, or if there were any
22	deficiencies noted.
23	The petitioner has 30 days to

1	respond to that. And then once we get that,
2	and/or, you know, if we recognize sooner that,
3	or if we recognize sooner that it's going to
4	qualify, we'll move forward. But, during this
5	it will be 30 days roughly before we would have
6	a full decision.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. But I'm
8	assuming there's coordination between the
9	staff working on the, actively on the site
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Oh, yes.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: and what
12	you're doing. Yes. So
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, yes.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So if those,
15	quote-unquote, deficiencies can be addressed
16	by information you have, it would be utilized?
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: Correct.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
19	you. Any Board Members on the phone have
20	questions?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: No questions.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
23	you, Paul.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not from me yet.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The others okay?
3	I just wanted to make sure I kept checking.
4	Okay. LaVon, off the hook.
5	Okay. Save the best for the end of
6	the session here. Jim and Jim. So, I will
7	start off, and then I will turn it over to Jim.
8	Is that fair? Actually, I can just stay up
9	here. I won't get any more credibility
10	standing behind a lectern.
11	MR. KATZ: There's no
12	presentation.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Unless Jim
14	wanted to, was planning. Okay. This deals
15	with the sufficient accuracy coworker dose
16	modeling issue. And the Work Group had a
17	meeting yesterday afternoon for four hours,
18	along with obviously people, Jim and Stu, and
19	people from SC&A. And Paul was on the phone for
20	it, as well as some other people from ORAU and
21	so forth, on that.
22	We had a very good discussion. We
23	sort of delayed the meeting to just before this

meeting. One is to, the thought that going in in person would be better, given the type of issues that we were discussing. And we were at one point expecting another report to be completed by SC&A that we were going to try to include in the meeting.

But that report wasn't finished. So we just focused on the three reports that Jim Neton had prepared along with other staff. And had, I think, been shared with the Work Group and with the entire Board. And I'll let Jim talk about those in a second.

Most of our focus at the meeting was on the first report, which was on basically the basic guidelines for the, for development of coworker models, which there really is no sort of general guidance on, document on that so far, within the NIOSH/ORAU volumes of various technical documents and so forth.

And so we spent a good deal of the time on those issues, basically trying to extend out and clarify and determine what would be helpful information, which is not going to

be, we can't really develop something that's very prescriptive. But rather, again, similar to the documents we've, that have been developed in the past on surrogate data or on individual SEC evaluations and so forth.

They would sort of provide sort of general checklist types of things that would be important to address. So, we've focused on that, had a fairly long discussion of those differing opinions on what would be the approach. Though I think in general, we had a pretty good consensus on where to go.

We gave a lot of work for Jim to do.

And Jim got the lion's share of the talking and responding and so forth to that. And then we spent a little bit of time at the end of the meeting on the two other reports, which were more, I'll say statistical in nature on that.

And those, again, I think we're in fair agreement. SC&A, some of these reports came out fairly recently. So SC&A did have a, sort of an initial review of those reports, which was also discussed as we went, or at least

some of their concerns or issues they raised 1 2 were discussed during the Work Group meeting. But I think we made significant 3 4 progress and have a work assignment for Jim to 5 do, particularly in terms of expanding out that first general guidance document, and doing 6 And we will [identifying information 7 that. redacted]. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: [Identifying 10 information redacted]. So, great. And then 11 we'll progress from there. I don't know. 12 Gen or Josie, you have anything to add from the 13 Board perspective, or Paul? 14 Well, I'll let Jim talk a little 15 bit. And then I'll sort of give you what our, 16 what see as our next steps in going forward, and, tentatively, a schedule. But, go ahead, 17 18 Jim. Thank Dr. 19 DR. Okay. NETON: 20 As in the last time we discussed this 21 I don't have any formal slides. Because it's 22 always hard to predict what might come about as 23 a result of these Work Group meetings we have

shortly before the Board meeting.

But I do want to talk about the three papers that NIOSH has put together to try to help move this coworker issue forward. I know that the Board has, the full Board has received copies of all these papers.

And as we decided at the meeting yesterday, people should provide comments to me within three weeks to incorporate at least for the first paper, which is the draft criteria for evaluation of coworker models.

I would appreciate comments from any Board Members, email is fine, as to your thoughts on the completeness or anything that appears to be, you know, a little bit erroneous in the document itself.

The first document is this sort of overarching or high-level document, what we call an implementation guide. But it's meant to just sort of flesh out the philosophical nature of how you go about doing coworker model. If you're going to do a coworker model, what do you really need to look at?

And it's attempting to cover the ground, a fair amount of ground on, you know, what type of data needs to be there, a very close look at the monitoring programs. We've identified that the three types of monitoring programs that have been in place at these sites, you know, weren't representative sampling of the workers that were monitored.

Or maybe the monitoring program was only for the highest-exposed people, or third tier, I'll call it the Type 3 monitoring, which would be incident-driven. And incident-driven actually tends to be present in both of the first two at times. Because you can have a routine monitoring program with incident samples interspersed.

So, depending on what type of monitoring program was in place determines what you do for your evaluation of your coworker model, and there's some language in this document as to how to move forward to do that.

Most important though, we did discuss stratification. I mean, that's really

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one of the main issues that has not really been dealt with to a large extent in these coworker models. How do you do stratification? What do you, you know, what do you do a priori to look at? Do you develop an all work, all coworker model first, and then try to stratify? Or, as heard from the Working Group session yesterday, maybe you should actually look at what the gaps are first, and develop your coworker models around the gaps, not develop an all-work, all-coworker model, and then try to flesh out any differences.

So, that's something to be, I'm going to be looking at in the next couple of weeks. You also get involved in issues such as sufficient accuracy. And we had decided that we will use the 95th percentile of the coworker model. If it's an all-coworker model we would use the 95th percentile for the most highest exposed, the highly exposed workers.

But if a model is stratified, then we would use the full distribution, the geometric mean, and the geometric standard

deviation in PC calculation for dose. 1 2 that's gets to some issues whether, well, is 95th percentile really sufficiently 3 that accurate? How do you define that? And those 4 5 sort of issues. I think we had a very productive, 6 lengthy discussion. And Dr. Melius is right. 7 I spoke quite a bit yesterday. And it's 8 9 affecting my voice today. I feel like I've 10 come down with something after that meeting. But it's all fleshed out in that overview paper, 11 12 the implementation guide. 13 And aqain, I'd appreciate any 14 comments the Board Members might have. The 15 other two documents slightly are more 16 technical. And they do with have to implementation issues on the coworker models. 17 18 The first one has to do with, you 19 know, we, as you all know, we have developed 20 log-normal distributions to describe coworker 21 models. They tend to fairly fit a log-normal

The question at hand though is, what

distribution fairly well.

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type of data makes up these distributions? Our original coworker models use what SC&A has been calling the pool data, which is all the bioassay samples, for example, were just ranked and used in a log-normal distribution.

But as it turns out, you have multiple samples per person in these models. So then, is it really a coworker model? Or is it a co-sample model? And our opinion at this point, and this has to do with this one person, one statistic concept is, you actually have to do some sort of data reduction on the multiple bioassay samples you have per person and then develop a distribution.

And of course, once you make that decision, then there's about four or five different ways one could do that. You could just take the arithmetic average of bioassay samples. You could take а time-weighted average. You could either integrate the time-weighted average forward or backwards. You could connect the dots. you could go full blown dose reconstruction.

So, there's a lot of different ways to do this. Right now, NIOSH's proposal on the table is that we will do a time-weighted average.

We did propose a forward-looking average. There is some merit in SC&A's position that going backwards in time makes more sense because a bioassay sample, in fact, represents what happened before it was taken, not what happened after it was taken. Although there's some valid reasons for actually going the other direction. So that's still being discussed. And that second White Paper that you all have a copy of goes into some detail about why we decided to do what we did in that area.

The third one, which is kind of an interesting switch on this whole topic is, once you do stratify, you have to make some sort of decision as to well, is this stratified model different? How is it different?

There are statistical tests that we've put forth that can do estimates as to

whether this, you know, the coworker sample is statistically different than the previous one, than the full model. But the problem with that is that these coworker distributions tend to have large geometric standard deviations.

So once you're comparing two distributions with very large standard deviations, you have to have a very large shift in the geometric mean in order to say they're statistically different. So you can't see very small differences.

And we've gone through this before. We did that 100 millirem test, that sort of thing. In the last Working Group meeting though, I got to thinking about this. And if you agree that the 95th percentile of the full distribution would, of the full coworker model, would be used for heavily exposed workers, but when you stratify the full distributions would be used, that gives you some very different Probability of Causation inputs.

If you take that, the dose that will be calculated using the 95th percentile, and

run it through the IREP program, and then you take and implement the full distribution and run it through the IREP program, our estimates show that you can get about a factor -- it would have to be, the geometric mean of the full distribution would have to be at about a factor of two higher than the 95th percentile.

The geometric mean of the stratified distribution would have to be about a factor of two higher than the mean of the -- No, yes. The full distribution, correct.

So in other words, if you compare the full distribution of the geometric mean, and then you stratify, and you have a, that geometric mean would have to be a factor of two higher in order for there to be a result in a higher PC value, PC estimate for that case. So, that's outlined in this White Paper.

There's some caveats. We tried to put some conservative assumptions to do these tests. But it looks to me like a statistical test alone really is not the ultimate answer. One has to sort of look at the effect on the

outcome of the claims in general.

And it may, in my opinion, not be claimant-favorable to stratify, unless there are some significantly large, I hate to use significant, some very large differences on the order of almost the factor of two in the geometric means of the stratified versus the full distribution. And that's discussed in this White Paper.

It's a somewhat hard concept to get your head around. But I think it's written pretty clearly if you look at it. I'd also appreciate any comments on that concept itself. That's all, about, I have to say. I'd be happy to talk, answer any comments, questions.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead, Dave Richardson.

MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, when I had first been thinking about stratification, I had been thinking about it the way -- differences in characteristics between workers, like jobs or areas where they work. And then I read through the White Paper again.

1	And I realized, and it was very
2	clearly written, and very useful in thinking
3	about the issue. What's proposed is averaging
4	over all workers, over all years, if I'm
5	correct, and taking the 95th percentile of that
6	distribution.
7	DR. NETON: No, averaging over all
8	workers. You develop a well, this is where
9	it gets a little complicated.
10	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I guess
11	frame it the other way.
12	DR. NETON: Yes.
13	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Is, when
14	you're talking about stratification is
15	calendar time one of the dimensions that one
16	could or could not consider stratifying upon?
17	DR. NETON: Yes, yes.
18	Stratification actually applies to an
19	incremental analysis, like a year's worth of
20	data. You look at the data in one year for a
21	pipefitter versus the all monitored workers.
22	And is that distribution or bioassay sample
23	different? That's the first test though.

That's the test on the stratification with
this.
MEMBER RICHARDSON: Right. You
describe significance testing running year by
year, if there wasn't significant difference
DR. NETON: Differences.
MEMBER RICHARDSON: at a P .05.
DR. NETON: Right.
MEMBER RICHARDSON: Then you would
fall back to an approach, which I was taking
then to be the 95th percentile of the exposure
distribution no longer stratified by time.
DR. NETON: That's correct. Well,
no. That 95th percentile of that distribution
goes into a chronic exposure model.
MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
DR. NETON: And, see, because
that's just the bioassay samples themselves.
At some point you have to get into an intake
model for internal exposure. So, for every
year, you would have a plot of the excretion
over whatever model period of time there is.
Say there was ten years' worth of

1	data that were modeled as a chronic exposure,
2	each of those 50th percentiles from that, what
3	we'll call the full distribution, would go into
4	a curve-fitting process, and you would fit a
5	chronic exposure intake through those bioassay
6	points. And that would be your 50th
7	percentile. Then you would do the 84th
8	percentile fit the same way, and come up with
9	a geometric standard deviation of the chronic
10	intake model. And then you can calculate the
11	95th percentile.
12	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Maybe this is
13	too much detail for a question now.
14	DR. NETON: Yes. But the bottom
15	line is right, that we would use the 95th
16	percentile of a distribution. How we get there
17	is a little bit complicated
18	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, yes.
19	DR. NETON: to explain.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: No, it is.
21	And because there are, I mean, if I imagine the
22	pictures of the dose distributions that we
23	constructed for a number of these facilities,

1	to say that the geometric means of the exposures
2	between 19, let's say '47, and 2007 differ by
3	a factor of 2. That's very, very plausible.
4	DR. NETON: Oh no, no. That's not
5	the
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: But it and
7	so this gets to the 95th percentile of what?
8	DR. NETON: Yes. I wish I, I
9	wonder if I can bring up my I have a nice
10	slide. I think we have some time.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we do.
12	MR. KATZ: While Jim's bringing
13	this up, just let me just note for all the Board
14	Members who may comment on Jim's paper
15	DR. NETON: Comment, yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Please copy me when you
17	comment, so that I get a record of everybody's
18	comments. So it sounds like there's
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ted, excuse me.
20	Let me just, I'd like you to copy me also. Just
21	so I make sure that because between now and
22	the next Board Meeting the Work Group will be
23	meeting. And I want to make sure I, we're, you

1	know, keeping track of your comments also.
2	It's not
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, it sounds
4	like there's a package of three papers.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And maybe,
7	could they be circulated together as a package?
8	MR. KATZ: They are circulated. I
9	have circulated them, actually, to you. They
10	are part of the Board materials, under the SEC
11	section. So you do have those, actually.
12	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean,
13	perhaps
14	MEMBER BEACH: Wasn't the last one
15	
16	MR. KATZ: So that was sent to your
17	CDC address, which so for you, I understand,
18	David, you didn't, you have that. But it's in
19	an account that you can't get to right now.
20	Because your CDC account is locked up.
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: It won't
22	unlock
23	MR. KATZ: And I can't send it to

1	you on
2	MEMBER RICHARDSON: They won't
3	unlock it until I go to my CDC account
4	MR. KATZ: Until you do your
5	homework.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: and verify
7	myself.
8	MR. KATZ: Yes.
9	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Beautiful
10	government catch-22.
11	DR. NETON: Unfortunately, I can't
12	get to that, the slides that I presented
13	yesterday. It's on my
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim's having the
15	same trouble you are.
16	DR. NETON: But I think what we are
17	getting we do not model over a 50-year period
18	one value. We will select, based on the
19	bioassay sample distributions what look like
20	similar chronic intake periods.
21	So, let's say if you have from 1991
22	to 2000, some bioassay sample points that look
23	fairly even per that decade, then you will fit

1	a chronic exposure model through those ten data
2	points. That would be the 50th percentile of
3	the bioassay samples for each of those years.
4	And that's how you get to the 50th percentile.
5	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, you are
6	doing something which is, I guess, not
7	described in the procedure here, which is a
8	visual examination of the data, not
9	statistically driven.
10	DR. NETON: Yes.
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Doesn't
12	involve hypothesis testing in format
13	DR. NETON: No, it
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: categories
15	
16	DR. NETON: Exactly.
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: of what
18	appear to be qualitatively homogeneous.
19	DR. NETON: Yes.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay.
21	Because the way it's written there is the 95th
22	percentile is described as a constant. And to
23	me a constant would be time and variant

1	DR. NETON: It's a constant over a
2	specified period of time
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay.
4	DR. NETON: that we analyze
5	using
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: No, I like that
7	procedure much more.
8	DR. NETON: Yes, yes. I wish I had
9	that here because really, the input term into
10	the IREP program is dose, not a bioassay sample
11	result.
12	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
13	DR. NETON: You have to get the
14	dose. And that dose is modeled over
15	incremental periods of time where bioassay
16	samples appear to have been at some level that
17	you could model a chronic exposure. So, that's
18	about as good as I can explain it without some
19	graphics.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
21	questions for yes, Phil.
22	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: When you take a
23	look at some of the data, particularly the

1	earlier years when we had higher exposure
2	limits, safety equipment wasn't as good as it
3	was in the latter years.
4	So, you might run across, and I
5	would expect you to actually run across, that
6	there are individuals that have higher intakes,
7	exposures in the earlier years of their career.
8	And then it kind of tapers as we get
9	into better procedures, better equipment,
10	lower exposure rates. Are you going to break
11	that down into like a subset of years?
12	DR. NETON: Yes.
13	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: The early
14	years, and then the middle years and, say, the
15	later years?
16	DR. NETON: Definitely. Each time
17	interval is modeled separately. So there may
18	be as many as ten or 12 or more incremental
19	analyses, based on the exposure scenarios that
20	we were seeing in those different time periods.
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. I just
22	wanted to make sure I understood that.
23	DR. NETON: Yes.

1	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Thanks.
2	DR. NETON: Yes. I see more how
3	coworker models, or actually how doses are
4	calculated versus how the coworker models are
5	constructed, but yes.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
7	questions, Board Members on the phone?
8	MEMBER LEMEN: Can you hear me,
9	Dick Lemen?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, you
11	MEMBER LEMEN: Can you hear me,
12	Dick Lemen?
13	DR. NETON: I can hear you, Dick.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You have
15	questions?
16	MR. KATZ: Go ahead, Dick.
17	MEMBER LEMEN: Can you hear This
18	is Dick Lemen. Can you hear me?
19	MR. KATZ: Yes, we hear you.
20	MEMBER LEMEN: I have one question
21	just about the report that Jim wrote on June
22	17th, 2014. And in Section 1 it says that
23	I think it's Paragraph 2.

1	It says, coworkers are considered
2	to be workers at the same site, as radiation
3	monitoring measurements are considered to be
4	representative or plausibly bounding of those
5	received by one or more workers with no
6	individual monitoring data.
7	My question is, does that mean you
8	will not be going to coworker data away from the
9	actual site you're comparing the coworker data
10	to?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're not
12	talking about surrogate.
13	DR. NETON: Yes, this is not
14	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. You're not
15	going to do
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're
17	going to do separate
18	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. I just
19	wanted clarification on that.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I mean, I
21	guess there may be situations where, I'm trying
22	to think
23	DR. NETON: Well, we have coworker,

1	I mean the TBD-6000 is what comes to mind.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	DR. NETON: And that's really not a
4	coworker model based on necessarily bioassay
5	samples. It's based on process knowledge
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	DR. NETON: and air sampling
8	results and that sort of thing. But this
9	particular paper that we're looking at now is
10	really talking about bioassay data or external
11	monitoring data from the same facility.
12	That's what the
13	MEMBER LEMEN: That's all I wanted
14	to know. I just wanted to clarify that. Thank
15	you.
16	DR. NETON: You're welcome.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
18	questions? Okay. So, what the process that I
19	envision, and I welcome your comments on this,
20	is we'll get comments to Jim Neton within the
21	next three weeks, questions.
22	I know for, you know, Board Members
23	that weren't at the meeting, you know, not heard

all that was -- the Work Group has heard. 1 2 and this will not be your last time to comment on this whole issue, obviously. 3 We will be talking about this more 4 5 in future Board Meetings, as well as Work Group meetings, and so forth, going ahead. 6 So, we will go ahead from there. We will have revised 7 documents. We'll circulate them, you know. 8 9 I'm thinking one thing that might be useful for some of the statistical documents, 10 11 if there are Board Members that are, you know, 12 interested in those, or still have questions on 13 those, we may do a Work Group meeting with some 14 of those other Board Members participating. 15 And then I'm sure the Work Group will be meeting I think we'll have a meeting. 16 again. So our hope is that by the time we 17 18 get to our next full Board Meeting we will have 19 ready know, document for full a, you 20 discussion, and hopefully close to final, you 21 know, review and ready for implementation on 22 this. There's a lot of issues here.

But I think it's also important that

in our discussion to understand that -- I think one key understanding, and we've seen this over and over again, that each site is different.

And so, we're not trying to come up with a general coworker model approach that would befit every single site.

It's going to depend on availability of data, circumstances at each different site. And so it's going to require, you know, a fair amount of judgment in that, but it will be more focusing on what needs to be considered and looked at in terms of sites.

I don't think at this point that, I think on the statistical issues we're probably closer to agreement, because they've been worked through a little bit more. I think the other, I think we will come up in agreement.

I think there's a pretty good consensus. But those need to be fleshed out a little bit more to make sure we've captured everything. But, so our plan is that we will have in, I believe it's our November Board Meeting we will have a full discussion on this.

1	Is it November?
2	MR. KATZ: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.
4	MR. KATZ: And just to add to that,
5	I can get that transcript for the last meeting,
6	which I think will be useful for those of you
7	who want to provide input, get it expedited to
8	try to get that to you within your window when
9	you're reviewing Jim's.
10	And if not, I think you can add on
11	to your comments. Even Jim's not going to
12	immediately turn it around. But I'll try to
13	get it within a time frame so you can actually
14	incorporate, have a chance to read that
15	discussion, which I think will be useful.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Optional reading
17	though. Not on the required reading list for
18	your summer. Back-to-school time. Okay. We
19	are, I think we're ready for a break. So why
20	don't we take a break between now?
21	We'll reconvene at 11 o'clock. We
22	will be discussing a petition at that time. So
23	we need to try to start promptly at 11:00 a.m.

1	And thank you, everybody.
2	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
3	matter went off the record at 10:30 a.m. and
4	resumed at 11:03 a.m.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We're
6	going to start off. And first of all, I think
7	Ted just gave me a short announcement. It
8	seems one of the Board Members has lost two ATVs
9	and an electrical generator. So, if anybody
10	should see those in the area, could you please
11	notify me? And we'll make sure that Board
12	Member locates his property.
13	And let me turn it over to Ted who
14	has a few administrative items today.
15	MR. KATZ: I just, we're about to
16	start an SEC petition session. So I just want
17	to check and see about Board Members on the
18	line, see who may have joined us in addition to
19	who we had already. So, Paul, are you still on
20	the line with us?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm on the line.
22	MR. KATZ: And Loretta?
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1	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes, I'm here.
2	MR. KATZ: Super. And how about
3	Dick Lemen? Are you still on the line with us?
4	MEMBER LEMEN: I am.
5	MR. KATZ: Great. And how about
6	Mark Griffon? Are you on the line with us?
7	Mark? Okay. How about Andy Anderson? Are
8	you on the line with us? Okay. So, same
9	Members are absent.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Our next item is
11	the General Atomics SEC Petition. And LaVon
12	Rutherford's going to make the presentation.
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. Thank you,
14	Dr. Melius. I'm going to, as Dr. Melius said,
15	talk about the General Atomics Special Exposure
16	Cohort Evaluation Report. I'll start out with
17	some background information.
18	We actually issued an Evaluation
19	Report for this site all the way back in '06,
20	2006. I'm not sure, I think, I know at least
21	five or six of the Advisory Board Members were
22	present during that time period. That was an

83.14 evaluation where -- it says 84.14, it's actually an 83.13 evaluation, where we had determined that dose reconstruction was not feasible.

We presented this evaluation report to the Advisory Board on December 11th of 2006. The Board agreed with our recommendation to add a Class to the Special Exposure Cohort. Okay. In June of 2010 we actually completed a review of the SEC Class Definitions.

After the Rule had been promulgated we had added Classes based on divisions. We had added Classes based on monitored or should have been monitored. We had added Classes based on facilities. All of these things had been done up to that point.

So what we did was we went back and we looked at the existing Class Definitions to see if there was, you know, consistency, applicability, and whether we needed to modify any of the Class Definitions. And I'll talk a little bit about that, a little bit more about

that.

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For General Atomics we recognized the need to adjust the existing Definition from workers in specific buildings, to include all employees. The problem was we had to wait for a litmus case to serve as the petitioner for an 83.14. You would think that wouldn't be that difficult. that But. actually, Department of Labor had included most of the individuals that came through in the previous Class Definition.

In October of 2013 SC&A completed a review of the Site Profile. And in June of 2014 we actually received a potential litmus claim. And just to give you a feel, we put it on our, basically our tickler to routinely check for litmus claims for General Atomics. So we were routinely waiting for one to come in. So, we got one in June of 2014.

And June 17th we informed that General Atomics claimant that we were unable to reconstruct the radiation dose for their claim.

We received a Form A SEC petition on July 1st.

And we issued our Evaluation Report on July

17th.

Site information, location La Jolla, California. So, private contractor for the AEC from 1960 to '69. Actually, the work began much earlier there. And then out at the Site there was, it was actually originally put together in the '50s, looking at commercial applications using nuclear power and other nuclear processes.

They operated under a license first issued by the AEC, and later by the State of California. They performed an array of radiological research, production activities involving various radionuclides. Uranium, plutonium, thorium, fission and activation products and tritium were just a few.

Radiological operations, developed and fabricated reactor fuels in both commercial application and part of their own three reactors. They developed the reactor fuel for

those. As well as they did a number of studies with the reactor fuels. And did some work for the AEC as well with that fuel.

operated three They on-site Training, Research, Isotopes, General Atomics They had fusion research reactors, TRIGA. with tritium, experimental criticality test facilities, experimental operations with radioactive materials, special nuclear material and radioactive tracers.

They'd been involved in the SNAP program. A number of, they also operated four linear accelerators. I just jumped a little ahead. Internal monitoring data. Bioassay monitoring are available from the start of AEC operation.

Initially the samples appear to analyze for gross alpha uranium activity. Initially, during the early phases of the bioassay program they were random sampling. Or they were based on a incident or the need from a nasal swipe or smear that gave an indication

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that they may want to do a bioassay sample.

There was no routine personal area monitoring for internal exposure to thorium, plutonium during the AEC period. They did have whole body counting starting in 1966. However, those samples were identified as unreliable. And we have also seen from that Helgeson whole body counting that that period that, their unreliability within that whole body counting approach.

And we also had one whole body count for thorium in 1969. Bioassay monitoring for fission products began in the early 1960s. However it was mostly incident based early on. There was routine, routine monitoring kicked in relatively around the 1963 time frame.

Bioassay for tritium started in 1965. This was an issue that we had already identified in previous evaluation. And there were no thoron measurements. Although routine reference to thoron contamination on air samples.

There lot. thorium 1 was а of production work, or a lot of thorium work that 2 3 went on in this site. And again, when we looked at the air sample data it routinely identified 4 thoron interference. 5 External monitoring data 6 are available from the start of AEC operations. 7 Film badges sensitive to beta-gamma neutron 8 were issued for individuals working in areas 9 10 with potential for neutron exposure. And actually, let me come back. 11 That's kind of 12 misleading. Film badges were issued for all 13 14 individuals that were working in areas with 15 potential exposure. But they had a neutron And neutron badges were issued 16 element. 17 whenever there was neutron exposure. Early on there were neutron badges issued. So that's 18 kind of misleading. 19 20 The first Petition Evaluation, since this was an 83.14, you know, during that 21

period, we did not address feasibility for each

radionuclide. Once, you know, at that time we identified the infeasibility associated with thorium. And from that we moved forward with the 83.14 evaluation.

So we identified infeasibility in restructuring thorium exposures and tritium prior to 1965. There are no personal area monitoring data specific to thorium, diverse operations with thorium, and no correlation with other radionuclides. No tritium data prior to 1965.

So, our first Class we, when, back early on, when we started our Class Definitions I mentioned that we looked -- In fact, if you looked at the first one at Mallinckrodt we identified uranium division at Destrehan, you know. We did not talk to the Department of Labor about whether they could identify individuals that would specifically work within that division.

Some of our follow-ons, where monitors should have been monitored, because

that was tied to the statutory SECs that we already had. And then we also looked at the, at identifying specific buildings where we know that source term existed.

So we did not, as I mentioned, we did not talk to the Department of Labor early on to determine if they could administer the Class as identified. In this case, can the Department of Labor identify the locations people worked?

Early, as I mentioned, early in the program NIOSH did not recognize the potential of worker movements through various facilities, you know. We, I think we did recognize it, but not to the degree of the Class.

We weren't looking, were there maintenance workers that supported all the buildings? Were there access controls for each of the facilities that would control movement of workers? These types of things. So, because of this a number of our Classes were defined based on buildings where the exposures

may have occurred.

General Atomics' Class was defined by buildings where work with thorium may have occurred. As you can see, the Class Definition, and you'll see it later on, it identifies a number of buildings that we had identified that thorium existed, or may have been used within that facility.

I will say that, just another note, that the other facilities that had facility designations, we have, or building designations, we have moved forward with 83.14s previously, and removed, I believe, all of those except for General Atomics. And so, this is the last one.

Additionally, as I mentioned, in October of 2013 SC&A reviewed the Site Profile. I think the Site Profile was issued shortly. It was a revision to an existing Site Profile. And it was issued shortly after the first SEC in 2006.

SC&A identified a number of issues

associated with our dose reconstruction approach for the SEC period, as well as the residual period.

NIOSH, you know, when we recognized back in 2010 that we needed to modify this existing Class Definition, we started looking for the litmus claim. And then we also decided that, you know what, we could start developing the Actual Evaluation Report now. And so, when we get the litmus claim in we can issue this Evaluation Report quickly and get it out.

So, we were already working on the Evaluation Report for this, and had done quite a bit of work with it. However, when SC&A issued their review of the Site Profile, we also went back and we looked at the issues that they identified. And looked to determine if there were additional infeasibilities that should be included in this evaluation.

Our additional infeasibilities, uranium, plutonium and thorium are mostly associated with fuel fabrication. However,

there was significant amount of work with 1 thorium in other avenues, as well as plutonium. 2 3 We have no personal or area monitoring data specific to these radionuclides during the 1960 4 to '64 period. 5 We had, bioassay was alpha. 6 had no routine personal or area monitoring data 7 specific to radionuclides other than uranium 8 during the entire AEC period. 9 10 Whole body counts starting in, and this is associated with uranium, plutonium and 11 12 thorium. Whole body counting started in 1966. 13 However, they were not usable. Isotopic ratios of airborne activity and gross alpha 14 bioassay cannot be established. 15 the 16 The uranium, mixtures of 17 thorium, the fuels that were produced at the site with uranium and thorium could not be 18 identified. There were a number of different 19 tests, fuels fabricated, and so on, that we 20

The Site Profile currently uses a

could use a ratio for this, to address this.

21

back extrapolation method from 1965 to 1968 period, to address exposures in the 1960 and '64 period, and data outside the operational period for plutonium. The actual, they use a 1994 ratio of contaminants that they actually used to support alpha air data in the 1965 to '68 period, to come up with intakes for plutonium, to address this '60 to '64 period.

So, we're not only using back extrapolation on the process, we're also looking at ratios that were identified well after the operations had ceased at the Site. And, in fact, by 24 years past our AEC covered period.

Fission and activation products. Initially incident based bioassay program started in the early '60s. Some, these are just some routine operations involving potential for exposure to mixed fission and activation products. Working with irradiated fuels, yttrium-90 production. There was also strontium-90 production, which goes hand in

hand.

Experimental facility work during a portion of the AEC period. The incident based monitoring would not support coworker model. And it's not clear, based on the number activities involving the potential exposure to fission and activation products, that the routine bioassay program covered all the activities.

As I mentioned, there were a number of different tests and different applications that involved the potential for fission and activation products exposure.

Atomics began monitoring for tritium in 1965. They identified 194 bioassay samples from 1965 through '69. However, metal tritides were present during the operational period, with no indication of any analysis performed to determine the type of tritide.

NIOSH has determined that without the knowledge of the type of metal tritide

present at General Atomics a sufficient accurate dose estimate cannot be made. Thoron.

As I mentioned, there was a lot of work. It was a thorium pilot plant. There was a lot of thorium oxide used in development of fuels. And so there was definitely a potential for thoron exposure. We had no personal or area monitoring data for thoron available for the entire AEC period.

Routine reference to thoron interference on air samples. Site Profile uses thoron data from 1975 for the operational period. It basically took some thoron measurements that were taken from a hood in the thoron file plant after operations had ceased, and used that for the operational period.

Recognize though, that the Site Profile did call out that, the limitations in that thoron measurement. NIOSH determined that the approach in the Site Profile does not provide a reasonable assessment of potential

1 exposure to thoron during the operational 2 period. External exposures. 3 External exposure issues identified during the Site Profile review that 4 questioned the ability to reconstruct external 5 exposures to unmonitored workers. It really, 6 you know, questioned the ability of a number of 7 different things, beta exposures, whether beta 8 exposures were active or accurately bounded. 9 10 There was a, neutron correction were actually, whether 11 factors they were 12 applied properly, or whether the right ones were being used, shall I say. As well as some 13 other issues that were identified. 14 NIOSH has determined that it is 15 unable to define individual worker exposure 16 17 scenarios for those workers who were not 18 monitored for external exposure. NIOSH has determined that it cannot estimate unmonitored 19 20 external beta-gamma neutron exposure for the

So, in summary, NIOSH does

AEC period.

Okay.

21

not have access to sufficient personal monitoring, workplace monitoring, or source term data to estimate potential internal exposures to unmonitored radionuclides, including unmonitored uranium, thorium and progeny, plutonium, tritium, and fission and activation products in the resulting doses for the Class and employees covered by this evaluation.

And NIOSH does not have access to sufficient personal monitoring, workplace monitoring or source term data to estimate the unmonitored external beta-gamma neutron exposures for the Class of employees covered by this evaluation.

The evidence reviewed in this evaluation indicates that some workers in the Class may have accumulated chronic exposures through intakes and direct exposure. And consequently, NIOSH feels that health was endangered.

Dose reconstruction. Our approach

for dose reconstruction we intend to use any internal and external monitoring data available for individual clients to support partial dose reconstruction for claims that did not qualify for inclusion in the SEC.

As we indicated in our previous evaluation, we are, our positional occupational medical dose did not change. We will continue to reconstruct this dose. A number of the issues identified by SC&A with the Site Profile would be resolved with this Petition Evaluation.

However, NIOSH will work with the Advisory Board's Work Group and SC&A to resolve the remaining issues. Once all issues are resolved we will revise the Site Profile to include the findings of this Petition Evaluation, as well as resolution to the issues that were identified in the Site Profile review.

So, our current Class, and I'm not going to read this because it may take me an

1 extra ten minutes. It's all AWE employees who were monitored or should have been monitored 2 3 exposure to ionizing radiation while working at the following, at a number General 4 5 Atomics locations, as you can see. These were all locations that we'd 6 identified thorium within 7 as being the And our recommended Class facility. is 8 consistent with how we would recommend a Class 9 10 today, with AWE, all Atomic Weapons employees who worked for General Atomics at its facility 11 12 in La Jolla, California during the period from January 1, 1960 through December 31, 1969, with 13 14 the rest. And there's a recommendation again, 15 feasibility no health endangerment, yes. 16 that's it. Ouestions? 17 Questions, Board CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Members. Josie. 18 19 MEMBER BEACH: This is just a real minor one on the Evaluation Report.

Actually, oh, you have on Page 33 of

Table 7.1 it's got the feasibility and not

feasible.

20

21

42, under tritium you've got the date feasible
October 1965 onward, and then not feasible
before October 1963. Is that just a date
thing? Or is there something that happened in
that time period?
MR. RUTHERFORD: No. That's, it
actually should have a little clarification to
it. And it's a good catch. We don't discuss
the tritide issue as well.
MEMBER BEACH: I understand.
MR. RUTHERFORD: So that does need
to be fixed. Good catch.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead. Yes,
Dave, sorry.
MEMBER RICHARDSON: On the same
table, I was, I guess I'm interested in thinking
about the table looks a little different than
other tables in which there are, let's say in
the 1960s, getting up, nearing to the 1970s.
And there was an onsite external dosimetry
program. And it, NIOSH might have said it's

feasible to reconstruct let's say gamma and

beta exposure, but not otherwise.

Here there's sort of a caveat that it's, I mean, it's the box, the X is clearly in the reconstruction not feasible column, with a little flag that says unmonitored, with a superscript above it.

And I'm, you know, that's fine. I know what you're trying to say. But I'm thinking about the implications for somebody who's not covered by the Class, but makes a claim. Where in the past you would have said, well, it is feasible to reconstruct the external doses.

And so those would be reconstructed for people who have cancers that fall outside the Class, the compensable diseases. And they would be, that would contribute to the calculation of Probability of Causation for those claimants.

If the X is in the not feasible column, is the implication for those people, as we've been told for other, in other situations,

it's not feasible to reconstruct here any 1 2 external or internal exposures? And so, 3 there's really no basis for them to have a determination. 4 5 MR. RUTHERFORD: And that is 6 correct. I mean, identifying them as not feasible would indicate that we don't, in our 7 opinion we don't have enough monitoring data or 8 enough -- we don't have enough information on 9 10 worker movement, where they worked. For individuals that were not monitored we don't 11 12 have that information. 13 If you look at individuals that were 14 monitored, most of the bioassay data, or other dosimetry information does identify a room or 15 a building that they may have worked in. 16 case with unmonitored workers, we have no 17 indication that those workers, where they 18 worked, other than administrative areas. 19 MEMBER RICHARDSON: 20 I mean, Ι 21 understand that. I guess I'm wondering if I,

just how this is going to play out in terms of

1	a claimant. Is it like, is what you're saying
2	there's really two columns here? There's
3	reconstruction feasible for monitored people
4	and reconstruction not feasible for
5	unmonitored people?
6	Or is it administratively going to
7	be that, anybody who doesn't have a compensable
8	cancer, despite the fact that there's, they may
9	have been badged, because this X is in the
10	infeasible column, they don't get, it's
11	basically the way the policy is going to move
12	forward. Somebody is going to say, it's not
13	feasible to reconstruct any dose for anybody at
14	General Atomics.
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well if they were
16	badged they would definitely, we would
17	reconstruct that dose if they were badged. Are
18	you talking about because you said,
19	individuals that weren't, that were badged.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I
21	MR. RUTHERFORD: What we're saying
22	is

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: That's the way
2	you interpret it.
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay.
4	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Everybody's
5	going to understand that.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. So yes.
7	No. What we're saying is we will use any
8	internal and external personal monitoring data
9	for individual claims, and reconstruct the dose
10	based on those. And what we won't, we don't
11	have the information to reconstruct claims that
12	do not have individual personal monitoring
13	data.
14	Now, indications are most of the,
15	most of our claims that workers that worked in
16	the areas where there was exposure, we do have
17	external monitoring data. If you look at the
18	1960 to '64 period, or '65 period we've got a
19	significant amount of personal monitoring data
20	for those individuals.
21	So, we got a indication that the
22	workers that worked in the areas where there was

1	exposure were monitored. And we do have, and
2	we're getting data for a number of those
3	employees.
4	However, the individuals that
5	worked outside those areas may not have been
6	monitored. We do not have enough information
7	on where they worked that we could identify
8	specific exposure, external exposure pattern.
9	And you've got to realize too, this
10	is much like a National Lab. I mean, they did
11	a number of activities at this Site, you know,
12	that were, where they could have had different
13	levels of external exposure, and different
14	levels of energy distributions for those
15	exposures.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But this
17	puzzled me also.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: Oh, okay.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because I think
20	it's unusual in designating in SEC that we have
21	such a wide number of exposures that we say are
22	not feasible to reconstruct. And yet, you've

been, usually not been so specific about the 1 large number of people that you say you have 2 3 data for, and will be able to reconstruct. I was, I'm not sure that's captured in the Class 4 5 Definition the way we normally dealt with. 6 Normally we tend to focus on what's clearly infeasible. And where there's some 7 question, or there's a mixed situation where 8 9 well, you some people were know, 10 monitored, and others weren't, we sort of leave it up to you to figure out what's the most, you 11 12 know, appropriate way of doing the dose 13 reconstruction. 14 MR. RUTHERFORD: That's true. 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And an individual basis. And, I mean, they could get 16 17 thrown in the Class. But you seem to have, sort of want it both ways here. And it's very -- I'm 18 just, I think it's more of a question of how we 19 write this up and communicate this Class. 20 then --21

MR. RUTHERFORD:

22

Well, either, I

1	mean, I can say that the Class Definition will
2	not change, whether we include the external
3	portion of any infeasibilities or not.
4	Because the Class is covered as all employees,
5	no matter what.
6	So, if additional discussion, you
7	know, if your Work Group discussion, or
8	whatever to work through the external portion
9	of this is, I mean, we can do that. It's not
10	going to change the Class Definition. It's
11	still all employees. Do you understand what
12	I'm saying?
13	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Oh yes, I
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And this is
16	just sort of a nuance to make sure that at some
17	point down the road it's not forgotten. And
18	what happens is that you have people who are,
19	who have diseases which need to be compensated,
20	or potentially are compensable, but are outside
21	the SEC Class.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

Right.

22

And when

1	I wrote up the letter I left out external.
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because I was
4	confused by, and then was surprised that nobody
5	commented.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, you know, I
7	was waiting for it. I mean, I'll be honest with
8	you, I was waiting for it.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Again, it
10	doesn't change the Class. But the letter that
11	I drafted, that you all haven't seen yet. This
12	was sort of saying our, you know, just focused
13	on the internal.
14	Because it was hard to express what
15	you had been saying about external. It's sort
16	of partially feasible. I mean, it's unusual.
17	But, Ted, you had a comment?
18	MR. KATZ: Yes, I just, I don't know
19	if this is helpful. But I think we always have
20	the caveat that where we have records we'll do
21	the most we can with those.
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: Exactly. And

1	that's in there.
2	MR. KATZ: And that would still
3	apply in this case too.
4	So, I think the only difference is
5	that here those people who were monitored you
6	actually might be able to do a complete dose
7	reconstruction. It wouldn't really be a
8	partial dose reconstruction for those
9	individuals. But it's the same situation, you
10	apply what records you have to the cases that
11	come to you.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But your caveat
13	here, at least in the slides, I haven't gone
14	back and is that it's for, it's for partial
15	I thought.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well it is, I
17	mean, it's a partial dose reconstruction no
18	matter what. Because of the fact that we've
19	already identified infeasibilities. So it's
20	going to, I mean, the internal infeasibilities.
21	So, it's a partial dose reconstruction.

But we may, as Ted had said, we may

1	be able to reconstruct individuals total
2	external exposure if they have the personal
3	monitoring data available.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. David
5	Kotelchuck.
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: And then when
7	you monitor the external dose, what are you
8	going, fully monitor, what are you going to do
9	with it?
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, we would
11	apply it to the individual claim that's
12	associated with that monitoring data. So, if
13	we have neutron exposures, beta-gamma
14	exposures, we'll make corrections as necessary
15	to those exposures associated with those film
16	badges.
17	And then, you know, as well as, you
18	know, if we have internal monitoring data that
19	is available, then we'll use that internal
20	monitoring, you know, within the limitations of
21	that data.

MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: But within the

1	Class. But they, if they're in the Class of all
2	AWE employees, then they'll be compensated, no
3	matter whether
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: If they have a
5	presumptive cancer they will be compensated, a
6	presumptive cancer in 250 days, they will be
7	compensated.
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, what would
10	you do if this were only an external exposure
11	site? Just, you know, forget the internal
12	exposures that how would we do the Class
13	Definition there, where we have, say half the
14	Class has complete external monitoring data and
15	half doesn't?
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. How would
17	we define it?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: How would you
19	define it?
20	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because you
22	really can't say it's infeasible, because it's

1	feasible for, you know, you have a
2	stratification. You have two different groups
3	there.
4	DR. NETON: I think what we're
5	simply saying is we don't believe that we can
6	reconstruct, we can construct coworker models
7	for unmonitored workers. That's what it
8	really says.
9	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
10	DR. NETON: We're not going to be
11	able to build coworker models to reconstruct
12	doses
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But
14	DR. NETON: with no monitoring
15	data.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But that's
17	feasible. I mean, that's feasibility.
18	DR. NETON: What do you mean? It's
19	not feasible to reconstruct doses to
20	unmonitored workers.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But that's
22	not your Class Definition.

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: No. Because the
2	Class Definition is all, I mean, it's all
3	employees. Because we can't do internal
4	exposures to a number of different things,
5	thorium, plutonium. So, all internal
6	exposures can't be done. That forces everyone
7	into the Class at that point.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I mean, in
9	that case what I would say is that our
10	justification from the Board is that it's
11	internal.
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: And that's fine.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I'm
14	uncomfortable with this mixed situation.
15	Because again, it's how do you express it?
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: I mean, and you
17	are right. That portion was not necessary to
18	say all employees. You're absolutely right in
19	that.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. Any
21	Board Members on the call have questions? Or
22	have we confused you too?

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Well, on the last
2	part This is Andy, I've been on a while.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: But I think your
5	last comment there has clarified it better.
6	We've really been talking about,
7	we've been really talking about those people
8	who don't qualify, that you can in fact, for
9	some of them you may be able to do a pretty good
10	dose reconstruction. At least that's how I
11	interpreted it.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I don't see this as being any different than ones
13	don't see this as being any different than ones
13	don't see this as being any different than ones we've previously done. For the people who
13 14 15	don't see this as being any different than ones we've previously done. For the people who don't qualify for either 250 days or not
13 14 15 16	don't see this as being any different than ones we've previously done. For the people who don't qualify for either 250 days or not presumptuous cancer, whatever dose
13 14 15 16 17	don't see this as being any different than ones we've previously done. For the people who don't qualify for either 250 days or not presumptuous cancer, whatever dose reconstruction you do is still going to be a
13 14 15 16 17	don't see this as being any different than ones we've previously done. For the people who don't qualify for either 250 days or not presumptuous cancer, whatever dose reconstruction you do is still going to be a partial.
13 14 15 16 17 18	don't see this as being any different than ones we've previously done. For the people who don't qualify for either 250 days or not presumptuous cancer, whatever dose reconstruction you do is still going to be a partial. But that's virtually always the

1	for those folks, so it's always going to be
2	partial. So how is this different than what
3	we've always done in the past?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think, Paul,
5	it's different in sort of the way that the
6	justification is written up. Because they're
7	saying that reconstruction is not feasible.
8	Table 7.1 in the report,
9	reconstruction's not feasible for external
10	employees, it applies for all. And what LaVon
11	is telling us is that for external exposures it
12	may be possible for some. I mean, it's for the
13	monitored
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: For the monitored
15	people, the people that were monitored.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, but that
18	table, as I read it, you know, it was only not
19	feasible for the unmonitored people.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But then
21	that's not captured in the, sort of is not clear
22	in the Class Definition. I mean, it's what

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, I see what
2	you're saying. Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I mean, it's this
4	dilemma we've faced before, where you have
5	these, you know, different types. For
6	different time periods or different groups of
7	people you have different justification for why
8	they're included in the Class. And again
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, yes, yes.
10	So, you're sort of saying that in Table 7, that
11	maybe where it says reconstruction feasible you
12	should say yes for monitored and no for
13	unmonitored, or something like that. You need
14	an X in both columns. Is that sort of what
15	you're thinking?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ted has another
17	
18	MR. KATZ: Yes, just a couple of
19	things. Because I'm concerned about what gets
20	specified, since the Secretary needs to act on
21	the Board's actions here. I mean, we have
22	added lots of other Classes at other places

where we've said it's infeasible to do internal 1 2 exposures. 3 And yet, there would have been some workers there who had complete records on those 4 5 very internal exposures that we said were infeasible. Maybe not a large number like 6 But there would have been workers that 7 did have records. 8 And those people would have been 9 10 reconstructed. Even though, you know, if they had a cancer that, if they didn't have a cancer 11 12 that put them in the Class anyway. situation 13 So this still is 14 analogous. And I think it is important for the Board to concur or not, but on that the external 15 is not feasible for the people who weren't 16 17 monitored. Because that specification, 18 19 Secretary's going to have to specify what doses are not feasible to reconstruct, such that down 20 the road when someone comes in who doesn't have 21

a cancer that puts them in, or doesn't have 250

1 days that puts them in the Class, they won't be expecting a dose reconstruction for doses we 2 3 can't reconstruct, those external doses in that for that worker who did not 4 5 monitoring. So I think the Board does need to 6 address all the sources for which there's 7 non-feasibility. I don't think it should be a 8 recommendation those 9 partial on counts. Otherwise the Secretary could still, of course, 10 make a final determination. 11 12 But it's certainly ideal that the 13 Secretary get a full recommendation from the 14 Board on all the matters. I'm personally, 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm very uncomfortable doing that without more 16 17 information, and some thought given to how we express that, and maybe how you express that in 18 19 the NIOSH report. 20 Because this is, goes back to monitored and unmonitored. And that's proven 21

not to be a feasible Class Definition in the

1	past on the DOL, in terms of implementation.
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, I see
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I understand
4	what you're saying. But you've never made
5	recently, at least in the last several years,
6	this kind of a distinction in this kind of a
7	claim. And I think that's, that needs to be
8	done carefully. Again, for the reasons you
9	said, Ted, that it's, the Secretary makes some
10	designations there. But I think we have to
11	think through this a little bit more then, if
12	we're going to do that.
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: Ted, are you sure
14	that I mean, I was just thinking, in the past
15	I don't know that we've always addressed all
16	feasibilities in the designation.
17	MR. KATZ: So let me clarify.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: The Class Definition
20	doesn't include all of that. But the
20	doesn't include all of that. But the determination documents, the designation

1	the bases for making that Class determination.
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: But my point is,
3	under 83.14s, when we initially, when we do
4	83.14s we may only identify one infeasibility.
5	And we haven't evaluated the rest of the
6	infeasibilities associated with it. We're
7	looking at moving a Class forward.
8	So those, we typically have said
9	likely or may. Or we try to use wording that
10	has allowed us to move that designation
11	forward. And I think, why can't we do, I mean,
12	I don't
13	And my opinion is that the
14	feasibilities of doing the external could be
15	worked out in a Work Group, and a decision made
16	from that. It's not going to change the Class
17	Definition. So, I mean
18	MR. KATZ: Right.
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: There's a number
20	of things that the Secretary doesn't decide,
21	that we decide in Site Profiles and stuff, that,
22	you know

1	MR. KATZ: No. I think you make a
2	good point about exactly with 83.14s, that
3	sometimes you don't even address much of the
4	exposure.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: In fact, that's
6	been the pattern, and I think a very deliberate
7	pattern in the 83.13s also. Because we try to,
8	again, focus on the Class, getting, defining a
9	Class.
10	Once we've got that Class defined
11	then, you know, in terms of years and sort of
12	coverage, then we don't try to go through
13	exhaustively ever single
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: Exactly.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: type of
16	exposure within that facility. And if they're
17	not going to, unless they add to the Class,
18	extend the Class in some way, then it's not a
19	subject of focus. It may be a subject of some
20	Site Profile work, or may not. I mean, it
21	depends on how meager the data is, and lots of

circumstances. So, I'm, I guess I'm very --

1	Again, I don't have any problems with the Class.
2	I just have problems making sure we
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, I mean,
4	after that just can't we move forward with the
5	Class without the external portion discussed
6	at, just how you wrote it in the letter?
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: And then we'll
9	address the external portion in Site Profile
10	review.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. If that
12	DeKeely, you Okay. Yes. Wanda. Sorry if
13	I've been ignoring you in all of this.
14	MEMBER MUNN: No, you haven't. I
15	haven't had my flag up. We, by our past
16	actions, have set up this situation very
17	clearly. We've repeatedly made decisions that
18	made it impossible for the Agency to make some
19	of these definitions on their own.
20	And we're, certainly I'm very
21	appreciative of this very thorough
22	presentation that we've had, for more reasons

than one. It points out, for those of us who are sensitive to this it points out to us very clearly three major wrongs that we've set up. So that the Agency must makes these kinds of definitions.

Because we've, by prior decision, not allowed anything else. We know that it's wrong to say that all employees should be covered for these specific cancers. Because we know all employees were not, in fact, exposed.

But because we can't prove that they weren't exposed, we say, all right, everybody's going to be covered by this. And we've, we know from experience that these exposures have not created any excess cancers in these populations.

And yet, we know that by our own actions we've made sure that we were going to ignore that fact and move forward, because of the way the program is set up. And we ignore the fact that these actions that we take have

a very negative effect on the understanding of both the general public and the workers, with respect to what the actual effects of radiation are, and what we can expect from them.

So, we've set it up. But now that we've set it up we have a situation where we don't give our dose reconstructors any real option, other than to set up this kind of Class that covers everybody for all of the presumptive cancers. So, it's hard to see that this is noticeably different than other actions we've taken in the past.

I see that we have, by our standards, allowed no vote on this kind of thing, other than, of course, you have to approve his Class. Because that's the way we've set up the program, so that you have to approve all people.

And I guess, just very pleased to have such a thorough outline of exactly how we come to these conclusions, despite the fact that we are very evidently making some less than

1	factual decisions when we decide to cover all
2	people like this. So, we really, in my view,
3	have no option other than to approve the Class,
4	approve NIOSH's recommendation.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim Lockey.
6	MEMBER LOCKEY: I just have one
7	question. All AWE employees who worked at
8	General Atomics during this location are
9	eligible for the SEC? Is that correct?
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Currently, yes.
11	The one now actually, yes, this is the, yes all.
12	MEMBER LOCKEY: So the only way you
13	would use the other dose is if they can get one
14	of those 20 qualifying cancers?
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. That's
16	correct.
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: Okay.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's correct.
19	MEMBER LOCKEY: I just wanted to
20	make sure. I thought that's what you were
21	saying.
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: Or if they didn't

1	have 250 days.
2	MEMBER LOCKEY: Or 250 days, right.
3	Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: This is not, it's
5	not an issue about the Class Definition, it's
6	about the justification for it, and what that,
7	the implications of that justification in terms
8	of, you know, how this is interpreted, I guess.
9	MEMBER LOCKEY: No, I understood
10	that
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes.
12	That's
13	MEMBER LOCKEY: I just wanted to
14	make sure we had that
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes. Any
16	further comment?
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Could I ask for
18	a clarification? It relates to something Ted
19	had said. In the past my understanding was
20	that a Class was defined, statement that it was
21	not feasible to reconstruct some component of
22	the dose, component or components.

And my, perhaps, misunderstanding of the procedure forward for a claim that was not one of the covered cancers for the Class, was that NIOSH would reconstruct the remainder of the dose, that part which was in the column checked feasible. And so, if it happened that it was infeasible to reconstruct, let's say internal doses from uranium.

Now, if NIOSH were to find, what I understood Ted to say is, if NIOSH were to find that, you know, that there were 23 bioassays for uranium taken over the operations, and one of those 23 bioassay results happened to be for this claimant, you're saying that NIOSH would say, well, it is feasible to reconstruct uranium intakes for this worker. And they would include that uranium bioassay information.

Whereas, I, my perhaps misunderstanding was they would say, it's not feasible to reconstruct the internal component, and proceed forward.

1	MR. KATZ: So, you're correct in
2	what you're just repeating. So, if they had to
3	do a dose reconstruction for that person they
4	would include that information, yes.
5	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: And I also want to
7	clarify too is, it totally depends on what drove
8	that infeasibility. If, we may have a uranium
9	bioassay. But we determined that that
10	bioassay technique was now no good, you know,
11	then we would not use that data.
12	So it, but if there's good data, and
13	it's data we can use within our current
14	procedures, we'll use it.
15	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Thank you.
16	That's
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Again, this is
18	only for the non-SEC cancers.
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: Right. Correct.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Right.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's just
22	And there can be more or less information

	available. It's a
2	MR. KATZ: And it's useful to keep
3	in mind also, in addition to 250 days and
4	non-SEC cancer, the non-SEC cancer applies even
5	for people in the SEC when they want to have
6	coverage for their non-SEC cancer. Right? Is
7	that correct?
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: Say that again?
9	MR. KATZ: For a person who's in
10	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: the SEC, and has been
12	compensated in the SEC. But if they developed
13	or had a cancer that's not covered But the SEC,
14	they require that partial dose reconstruction
15	for that non-SEC cancer, to have the medical
16	coverage.
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's correct.
18	MR. KATZ: So that also is another
19	place where it's important for them.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So, Ted, just
21	for me to finish out. You're saying that
22	there's no difference in Table 7.1 than the way

available. It's a --

1	that operationally other tables, other SEC
2	definitions would be made, where you could say
3	infeasible.
4	And yet, for some group or subgroup
5	within the claims it actually was feasible, and
6	they would move forward. So, the only thing
7	confusing me at this point is the parentheses
8	in the superscript. Really, you could say it's
9	infeasible.
10	But it happens that the nuances of
11	why it's infeasible or not feasible are, have
12	to be fleshed out. And NIOSH needs to
13	understand that.
14	MR. KATZ: Correct. Because it's
15	not a separable Class. Those people
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Right.
17	MR. KATZ: that happen to have
18	the records they need, it's not a separable
19	Class. So you can't segregate. So that's
20	why.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's not
22	possible to administer it as a separable Class.

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Right.
2	MR. KATZ: You could say it in
3	words, but you couldn't
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: deal with it.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's the
7	realities we have to deal with that. Any
8	further questions? I think the petitioners
9	may be on the line. But I don't know if the
10	petitioner wishes to speak or comment. He's
11	not required to, or that. But I just wanted to
12	make the offer. Okay. If not, could I, I
13	would entertain a motion. David.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: So moved
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: that we
17	accept the recommendation for the SEC Class.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do I have a
19	second to that?
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: I'll second it.
21	Andy.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Andy, okay. The

1	As beat the Bs.
2	MEMBER ANDERSON: Oh. I got to get
3	on
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The Andersons
5	beat the Beaches, so okay. Any further
6	discussion of the motion? If not, Ted, Call
7	the roll call.
8	MR. KATZ: Sure. And I'll cover
9	everyone, because I don't know if we have also
10	maybe Dick. I mean, I know we have Dick. I
11	don't know whether Mark has joined us, so I'll
12	go down the list. Anderson.
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Beach.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Clawson.
17	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Field.
19	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Griffon, Mark Griffon.
21	Okay, I'll collect his vote after this meeting.
22	Kotelchuck.

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Lemen.
3	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Lockey.
5	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Melius.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Munn.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Poston.
11	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Richardson.
13	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Roessler.
15	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Schofield.
17	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Valerio.
19	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: And Ziemer. Paul
21	Ziemer. Are you on mute perhaps? Because you
22	were here for the discussion.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Ziemer.
2	MR. KATZ: Ah, there you go. Is
3	that a yes?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Okay. Very good. It's
6	unanimous with one outstanding vote. The
7	motion passes.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I've just
9	Ted's passing out the draft letter, our usual
10	letter for these, and to that. And I also
11	emailed it to the Board Members who aren't on
12	the line. Or, excuse me, are on the line, not
13	at the meeting.
14	So, hopefully you've got that in
15	your, that draft letter in your email. It's
16	helpful. Let me quickly read it into the
17	record.
18	The Advisory Board on Radiation
19	Worker Health (the Board) has completed its
20	evaluation of Special Exposure Cohort (SEC)
21	Petition 00218 concerning workers at the
22	General Atomics facility in La Jolla,

California, under the statutory requirements established by the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 and incorporated into 42 C.F.R. '83.13.

The Board respectfully recommends that SEC status be accorded to "all Atomic employees who worked for General Weapons Atomics at its facility in La Jolla, California during the period from January 1st 1960 through December 31st, 1969 for a number of workdays aggregating at least 250 workdays, accruing either solely under this employment or combination with workdays within the parameters established for one or more other Classes of employees included in the Special Exposure Cohort."

This recommendation is based on the following factors: individuals employed at this facility in La Jolla, California during the time period in question worked on research and production activities for reactor and accelerator operations.

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Two, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) review of available monitoring, as well as available process and source term information for this that facility, found NIOSH lacked the sufficient information to complete individual dose reconstructions with sufficient accuracy for radiological internal exposures to uranium, thorium, tritium, and fission and activation products to which these workers may have been subjected during the time period in question.

Board concurs with this determination. NIOSH determined that the health may have been endangered for employees at this facility during the time period in question. Board also concurs with this determination.

Based on these considerations, and the discussion July 29th, 2014 Board Meeting, held in Idaho Falls, Idaho, the Board recommends that this Class be added to the SEC.

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Enclosed is the documentation for the Board 1 Meeting where the SEC Class was discussed. 2 3 Documentation includes copies of the petition, the NIOSH review thereof, and 4 5 related materials. If any of these items are 6 unavailable at this time they will follow shortly. 7 And I would just add, I think we've 8 had enough discussion that clarifies the points 9 on external exposures, and so forth. I think 10 LaVon clarified on occupational radiation 11 12 also, that medical radiation exposure 13 exposure. So, I think we're okay on the record, in terms of what needs to go forward. 14 Paul. Did somebody have a question? 15 Okay, if there are no comments I 16 17 think we're set. And it's now time for our 18 lunch break. We will reconvene promptly at 19 1:15 p.m. We do have another petition issue to 20 address at 1:15 p.m. So please try to be 21 prompt.

the

(Whereupon,

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above-entitled

1	matter went off the record at 11:58 a.m. and
2	resumed at 1:19 p.m.)
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1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	(1:19 p.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let's reconvene.
4	One audience warning, be careful in the men's
5	room. We have an exploding urinal in there,
6	so. So far only attacking contract employees,
7	but. Enough said.
8	MR. KATZ: So let me just check on
9	the line. Paul, I heard that you're there.
10	Let me check
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: I am here.
12	MR. KATZ: Great. How about other
13	Board Members? Andy, do we have you? Henry
14	Anderson? Okay, I know he was only
15	intermittently available. How about Mark
16	Griffon again? Okay, let me check. Loretta,
17	are you still with us?
18	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Super. Okay, then. Oh
20	how about, sorry, didn't mean to leave you out,
21	Dick Lemen? Brad's laughing at me over there.
22	(Off-microphone comment.)

1	MR. KATZ: Oh, I didn't hear Stu
2	but, yes. Dick, are you with us, Lemen?
3	MEMBER LEMEN: I am with you.
4	MR. KATZ: Oh super, super. You
5	sound very remote but glad you're
6	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, I am remote
7	but I'm all here.
8	MR. KATZ: Super. Okay.
9	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm waiting to hear
10	the Chairman's voice.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You must have
12	just gotten there because the Chairman's
13	already spoke and the Chairman will now
14	introduce our section on Simonds Saw and Steel
15	and I'm not sure what the order is going to be.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Paul Ziemer
17	and I'll kick it off here and make a few opening
18	remarks.
19	Simonds Steel and Saw SEC, the
20	review process involved the TBD-6000 Work
21	Group. The Members of the Work Group are, in
22	addition to me, it's Josie Beach and Wanda Munn

and John Poston. 1 And today the presentation will be 2 3 as follows. First, Tom Tomes of NIOSH is going to give NIOSH's position on the SEC for the 4 5 residual period. You may recall from LaVon's 6 presentation earlier that residual period for 7 Simonds Saw and Steel was one of the items that 8 was carried over by the Board. 9 And Tom will give a brief overview 10 as well to refresh our memories of what goes on 11 12 at Simonds Saw and Steel and a little bit of the 13 history of the previous actions on that 14 petition. And then Bob Barton from SC&A will 15 SC&A review of 16 qo over the the NIOSH 17 recommendation for the residual period. believe 18 And then also, I the petitioner is on the line. Ms. Valentine I 19 20 think is on the line and may have some comments. And then I will conclude with the 21

recommendation of the Work Group to the Board.

1	So if that sounds appropriate, Mr. Chairman,
2	we'll proceed on that basis.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That sounds very
4	appropriate and very well organized. Thank
5	you. Go ahead, Tom.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: So to begin with,
7	Tom, I assume you're either there in person or
8	on the line.
9	MR. TOMES: I am. Thank you, Dr.
10	Ziemer.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Go ahead.
12	MR. TOMES: I'm Tom Tomes, health
13	physicist with NIOSH for those of you who
14	haven't met me before.
15	We're here to discuss the issues
16	with the residual period at Simonds Saw and
17	Steel and, first, we would just like to briefly
18	go through the facts of the site and what we've
19	done previously.
20	Simonds Saw and Steel is located in
21	Lockport, New York, was an Atomic Weapons
22	Employer from 1948 through 1957 and a residual

contamination period from 1958 through 2011.

Simonds rolled uranium billets into rods for the AEC and they also rolled a small amount of thorium rods, relatively small amount of thorium rods, and they also employed a hammer forge.

Their rolling operations consisted of a 16-inch rolling mill, which was the bulk of the work done on, and a smaller amount was done on a ten-inch rolling mill.

There are some uranium monitoring data available at the site and very limited thorium work, I mean, excuse me, very limited thorium data which was the basis for the SEC in the operational period.

At the termination of the contract, some cleanup work was done on the site which consisted, as far as we know, of just removal of loose contamination in the facility but there was a substantial amount of contaminated equipment and physical contamination remaining.

Simonds continued to operate the 1 facility until 1983. The facility went 2 3 bankrupt and never reopened. At that time it was operated by Guterl Specialty Steel. 4 1984, the year 5 Then in 6 bankruptcy, the facility was split. I believe a 70-acre site was split into different areas. 7 There was a nine-acre site where 8 their rolling mill was located. 9 It was isolated and it remains isolated to this day. 10 The remainder of the facility was sold and is 11 an operating warehouse to Allegheny Ludlum 12 And since the bankruptcy, there have 13 Steel. been extensive characterizations of the site. 14 review the 15 To previous SEC petition, NIOSH received a petition on December 16 4th, 2009, and that was for all employees who 17 worked at the facility from 1948 to 2006. 18 NIOSH qualified the petition in 19 March 2010 based on lack of thorium monitoring 20 Like I said previously, there was some 21 data.

thorium monitoring data but very little.

1 NIOSH issued a report in October of 2010 and recommended adding the Class through 2 3 the operational period of 1948 through 1957. At that time NIOSH concluded that we had 4 sufficient information to reconstruct doses 5 during the residual period. 6 Shortly after it was approved, 7 NIOSH presented the petition to the Advisory 8 Board at the meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, 9 10 recommending that Class. The Board agreed with NIOSH's recommendation and that Class 11 12 became effective in February 2011. Board also 13 The at t.hat. time postponed discussion of the residual period 14 feasibility conclusions until a Site Profile 15 Review was completed. 16 SC&A submitted a review of the Site 17 Profile in June 2012 and that review has been 18 addressed at the Work Group level, Dr. Ziemer's 19 Work Group, as well as between SC&A and NIOSH 20 we have looked at all the findings. 21

There were seven findings in total.

Findings 1 through 5 were various findings on 1 the operational period for which we've already 2 3 had the SEC Class. Those findings involved details of 4 the external doses/the internal doses. 5 We 6 have discussed those findings at the Work Group level and agreed on a path forward to resolve 7 those findings. 8 Finding 6 and 7 were on the residual 9 contamination period, which is what we're here 10 to discuss. 11 12 Finding 6, to summarize Finding 6, it. 13 stated that more quantitative and substantive discussion of available external 14 monitoring data during residual period needs to 15 be provided. 16 17 Finding 7 had to deal with the appropriateness of chosen internal methodology 18 during the residual period and consistency with 19 20 residual period modeling according to OTIB-70. assigned 21 The doses during as

period would be primarily

residual

22

from

inhalation and ingesting uranium and thorium from remaining contaminated equipment as well as surfaces in the facility, and also the external doses in the residual period would be from photon and beta exposures in the same equipment.

The analytical data we have on the facility indicates that over 99 percent of the contamination is uranium and this is supported by the fact that during the operational period the facility rolled between 25 and 30 million pounds of uranium and only 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of thorium.

The specifics of the finding for Number 6 on the external doses during the residual period was that there was more discussion needed on available radiation surveys during the residual period.

They also wanted to question, excuse me, they also questioned the values that NIOSH was using in the gamma dose rate distribution and they also wanted to discuss

the dose rates of the ten-inch bar mill.

And finally the last main issue of that finding had to do with number of hours that the Site Profile assumed for exposures, which was a comment on both Finding 6 and 7 for external and internal doses.

Dose rates in the facility were measured in 1957. At that time the facility was still under contract with the AEC and the AEC came in and performed quite a few measurements, dose rates at the facility, smears, et cetera, and that data is available.

Characterizations were also performed on numerous occasions. Extensive characterization was performed in 1976. At that time the plant was still an operating steel rolling mill.

Additional survey points were added in 1980 and after plant closure there were extensive characterizations performed in 1999 and 2007. So we have a substantial amount of data during the residual period.

Upon review of the findings from 1 NIOSH went back and evaluated all 2 SC&A, 3 available data as well as the comments made by SC&A and we are recommending some changes to be 4 made to the Site Profile. 5 We have their comment concerning 6 the dose rate. We have evaluated that and we 7 are recommending now that we assign a constant 8 dose rate, excuse me, a dose as a constant 9 rather than a distribution based on a dose rate 10 of 80 micro-R per hour and exposure period of 11 12 2500 hours per year. The SC&A also commented on the beta 13 14 dose rates at the ten-inch bar 15 Previously the dose rates in the current profile does not include the dose rates in the 16 17 bar mill, ten-inch bar mill, and it well-characterized in of the 18 one characterizations. 19 20 So we are proposing that we are assigning beta dose rates based on the ten-inch 21

bar mill which represents an increase in the

1 beta dose rates. And additionally we are 2 proposing to use 2500 hours a year of continuous 3 exposure. And we believe that both of those 4 5 assumptions for the gamma and beta dose rates 6 will provide a bounding dose rate. Finding 7 had to do with the intakes 7 during the residual period. SC&A guestioned 8 9 and wanted discussion on several issues, one of which was the air concentration that NIOSH 10 assumed at the beginning of the residual period 11 12 in 1958. They also wanted to discuss the 13 exposure point concentrations that NIOSH used 14 in 2007, and the significance of that is that 15 NIOSH developed a depletion model based on the 16 17 estimated air concentrations in 1958 connected it with the 2007 estimates to get a 18 depletion rate. 19 20 And a part of that depletion model was an assumption in the TBD that was questioned 21

regarding an assumption that was made in the

current TBD, that depletion ended when the 1 facility closed down in 1983. 2 And we have 3 looked at that in great detail. The number of work hours used to 4 5 calculate the intake rates was also questioned, similar to the external dose rates. 6 We reviewed the available data that 7 we used to estimate the air concentrations 8 beginning of the residual period. 9 We had no 10 air concentration measurements at the beginning of the residual period so we were 11 12 looking at air concentrations from operational period to bound the dose rates 13 after the work stopped. 14 And there was several sets of data 15 and we had some discussion on this at the Work 16 17 Group level and it was agreed that we would proceed with using the 1954 general area air 18 measurements that were taken during uranium 19 rolling operations. 20 The later years after that there was 21

limited data and more limited work done as well

and that was the best set of data we had. 1 2 Now, the other comment, concerning 3 exposure at the end of the residual period, were called exposure 4 values that were 5 concentrations. Those were values taken from the 6 Remedial Investigation Report published by the 7 Army Corps of Engineers for the remediation of 8 the site. 9 10 The Army Corps of Engineers did extensive characterizations. They literally 11 12 did thousands upon thousands of smears and fixed dose rate readings, fixed contamination 13 14 readings. And they published all this data in 15 a very lengthy report that describes everything 16 that was done and they published the final 17 results for each building in what they call 18 exposure point concentrations which was the 19 20 upper 95 percent confidence level. Well, upon reviewing at the Work 21 22 Group level, there was a desire to have a

1	discussion of how these numbers were determined
2	by the Army Corps of Engineers.
3	And so we looked at all the data and
4	we went back to the Corps of Engineers and asked
5	them for additional information which they
6	provided to us.
7	The Remedial Investigation Report
8	is about 900 pages and it was basically a
9	summary of all the sampling and dose rates and
10	everything and it had tables of the results of
11	their calculations but it did not have the
12	actual raw data.
13	So the Army Corps of Engineers, we
14	noticed that there was a mention in the
15	footnotes to the tables that the data is
16	available.
17	So they sent us all the individual
18	surveys, survey maps, spreadsheets where all
19	the data had been entered and calculated and so
20	we looked at that data to see if we could better
21	explain how these values were determined.

reviewing that

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Upon

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data,

1 appeared that some of the values may have been from multiple distributions within a certain 2 3 facility and I can explain that. For example, they had a building 4 that was a very large building. Part of that building there was uranium work. There was 6 uranium contamination and was contaminated in 7 Other parts of that building certain areas. 8 were added after operations ended and it was not 9 10 contaminated. And in other buildings there would 11 be -- the AEC work involved the rolling mills 12 in very large buildings but some of those 13 buildings were remote areas of the building. 14 So for the remedial investigation 15 for any individual building, they clumped all 16 17 the data together and when we looked at that data as a single distribution it was apparent 18 that there was more than one distribution of 19 20 data in each building. So NIOSH reevaluated that data and 21

we eliminated hundreds of the survey points.

Some of the contamination data was actually 1 from exterior of the building. 2 3 And there was hundreds of results that were of remote areas of clean doors and 4 rooms that we didn't think would be applicable 5 6 to someone working in the rolling mill area so we eliminated those from consideration. 7 And then we went back and we also 8 9 looked the 1999 The 1999 at data. 10 characterization, that was very extensive also. 11 12 So NIOSH, in doing its reevaluation, they looked at the buildings 13 where the AEC work occurred, looked at the 1999 14 data and looked at 2007 data and calculated an 15 upper 95th percentile contamination level for 16 17 each building. And what we did was we selected --18 And the values are fairly consistent and we 19 20 selected the building that simply had the highest result and used that as the basis for 21

estimated air concentrations in 2007.

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This

represents an increase in the intakes.

And the other part of the finding was how we handled depletion. The facility was isolated in 1983 and it remains isolated. And the characterization data we have in 2007, in the current Site Profile it assumes that it has not changed since 1983 which is a good assumption, on the surface at least.

But when we went back and looked at the data, the data that we have is inconclusive. It doesn't show whether it continued to deplete or remained the same. It was inconclusive.

And we also discovered that one area of the building that's contaminated is an active warehouse, Building 24, and that's one of the buildings that is contaminated.

That particular building has contaminated overheads and I believe that's because part of that building, at least the overhead structures, were in place during the AEC operations and then they came in later and added clean area of the building to it.

1 So that seemed to be a good reason not to assume the depletion ended in 1983, 2 3 because we still had an active facility that was occupied. 4 And also part of that is the fact 5 6 that by continuing the numbers on through 2007 is a more claimant-favorable approach. 7 Ιt gives you slower depletion, therefore a little 8 higher intakes in some years. 9 10 So to summarize, we've got the Finding 6 on the external doses and Finding 7 11 12 on the internal doses and NIOSH currently has the Site Profile in revision. 13 And I don't have the exact schedule 14 on that but the draft will be out very soon and 15 we're incorporating these discussed changes 16 17 into the Site Profile as well as changes in the operational period that were discussed at the 18 19 Work Group. 20 And for the feasibility, per the determination, 21 previous could not we

reconstruct doses with sufficient accuracy

1	from 1948 to '57 but we believe we can
2	reconstruct doses during residual period. Any
3	questions?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Tom, thank you very
5	much. Dr. Melius, you rather have Board
6	discussion at this point or shall we continue
7	with the SC&A?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we
9	first, if the Board has any specific questions
10	for Tom to clarify the presentation. If not,
11	we'll go ahead to SC&A. I don't see anybody
12	here with questions. Anybody on the phone have
13	questions?
14	MS. VALENTINE: No, I don't right
15	now. Thank you.
16	MEMBER LEMEN: No, I don't.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Then I think we're
19	ready to hear from Bob Barton from SC&A. Bob.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, he's
21	putting on his jacket and getting ready for
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Even though the
2	TV camera just left.
3	MR. BARTON: Good afternoon,
4	everybody. My name is Bob Barton and I'm with
5	Sanford Cohen and Associates and I'm here today
6	to discuss our evaluation of essentially the
7	presentation we just saw from Tom.
8	So as seen in the previous
9	presentation, essentially we had two findings
10	for the residual period. The first finding
11	really related to how external doses would be
12	reconstructed, and the second finding really
13	related to how internal doses would be
14	reconstructed.
15	So I'll start off by talking about
16	the residual external dose. Now, NIOSH sort of
17	came up with what we consider to be an entirely
18	new method. I mean it has some parts of the old
19	method but it has some significant changes.
20	So our concerns going in or I guess
21	lines of inquiry, as was said in the previous
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what measurement

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presentation,

is

data

actually available during this period? How many surveys were performed? How many data points do we have to work from? How do the proposed dose assignments that NIOSH is recommending, how do they compare with the other available measurements?

And the third facet, as was discussed, is how long is the worker going to be assumed to be exposed to those external dose levels? And as was mentioned, that issue is for both the external dose model and the internal dose model.

available So the external measurements, we'll start with the gamma portion the penetrating radiation or measurements. There are six survey activities, as was mentioned, spanning from 1957 through 2007.

The first five survey attempts, there were about 79 measurements of penetrating dose from '57, '76, '80, '84 and '99. Those ranged from not able to be detected to about a

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maximum of 300 micro R per hour.

The 2007 survey on the other hand was much more extensive. You had over 2,000 measurements of essentially a gamma walkover survey and those ranged from background measurements to a maximum value of about 63 micro R per hour.

For the non-penetrating portion or beta portion, our data is a little bit more limited because, of course, you want measurements that are three feet or nominally one meter off the ground and really we could only find those in the original 1957 survey report.

And the results from that report are shown below and, as you can see at the very top there, there's a ten-inch bar mill which had the highest measurements of beta at three feet.

Now, we don't actually know how many measurements went into that range of values from 1 to 1.7 millirems per hour, but as you can see, the other positive measurements here were

much less than that.

And actually that 1957 report noted that for most of the plant, they had no measurable non-penetrating external dose and it was all essentially at background.

So now we have the proposed gamma penetrating value which is 80 micro R per hour and, as was said, this represents the maximum measurement that was observed in that 1957 survey.

Just for comparison again with the other survey results we saw, of the 79 total measurements spanning from 1957 to 1999 only four of those measurements actually exceeded 80 micro R per hour.

The highest values, which on the previous slide we showed was about 300 micro R per hour, was really a localized hot spot. And you could see because they took measurements around that hot spot and you essentially decreased below the 80 micro R per hour within about ten feet of that area.

1 The other measurements that were 2 higher than 80 micro R per hour were 3 significantly lower than that 300 figure. They were more around 100 and 120 micro R per 4 5 hour. Now, if you consider the 2007 6 survey, none of the 2,000 measurements exceeded 7 the proposed value of 80 micro R per hour and, 8 in fact, the 95th percentile measurements taken 9 only in the areas that performed AEC work is 10 down around 11.3 micro R per hour, which is 11 12 essentially within range of the background 13 radiation in the Lockport area. 14 For the non-penetrating portion, NIOSH has selected the 1.35 millirems per hour. 15 If I backtrack here for a second, you can see 16 17 that represents the midpoint in that ten-inch bar mill bed area between 1 and 1.7. 18 19 Measurements in the other plant areas, as I mentioned before, were much less 20 than that and what that should say is positive 21

measurements in the other plant areas because,

1 as I said, that 1957 survey found that most 2 had measurable non-penetrating areas no 3 external dose. So it's clear, at least to SC&A, 4 5 that we're sort of on the high end of the available data, but as I said before, the 6 non-penetrating information is rather limited. 7 One, it's only the 1957 survey and we don't have 8 all that many physical numbers related to it. 9 10 SC&A attempted to So sort investigate the scientific credibility of it, 11 12 of the two chosen values. And one way you can 13 do that is to compare the beta/gamma dose ratio. And basically what that means is 14 there's a ratio between the beta component and 15 the gamma component for natural uranium that's 16 17 sitting on the ground. Table 3-10 of TBD-6000 prescribes a 18 beta/gamma dose ratio of about 19 100. So essentially the beta component will be about a 20 factor of 100 higher than the gamma component. 21

A second study by SC&A using MCNP

calculated beta/gamma dose ratio of about 45, so essentially half that value.

But what you have to understand is both of those studies assumed an infinitely thin layer of contamination and, as we know, the beta component will be essentially self-attenuated shielded or bу any contamination that's on top of it and that will actually lower that beta/gamma ratio so, in reality, that ratio will be likely even lower than 45.

So when we look at the proposed beta/gamma ratio, we're in around 17 and what that tells us is that we're well within range of essentially the bounding values for the beta/gamma dose ratios but still within range.

So we felt that that lends it some scientific credibility, that the values we're actually choosing here make sense together. We're not just choosing two random high numbers that really don't even make any sense in the physical world.

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The third facet there was the work 1 exposure duration. Now, the TBD originally 2 assumed a work duration of ten hours. 3 largely based on worker interviews and worker 4 5 outreach activities, saying that overtime was 6 quite common. Originally the TBD also said that 7 during the residual period the work day was 8 9 going to get shortened to eight hours, so we 10 questioned why that change was being made. And it turns out there's really not 11 12 evidence suggest that uranium to once 13 operations stopped that the practice overtime stopped and the work day actually 14 decreased. 15 NIOSH agreed with that exposure 16 17 duration and agreed to essentially expand it to ten hours per day, which is consistent with the 18 19 operational period. 20 summarize the external So t.o portion of this, the proposed method assigns 21

measured values essentially in the upper end of

what we have available to us which for gamma 1 surveys is, you know, quite to the extent. 2 3 For beta/gamma certainly the data is less available or the measurements simply 4 weren't taken or they're not available to us. 5 But when you compare the beta/gamma 6 dose ratio, the fact that it falls well within 7 the ballpark of what you would expect to find 8 for that ratio, we just believe that the number 9 10 is a good one. Also the doses are assigned as a 11 12 constant assuming a ten-hour work day so not only 2,500 hours per year and it's consistent 13 with the operational period. 14 So on this finding SC&A recommends 15 acceptance of the proposed method as plausible 16 17 because it's based on real measurements. feel it's scientifically 18 We defensible based on the beta/gamma ratios that 19 we just talked about and we feel it's claimant 20 favorable because we picked the upper end of the 21

measurements we have available to us.

1 So now we move on to essentially what was Finding 7 which referred to the 2 3 internal dose during the residual period. And, again, our original concerns 4 here in lines of inquiry, again the exposure 5 duration. That one's kind of an easy one. 6 just talked about that. We're going to, you 7 know, up it from eight to ten. That's easy. 8 And then the other two facets is how 9 10 you establish what the dust loading available for inhalation is at the beginning of 11 12 the residual period and at the end, because if 13 you can establish those two things you can 14 extrapolate between and you essentially have your gradation of intake potential throughout 15 the entire exposure period. 16 Now, to talk about the dust loading 17 at the beginning, ideally you would be able to 18 characterize exactly what was available for 19 inhalation immediately following operations. 20 However, we simply don't have that 21

data for Simonds Saw and Steel. In fact, we

don't even have any air sampling from 1955 to 1 1957, the last three years of operation. 2 3 What we do have is air sampling from the very start of site operations, 1948 through 4 5 1954, so basically what was proposed is let's try to get as close to the end of the operational 6 period as possible and use that sampling data. 7 So NIOSH evaluated 21 general air 8 They were taken over two uranium 9 samples. 10 rolling days in 1954. Again, that's as close as we could get to the actual end of operations. 11 12 Since the chosen samples represented actual uranium rolling operation 13 and not resuspended contamination, they're 14 likely a significant overestimate of what would 15 have actually been available during 16 17 residual period. It's also worth noting that Simonds 18 is kind of an interesting site in that the 19 20 industrial controls, as the site started out, it was pretty bad. Dust control levels were 21

essentially nonexistent.

1 And as the site moved into the early '50s, a lot of controls were put in place. 2 3 then as you moved into 1953/54, towards the end, lot of those industrial controls were 4 5 actually rendered ineffective. So not only were we looking at an 6 actual uranium rolling operation, 7 looking at one that really wasn't the most 8 controlled during the operation of the site. 9 For dust loading at the end of the 10 residual period, we talked about the 2007 Army 11 12 Corps of Engineers survey and they essentially surveyed all areas of the site but also 13 including the places of interest, Buildings 3, 14 6, 8 and 24. 15 And the proposed dust loading to 16 17 establish at the end of the residual period is based on the highest observed 95th percentile 18 in these operational areas. 19 20 And that turns out to be just the southern portion of Building 24 which, as was 21

said, that was the only portion that was

actually in existence when Simonds was rolling uranium and that contamination value was essentially 67,000 dpm per 100 centimeters squared.

The other parameters used to calculate the inhalation exposure is an assumed factor of ten to the minus six, a breathing rate of 1.2 meters cubed per hour and, of course, the ten hours per day exposure. Those are pretty standard parameters.

Now, the 95th percentile, just to do some comparisons, of the surface contamination Building 24 was about a factor of 1.2 higher than what we saw in the 1999 survey which NIOSH mentioned they evaluated which is, again, just another piece of evidence of the conservative nature of what we're trying to accomplish here.

The intake rate resulting from the current proposed methodology is also a factor 4.5 higher than the previous intake rate which was based on the exposure point concentration which was developed by the Army Corps of

Engineers.

And as was stated in the previous presentation, NIOSH obtained the raw data and analyzed it in accordance really with the usual practices in this program and even went so far as to remove certain samples that really just didn't make any sense from a claimant-favorability standpoint to include.

Similar to what we did with the beta/gamma dose comparison, we tried to come up with a way to say, okay, we feel that the numbers we've chosen are sufficiently claimant favorable but do they make sense scientifically?

So one thing we did is we compared it to the methodology in OTIB-70 and one way that OTIB-70 prescribes reconstructing doses in the residual period is they say if you can characterize the source term at the very end of operations but you don't know what that source term is at the end of the residual period, you can use a standard depletion factor.

In essence every day the source term
that's available for inhalation is going to
decrease by a certain amount. And OTIB-70
recommends a depletion factor of 0.00067 per

day so it's essentially how much of the source

6 term you'd be losing per day.

The proposed method, turns out that the calculated depletion factor would be roughly 25 percent of this value. In other words, our source term based on the proposed method decreases at a rate 25 percent or one-quarter of what OTIB-70 would have prescribed.

Another piece of evidence here is that the Army Corps of Engineers' survey actually performed breathing zone analyses for work activities they were performing there during the survey that they felt were going to generate airborne contamination. These included brush clearing activities, boring activities and survey work in Building 24 and up on the roof trusses.

1 That survey concluded, and I quote, breathing zone sample results demonstrated 2 3 airborne contamination during activities was minimal. The maximum value for 4 5 the breathing zone samples equated to 0.2 DAC 6 hours, which is roughly a factor of 10 lower than the proposed value, and the majority of 7 breathing below 8 zone measurements were detection limits. 9 So to summarize, again we're going 10 with the ten-hour work day. It's consistent 11 12 and claimant-favorable and goes along with the 13 worker interviews that said, hey, we're involved in a lot of overtime. 14 The dust loading at the beginning of 15 the residual period is actually based on 16 17 general air samples taken during a rolling operation and it's as close as we can get to the 18 very end of operations, which is why it's 1954 19 and not, you know, 1957 or '58. 20 And at the end of the residual 21

period, the dust loading is based on the highest

95th percentile. And when I say highest 95th percentile, that's the highest of the 95th percentiles of the buildings that were involved in AEC work, and to use that to create your dust loading available for inhalation.

And when we compared what would be the calculated depletion factor for this proposed method, it compares favorably with what you see in OTIB-70 but was actually a bit more claimant-favorable. Also the breathing zone analyses conducted by U.S. Army Corps during 2007 are also bounded by the proposed intake rate.

So SC&A recommends acceptance of the proposed method as plausible. Once again, we're using actual measurements from the site and we feel it's scientifically defensible based on the methods outlaid in OTIB-70 and we feel it's claimant-favorable based on the high-end numbers that we're plugging into the model.

And with that, ends my

1	presentation. Are there any questions?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have any
3	questions or clarification for Bob? Okay
4	MS. VALENTINE: Not right now. I
5	don't.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Paul, do
7	you want to summarize your
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. I just
9	wanted to clarify, to see whether the
10	petitioner had any comments. I know she had no
11	questions. Any additional comment?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I was going to
13	ask after you state your conclusion but either
14	way is fine. She's
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, let me go
16	ahead and convey the Work Group's
17	recommendation.
18	Basically it is that, based on the
19	NIOSH analysis and the review by SC&A, the Work
20	Group unanimously supports the NIOSH position
20	

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you.
2	Now I'll ask the petitioner if they have
3	additional comments or questions.
4	MS. VALENTINE: Well, the only
5	thing I'm asking is, well, a lot of this is Dutch
6	to me, a lot of the numbers and all that, the
7	names.
8	My husband died of malignant
9	squamous cell carcinoma of the lung and he also
10	had brain metastasis. Now that is all caused
11	by dirty air, contamination. But how is this,
12	is this the end of it, that we don't get anything
13	or
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I think
15	that has to do with what the individual dose
16	reconstruction would be. All this is is
17	establishing the method that NIOSH would use
18	for doing the dose reconstruction. If there's
19	been a previous dose reconstruction done, is
20	what I believe would change, change the
21	parameters or the way that that was done.

it would

So

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be, it would

1	automatically sort of be recalculated and
2	they'll follow up. So we really can't say what
3	happens one way or the other but it will be
4	relooked at.
5	MS. VALENTINE: Oh, it will be,
6	okay. Okay, and also can I ask you who's
7	responsible for cleaning that place up? It's
8	still standing there and it's terrible and
9	there's people that live around that area. Is
10	that up to the government to clean that up, or?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, unless
12	somebody knows what the specifics there, we
13	don't say we can really say. We're not from the
14	area and do that. Actually here, somebody
15	from the Department of Energy, Greg Lewis.
16	MR. LEWIS: This is Greg from the
17	DOE, Greg Lewis from the Department of Energy,
18	and I believe it's with the Army Corps of
19	Engineers for cleanup and they're working on it
20	now.
21	MS. VALENTINE: It's up to them to
22	clean it up? Okay.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, correct.
2	Okay.
3	MS. VALENTINE: Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
5	MS. VALENTINE: Now, will we be
6	hearing any more about this?
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, the Board
8	makes a recommendation and follow-up and then
9	there'll be, you know, further outreach and so
10	forth. So you should keep in touch with NIOSH,
11	the program.
12	MS. VALENTINE: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay?
14	MS. VALENTINE: Okay. I've been
15	working on this since 2004 so I'm just
16	wondering.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, no, no, no.
18	It takes a while, yes. Okay, thank you very
19	much.
20	MS. VALENTINE: But I thank you and
21	it was interesting to listen to.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

1	MS. VALENTINE: All right. Thank
2	you very much.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
4	MS. VALENTINE: Okay, bye-bye.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bye now. The
6	Board is should have listened, but. So we
7	have recommendation from the Work Group
8	essentially to accept this and I guess if
9	there's any more time for questions or things.
10	I have one procedural comment which
11	I make repeatedly and my friends from NIOSH seem
12	to ignore me all the time.
13	But once upon a time, you know, the
14	Board recommended evaluating SECs, that we sort
15	of do example dose reconstructions and some of
16	us find those very useful in, you know, making
17	sure that everything's been covered in doing
18	this now.
19	On this particular case, I think
20	between the two presentations it's been very,
21	very thorough so I wouldn't, you know, sort of
22	say I have questions on this.

But I really would ask you in the 1 I think it makes it very helpful and 2 future. 3 particularly if there's some confusion or uncertainty about what's going on. Make sure 4 something's not missed. 5 You know, doesn't have to be at the 6 final meeting but if we know that the Work Group 7 has gone through and, here, in a case where 8 9 you've made, you know, many, I think, you know, fairly significant changes in methods I think 10 it's helpful, so. 11 12 Some of my other fellow Board Members are nodding their heads. 13 Some are shaking their heads, saying there he did, he 14 said it again. No names mentioned. So thank 15 16 you. 17 So if there's further no 18 discussion, I think we have a motion to -- Yes, 19 sorry David. 20 MEMBER RICHARDSON: So t.he 21 residual period spans 58 years or something 22 like that?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Forty-eight.
2	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Forty-eight.
3	Yes, okay.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Close enough,
5	but.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And so, I mean,
7	it sort of gets to your sample calculation. So
8	are there just potentially claims where
9	somebody could have four decades of residual
10	period employment as well?
11	MR. BARTON: I would have to ask
12	NIOSH to answer that question. I'm not
13	familiar.
14	MR. TOMES: I believe
15	hypothetically there could be but in practice
16	I don't think there would be because the site
17	was operated by Guterl Specialty Steel when it
18	closed down and there could have been workers
19	there from 1948 to that point.
20	But then the site, they went
21	bankrupt and then another company bought part
22	of that facility and their employees would also

1	be covered but I'm not clear that somebody would
2	be working that entire period. I think that
3	would be kind of unlikely.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But it could be
5	for a long period of time then.
6	MR. TOMES: Right.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean I was
9	trying to So the dose rates are in millirad,
10	right? And sometimes reported as microrad and
11	millirad.
12	But so for every four years there's
13	10,000 work hours and so even though the dose
14	rates are low, times 10,000 work hours every
15	four years sort of, kind of the residual doses
16	add up to 13-1/2 rad of beta for every four years
17	residual period and a rad of gamma or in the
18	ballpark.
19	I mean I guess just as an
20	observation, if we're talking about decades of
21	employment you're talking about potentially

very large doses over these residual periods

1	and that's where I think your idea of, like, a
2	sample calculation would help to sort of see
3	that.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It was exactly
5	for that, yes. That was my, yes. Jim Lockey.
6	MEMBER LOCKEY: I just was curious,
7	you got the air samples from '54, right?
8	MR. BARTON: That's correct.
9	MEMBER LOCKEY: If you looked at
10	those air samples in '54, how do they compare
11	to the previous air samples?
12	MR. BARTON: Well, as I tried to
13	convey, the health physics practices or
14	industrial controls kind of evolved to where
15	they were better in sort of the '52, '49 to '52
16	area, then sort of degraded again for a number
17	of reasons.
18	For instance, the ventilation over
19	some of the rolls was removed because the
20	operators of those rolls felt the job was
21	difficult with it there. No one was really
22	policing it.

Originally they had installed floor grating where before it had just been a flat steel floor which is conducive to a lot of resuspension.

So they put the grating in so that any dust that came off would fall through the grating and wouldn't be immediately kicked back up in the air. But that grating eventually got pounded flat by billets just, you know, constantly being dropped on there.

Another example was originally the site started with broom sweeping but obviously that was going to create a lot of airborne dust so they had a central vacuum installed but eventually that either broke down or they just stopped using it so they went back to broom sweeping.

So if you look at 1954, it's actually, and this is reflected in the sample results, it's actually very similar to the first year or two at Simonds where conditions weren't very good, then they got better, then

they sort of got worse again. 1 Originally the TBD was sort of 2 3 averaging the general air samples across most of the operational period and that was one of 4 our findings, was that, well, you know, this 5 kind of covers a lot of different exposure 6 potential. Really you want to get as close to 7 that residual period as possible to get your 8 estimate. 9 And that also coincided with the 10 higher potential dust loadings associated with 11 12 uranium rolling. In the last two 13 MEMBER LOCKEY: 14 years of production, were they ramping up production or lowering it? 15 MR. 16 BARTON: No, essentially 17 starting around 1953, production consistently went down every year to where it was, you know, 18 19 only a few weeks out of the year in 1957. Just back to 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: David Richardson's question, I think one of the 21 22 problems we have in these situations, we have

1	this long tail, this residual period, and we
2	don't have a lot of information on what type of
3	work was being done and, you know, who would be
4	included.
5	And so it makes it hard to sort of
6	figure out what the right, correct sort of
7	adjustment is in the information. We don't
8	want to underestimate but at the same time it
9	does provide a significant amount of exposure
10	or dose to people with these estimates.
11	Okay, any other questions or
12	anybody on the phone, Board Members on the phone
13	have any additional questions or comments? If
14	not, we'll Ted.
15	MR. KATZ: Someone trying to speak
16	just now?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Who?
18	MR. KATZ: I thought someone was
19	about to speak.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay, very good. I'll
22	run down the list alphabetically.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So the motion is
2	to accept the recommendation from the Work
3	Group, which is that dose can be reconstructed.
4	MR. KATZ: For the residual period.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Residual period,
6	yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Right. Dr. Anderson?
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
10	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field?
14	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
15	MR. KATZ: Absent, I assume, still.
16	Dr. Kotelchuck?
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen?
19	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
21	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
5	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson?
7	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Ms. Valerio?
13	MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer?
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: It's unanimous.
17	There's one vote to collect. The motion
18	passes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And just want to
20	add thank you, Dr. Ziemer, for organizing a
21	good, informative presentation for us, and
22	everybody who gave it. We have one last

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, and
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead, Paul.
3	Sorry.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, just thanks to
5	Tom and Bill for doing all the heavy lifting on
6	this, yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Thank you to the
8	petitioner, too, for attending and
9	participating.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think she hung
11	up. That was a little too soon. But we have
12	one more quick thing to do and if you will pass
13	these out. Let's get this out of the way quick.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I meant Bob
15	Barton.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bob, I know.
17	Yes, Bob, Bill, one of these. It's close.
18	We have a letter to the Secretary
19	that we need to use to sort of close this out.
20	And, again, for the Board Members on the phone
21	I did email these letters to you so you should
22	have it.

The Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, the Board has completed its evaluation of Special Exposure Cohort SEC Petition 00157 concerning workers at Simonds Saw and Steel Company in Lockport, New York, under the statutory requirements established by the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 incorporated to 42 CFR 83.13.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH, has recommended that individual dose reconstructions are feasible for all Atomic Weapons Employer employees who worked at Simonds Saw and Steel Company from, take out the employees there, from January 1st, 1958, through December 31st, 2006.

NIOSH has found that it has access to adequate exposure monitoring and other information necessary to do individual dose reconstructions with sufficient accuracy for members of this Class and, therefore, a Class

1 covering this group should not be added to the 2 SEC. 3 The Board concurs with this determination. Based on these considerations 4 and discussions at the July 29th, 2014, Board 5 meeting held in Idaho Falls, Idaho, the Board 6 recommends this Class not be added to the SEC. 7 Enclosed is documentation from the 8 meeting where this SEC Class 9 Board 10 discussed, documentation includes copies, petition and NIOSH review thereof and related 11 12 materials. Ιf of these items any 13 unavailable at this time, they will follow 14 shortly. Comments or questions other than my 15 self-correction there? Okay, thank you. 16 17 I would just add an update on the Buffalo area. It was just announced, I believe 18 19 yesterday or late last week, that the Bethlehem Steel site in Lackawanna, someone is proposing 20 to develop a big solar power farm and operation 21

on whatever, it's 150 acres, whatever it is for

1	that site so, yes.
2	We now go into our Board Work
3	Session. We'll go until we're finished and
4	then we'll take a break and then reconvene for
5	the Worker Outreach Work Group report at 4:00.
6	So we have a number of items to go
7	over and do that. We have the public comments.
8	We have Work Group reports and we have
9	scheduling of meetings.
10	And as usual, I'd like to start with
11	scheduling of meetings in case people need to
12	check or there's uncertainty or whatever and we
13	also have some discussion of where we do
14	meetings, also.
15	MR. KATZ: Going to be November,
16	right?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and beyond.
18	MR. KATZ: So check your calendars
19	I have on here. We're looking at a
20	teleconference so, again, that's just a,
21	usually 11:00 a.m. meeting, usually doesn't
22	last more than an hour or two at most.

1	The week of June 1st or June 7th,
2	this is next year. That's about the right time
3	frame but there's lots of flexibility in this.
4	2015, yes.
5	MEMBER LOCKEY: Ted, what day did
6	you say?
7	MR. KATZ: The week of June 1st or
8	June 7th. I didn't say a day. Wanted to
9	propose the 2nd, which is Tuesday.
10	MEMBER LOCKEY: Wednesday is not
11	good for me.
12	MR. KATZ: Okay. So Tuesday is
13	good? Yes. How is June 2nd for others?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: At least for me
15	the ICOH meetings are that week.
16	MR. KATZ: So that week's no good.
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: How about the 9th?
18	MR. KATZ: How about the week of the
19	7th?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'll be back.
21	Yes, the 9th would be fine.
22	MR. KATZ: How about the 9th,

1	Wednesday the 9 th ? Oh, Tuesday the 9th, sorry.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Once, twice
3	MR. KATZ: It is. Okay, so June
4	9th, 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time.
5	And then for meeting, as you all
6	recall, we're going to sort of a three meetings
7	a year schedule. The week of July 20th, 27th,
8	August 3rd, those weeks are the right ballpark.
9	MEMBER MUNN: Week of the 27th.
10	MR. KATZ: Wanda is suggesting the
11	week of the 27th, July 27th, 2015.
12	MEMBER LEMEN: And then on the week
13	of the 20th, on the 23rd you can celebrate my
14	birthday.
15	MR. KATZ: Dick would like to have
16	a birthday celebration.
17	MEMBER LEMEN: And I'd like the
18	Board to throw me a big party.
19	MR. KATZ: And the Board to throw
20	him a big party.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll throw you a
22	big something.

1	MEMBER BEACH: So, Dick, does that
2	mean you'll come to the meeting if we do that?
3	MEMBER LEMEN: It depends upon
4	where it's at and what I have going on.
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer.
7	Can I ask, does John Poston generally attend the
8	health physics meeting? Is it in July of next
9	year?
10	MEMBER POSTON: I don't know but I
11	can find
12	MEMBER ROESSLER: The health
13	physics meeting in July 2015 is the 12th through
13 14	physics meeting in July 2015 is the 12th through the 16th.
14	the 16th.
14 15	the 16th. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
14 15 16	the 16th. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. MR. KATZ: Yes. So then for Dick's
14 15 16 17	the 16th. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. MR. KATZ: Yes. So then for Dick's birthday, do we want to meet? The 23rd and 4th.
14 15 16 17 18	the 16th. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. MR. KATZ: Yes. So then for Dick's birthday, do we want to meet? The 23rd and 4th. MEMBER ROESSLER: Indiana?
14 15 16 17 18	the 16th. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. MR. KATZ: Yes. So then for Dick's birthday, do we want to meet? The 23rd and 4th. MEMBER ROESSLER: Indiana? MEMBER LEMEN: I was kidding. You

1	MEMBER LOCKEY: Thursday, the
2	23rd?
3	MALE PARTICIPANT: He was kidding I
4	think.
5	MR. KATZ: Of course he was
6	kidding, but why not take him up on that?
7	FEMALE PARTICIPANT: Sure, it
8	works. It works.
9	MALE PARTICIPANT: 23rd of July?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we put
11	22nd or 23rd in case we have to do two-day
12	meetings and
13	MR. KATZ: Okay, so July 22nd
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: One day we'll do,
15	we'll consider, we'll keep track of his
16	attendance record.
17	MALE PARTICIPANT: The 22nd is a
18	Wednesday. Dr. Lockey's not available on
19	Wednesdays.
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: I can't meet.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.
22	MALE PARTICIPANT: How about

1	Thursday/Friday?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 23rd and yes,
3	we can, yes, let's do it.
4	MEMBER BEACH: And if it's a
5	one-day meeting, we'll go with the 23rd?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Yes. Okay, 23rd and
8	24th, is that what we're saying?
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The 23rd you're
11	in Cincinnati, Jim, or where's your Wednesday
12	location?
13	MEMBER LOCKEY: I'll be here.
13 14	MEMBER LOCKEY: I'll be here. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But
14 15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But you can get here being Salt Lake so you can
14 15 16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But you can get here being Salt Lake so you can get someplace.
14 15 16 17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But you can get here being Salt Lake so you can get someplace. MR. KATZ: Okay, well, we could
14 15 16 17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But you can get here being Salt Lake so you can get someplace. MR. KATZ: Okay, well, we could decide where later.
14 15 16 17 18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Here, okay. But you can get here being Salt Lake so you can get someplace. MR. KATZ: Okay, well, we could decide where later. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	have to pin down our November we're meeting
2	the beginning of November and we need a
3	location. And we've done some talking around
4	with staff. Yes, Phil.
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: If we meet out
6	in California, I would like to propose that we
7	actually have a tour of the Santa Susana site.
8	That site sits in that caldera there
9	which has a lot of things that, you know, you
10	have to look at the Rose data and some of the
11	other issues there. I think it would help to
12	actually have a physical visit of the facility
13	in that area.
14	MEMBER MUNN: Certainly unusual
15	geography, isn't it?
16	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, the
17	geography's quite unique there.
18	MR. KATZ: So two sites we've
19	talked about with staff possibly meeting that
20	seemed like they may have the right timing are
21	Santa Susana, that would be the L.A. area that
22	Phil was just talking about, or Hanford.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: This is November
2	so in our discussion the tricky thing is that
3	Hanford would be probably more suitable for
4	November and Santa Susana for, was it February
5	or March when it was
6	MR. KATZ: March meeting.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: March meeting.
8	MR. KATZ: Is that right, Wanda and
9	Josie?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: When in March?
11	I can't remember when our
12	MR. KATZ: It's middle to late
13	March, I believe, top of my head. I'll look it
14	up.
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: It's the 25th and
16	26th.
17	MR. KATZ: Right, so late March.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So it's late
19	March so maybe it doesn't make as much
20	MR. KATZ: And what's that like in
21	Richland?
22	MEMBER MUNN: It's very nice.

1	MALE PARTICIPANT: 25th/26th?
2	MR. KATZ: Yes, in Richland. Is
3	okay in terms of weather you're saying, pretty
4	reliable?
5	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, I think that
6	would be great.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Make sure that
8	the minutes reflect that prediction. I want a
9	record of
10	(Off-microphone comment.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we don't
12	know. We're not
13	MR. KATZ: We haven't decided. I
14	just mentioned those two sites because they
15	seem the most likely to be ready for an action.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, so that
17	gets it since it's going to be in the West.
18	MR. KATZ: Yes.
	MR. KAIZ. 165.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, in November
19 20	
	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, in November

maybe but I don't think much more than that 1 because we really have to -- it takes a lot of 2 pushing to get the wheels going for hotel, just 3 the bureaucracy. 4 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Stu, Jim, 6 LaVon, are you going to be able, think you'll 7 be ready for Santa Susana by November and have a Work Group meeting beforehand? Okav. 8 9 MR. KATZ: They could just push. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 10 So let's go for that and, well, on Hanford there are some data 11 12 document collection underway and some visits coming up in, I believe in August/September, 13 before the end of the fiscal year, so. 14 And progress or how far we can get 15 on that will be dependent on those and there's 16 17 data captures and there may also be some security issues with some of those documents 18 and so forth. So it's fairly uncertain I think 19 20 at this point in time. We'll know more in 21 September.

So if you're confident in Santa

1	Susana. Again, let the minutes, the record
2	should reflect the nodding of Jim Neton's head
3	repeatedly, so without any uncertainty.
4	MR. KATZ: Okay, very good.
5	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: What days do we
6	want in November?
7	MR. KATZ: Do you have a date, Jim,
8	for November?
9	MEMBER MUNN: 6th and 7th.
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: What?
11	MEMBER MUNN: 6th and 7th.
12	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: 6th and 7th,
13	okay.
14	MR. KATZ: The 6th and the 7th if we
15	need both.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: L.A.
17	MEMBER LOCKEY: What date?
18	MEMBER MUNN: 6th and the 7th.
19	MR. KATZ: 6th and 7th.
20	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: So Friday and
21	Saturday.
22	MEMBER MUNN: November?

1	MEMBER POSTON: Thursday and
2	Friday.
3	MEMBER LEMEN: Are you talking 2014
4	or 2015 now?
5	MEMBER MUNN: '14.
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, 2014.
7	Okay, I'm sorry.
8	MR. KATZ: Thursday and Friday is
9	correct so that's
10	MEMBER LEMEN: You're talking
11	2014, right?
12	MEMBER MUNN: Correct.
13	MEMBER LEMEN: And that's going to
14	be in where is that going to be?
15	MEMBER MUNN: Santa Susana.
16	MR. KATZ: In Los Angeles.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's 6th and 7th.
18	MEMBER LEMEN: October 2014
19	MEMBER MUNN: November 2014.
20	MEMBER LEMEN: November 6th and
21	7th, Los Angeles, right? Okay. All right.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Toxic fumes.

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1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wish we weren't
2	on the record, but.
3	MEMBER LEMEN: No snide remarks,
4	Mr. Chairman.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Too late. Okay.
6	MEMBER LEMEN: So that was 2014,
7	right?
8	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
9	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. I just want
10	to make sure.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: How many
12	birthdays is this for him?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm going to ask
14	the DFO to send you a reminder once a week.
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, you could.
16	Then maybe I'll get it on my calendar right.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Moving
18	along, it can only move along from here, we'll
19	do that. Okay, the April public comments, you
20	should have all gotten two documents, one being
21	sort of a spreadsheet that has a summary of the
22	comments and so forth. That's what I'm going

1	to be working off of. And then there'll be a
2	longer explanation that sort of includes some
3	of the transcript information for if you have
4	questions in terms of context and so forth.
5	I'll go through these fairly
6	quickly because at least in my reading of them
7	before this meeting, they all look pretty
8	straightforward to do, to address and are being
9	addressed so I didn't have any concerns but some
10	of you may.
11	So the first comment concerns
12	Joslyn and regarding the petition extension and
13	so forth there. I think that's, again,
14	straightforward.
15	There's sort of four comments here
16	that were from Mr. Warren's letter regarding,
17	or essentially his public comment letter that
18	Ted read into the record and most of those were
19	essentially statements about the petition and
20	the follow-up petition not requiring comment or
21	follow-up.

Next, Numbers 7 and 8 are from, I

believe one of the petitioners at Savannah 1 2 River and, again, was some comments regarding 3 the SEC there. I think the first has been followed up. The second is really, again, just 4 5 a comment. Numbers 9, 10 and 11 were again 6 River, again from [identifying 7 Savannah information redacted] and, again, I think these 8 are straightforward in terms of their response 9 and a lot of that's still ongoing obviously. 10 Comments 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 were 11 12 from Dr. Knut Ringen and, again, these were I think pretty straightforward in terms of what's 13 14 been, are being followed up or no response was 15 necessary. [identifying 16 Two comments from 17 information redacted]. These are Number 17 and 18, really providing information and so 18 forth, that, again, Savannah River. 19 Then Number 19 was a comment from 20 [identifying information redacted] regarding 21

the Rocky Flats site and, again, was, I think

1	been followed up appropriately, so forth.
2	And then the final comment was from
3	[identifying information redacted] concerning
4	Nuclear Metals Inc. and essentially was just a
5	comment in terms of addressing that particular
6	petition action.
7	So anybody have any questions,
8	comments, concerns about the responses? Okay,
9	good.
10	Okay, we'll move on and do the Work
11	Groups and I'm going to do a little different
12	order than usual but not by my much.
13	First one on my list we've already
14	I think talked about which is the Santa Susana
15	and I think we've covered that earlier and have
16	a plan to move forward. I don't know, Phil, you
17	want to add anything on that?
18	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Not at this
19	time. Like I said, if at all possible, I would
20	really like us to have a site visit there
21	because of the strange geography of the place.
22	MR. KATZ: I'm not sure about how

1	that gets arranged in a situation like Santa
2	Susana but I'll
3	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I realize
4	that's kind of short. That's why I says, you
5	know.
6	MR. KATZ: Anyway, I'll discuss
7	that with the program folks and we'll talk about
8	it with whoever at DOE or whatever to see what,
9	but I'm not, it's a different situation so I'm
10	not sure how that could be done but we'll see.
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay, thanks.
12	MR. KATZ: Thanks.
12	MR. KATZ: Thanks. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to go into the site or just to the area around the
13 14 15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to go into the site or just to the area around the site?
13 14 15 16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to go into the site or just to the area around the site? MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We don't
13 14 15 16 17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to go into the site or just to the area around the site? MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We don't actually have to go in. I would actually like
13 14 15 16 17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to go into the site or just to the area around the site? MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We don't actually have to go in. I would actually like us to go into the caldera itself and see how the
13 14 15 16 17 18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you asking to go into the site or just to the area around the site? MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We don't actually have to go in. I would actually like us to go into the caldera itself and see how the different, it's broke up into the different,

1	MR. KATZ: Yes.
2	MEMBER BEACH: And while we're on
3	Santa Susana, I was curious about a time frame
4	for a Work Group meeting because we mentioned
5	we needed to have one before the November
6	meeting and time's getting kind of short and
7	with the end of the fiscal year I didn't know
8	if anybody knew when, if we would be ready.
9	MR. KATZ: It would be into the new
10	fiscal year.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
12	MR. KATZ: Right.
13	MEMBER BEACH: So in November?
14	MR. KATZ: But so, yes, we're going
15	to have to talk with the staff and come up with
16	a date.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Going to have to
18	be October, so.
19	MEMBER MUNN: Well, we'll have to
20	have NIOSH's work ready for us before we do
21	that.
22	MEMBER BEACH: And SC&A's review.

CHAIRMAN 1 MELIUS: So we're 2 probably talking toward -- Jim, do you want to 3 comment? There's actually two 4 DR. NETON: 5 issues here at Santa Susana now that we talked 6 about this morning. One is the completion of evaluation of the SEC period in 1965, I think 7 And I was talking to Bomber and see if it was. 8 we can maybe try to expedite something because 9 10 there's a one-year issue. And then the second part of that is 11 12 the Site Profile Review and I'm pretty sure we could have something done because the neutron's 13 the only thing that is holding it up right now 14 and I think we can have something -- The 15 coworker model's already done so I think 16 October time frame is doable to have a meeting. 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think 18 Yes. 19 what's probably most important for Susana, one is the SEC, obviously, and the other 20 is getting some progress in terms of the Site 21

But, you know, the reason to hold the

Profile.

meeting there is to gather information --1 2 DR. NETON: Yes, I agree. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And so I think it's important to identify, you know, the 4 issues or issues where additional information, 5 6 you know, from people working there would be So we don't have the need helpful. 7 complete, you know, for example, complete the 8 9 Site Profile Review but it's, you know. 10 DR. NETON: I agree. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, to that so I 11 12 think, and maybe the Work Group wants to do two different meetings, you know, one where you 13 would just talk about, you know, sort of getting 14 updated and figuring out where we are with that 15 '65 SEC and so forth. 16 17 And then the follow-up now, if we're going to have a recommendation on the '65 SEC, 18 then the Work Group's going to have to meet and 19 likely SC&A 20 report and most review that depending on, again, may depend on what the 21

recommendation is and the nature of that.

1	And, frankly, I can't remember why
2	'65 wasn't done at the time. It truly was a,
3	I'm sure there was a good reason. It's unusual
4	for us to leave just one year off but I think
5	there was something needing
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: One of the
7	biggest concerns you see at Santa Susana is the
8	potential for personnel who weren't in Area 4
9	but still had exposure potentials, both
10	internal and external. There's a whole lot of
11	information out there on that.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but there's
13	a sort of DOE/DOL issue. It's not a, you know,
14	it's a
15	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Well, I'm
16	thinking in terms of being unmonitored, some of
17	their personnel.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But as I
19	recall, that was sort of who the employer was
20	and how we approach that and I'm not sure that
21	NIOSH alone can solve that.

MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes, okay.

1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Stu's had some conversations and I think we'll hopefully get 2 3 that resolved because, I mean, at least as I recall and it's been a long time but from our 4 5 public meeting out there and review of the 6 original SEC it appeared be to problematic. 7 There were people that clearly were 8 9 exposed but were essentially defined out of the 10 facility or not included in the facility definition, Т think it 11 so. was the 12 facility-wide fire department and some others but, again, it's been a while. 13 Brookhaven. Josie. 14 MEMBER BEACH: So I don't have 15 anything new since the January of 2014 report 16 17 and the only thing we have there are some open 18 Site Profile issues and NIOSH, it's in their 19 ballpark for that. That's all I can tell you. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. NIOSH, 21 you want to comment? We had the All Star game

Come on.

at the ballpark.

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: I know there was I
2	think something in our Work Group coordination
3	document on the TBD revision and a date.
4	Unfortunately I'm struggling
5	getting logged back in and so is Jim, so I can't
6	look at mine. But if you look at the Work Group
7	coordination document, I think we put a date in
8	there for the TBD.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, I logged out
10	and the same thing. I didn't have it back
11	logged in.
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: It's December?
13	Okay. Okay.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Of this year?
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes.
16	MEMBER BEACH: Sorry.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let's see, the
18	dog ate my homework, got locked out, system's
19	down.
20	MR. KATZ: I got locked out too, so.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Fernald.
22	Brad.

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: We have a Work
2	Group scheduled for September 3rd on my
3	birthday, Mr. Lemen. I expect a party, too.
4	These are all Site Profile issues.
5	MEMBER LEMEN: I'll throw you one,
6	Brad.
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: We're going to be
8	meeting in Cincinnati and trying to finish up
9	the Site Profile issues with that.
10	And also, too, on the 4th we're
11	going to have if you don't mind, I'll go to
12	Pantex while I'm already there. We have a Work
13	Group on the 4th.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are you waiting
15	on documents from
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: I'm getting ready
17	to send out. There are some outstanding issues
18	that we're needing, mainly on Pantex, and I'll
19	send out a document in the next day or so, so
20	we'll all be prepared for it so we'll be able
21	to address those issues.
22	We still have a few with Fernald too

1	that we're waiting on that we'd like to have
2	before the meeting so SC&A can review it too.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Okay,
4	thank you, Brad.
5	Hanford I think we just talked
6	about. We have site visits coming up by NIOSH.
7	Documents, we'll need to coordinate that with
8	Arjun will be coordinating from SC&A on that
9	and follow up and really have to wait and see
10	what happens with the document retrieval and
11	the review process and so forth.
12	I'm hoping we can certainly at least
12	I'm hoping we can certainly at least get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but
13	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but
13 14	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but I don't have exact timing on that at this
13 14 15	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but I don't have exact timing on that at this moment.
13 14 15 16	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but I don't have exact timing on that at this moment. Idaho, we'll be hearing about the
13 14 15 16 17	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but I don't have exact timing on that at this moment. Idaho, we'll be hearing about the Gaseous Diffusion Plants. Phil.
13 14 15 16 17	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but I don't have exact timing on that at this moment. Idaho, we'll be hearing about the Gaseous Diffusion Plants. Phil. MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We're just
13 14 15 16 17 18	get a Work Group meeting in later this fall but I don't have exact timing on that at this moment. Idaho, we'll be hearing about the Gaseous Diffusion Plants. Phil. MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We're just about ready to close that out. We got one paper

City. Josie.

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MEMBER BEACH: For Kansas City we had a site visit in May. We're continuing our data-capture efforts at this time. I know Pete's heading out there tomorrow to work with the site and we are completing, or SC&A is finishing up their reviews on a couple of issues: the thorium and uranium.

And I believe we are planning a site visit, depending on how this week goes with Pete's visit, for the October time frame.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Sounds good. Dr. Ziemer, Lawrence Berkeley.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. Let me just give you a brief report of where we are. Dr. Lara Hughes from NIOSH has the staff lead on this and she's reported to me that they have actually captured a large number of documents earlier this year, something like 3500 documents that include an extensive bioassay data set and they are trying to determine really the adequacy of the bioassay data for reconstructing internal doses.

And the last indication I got which was just about a week ago was that they, they being Dr. Hughes and NIOSH, don't expect to have that information ready for the Work Group to look at till probably fall, October/November time frame.

We do have two previous White Papers that are standing in the wings to review as well on Lawrence Berkeley but kind of waiting for this, which will be a substantial report that will be a key report for us.

So we haven't scheduled the Work Group meeting yet, but that's where we are on this. The staff is progressing but we're awaiting this paper.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks, Paul.

Yes, we had a short conversation with NIOSH just

prior to this session starting in, yes,

essentially confirming that it's going to be a

while before they're ready because Lawrence

Berkeley is another site we have talked about

1	as a potential for holding a Board meeting
2	there. We haven't been out there for a while
3	but we really need to go.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's right.
5	If we do end up around Santa Susana, maybe we
6	can focus on both of these.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. But, yes,
8	let's see. My sense is, from talking to Jim and
9	LaVon, Jim Neton and LaVon, is that November is
10	not going to be feasible for anything being
11	ready to be closed but, yes, let's see. But
12	certainly keeping it in mind for, you know,
13	maybe a March meeting or
14	MR. KATZ: Or July.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Or July, yes.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, right.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Good.
18	LANL, I don't think Mark's on the Mark
19	Griffon, you're not on the phone by any chance,
20	are you? Josie or anybody have an update or
21	LaVon could.
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, I mean, we

1 did put some updates in the Work Group coordination document on specifics. 2 But we've 3 been working with the site to try to get 10 CFR 835 implementation reports and things. 4 And we've kind of gone back and 5 6 forth with them on this. They've given us an 7 implementation. We've asked for an example or we've asked for some things. We're kind of 8 9 just going back and forth. 10 Well, recently we got some information and now we're going to go back and 11 12 ask for a specific example where they show how they were controlling, you know, thanks to, and 13 of course with 10 CFR 835 for the 100 millirem 14 dose. 15 waiting for 16 So we're that 17 interaction and their correspondence back on 18 that, so yes. 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And LaVon is 20 There is a very detailed sequence of correct. letters, requests and so forth that I think 21

explain it.

1	Mound?
2	MEMBER BEACH: So Mound is in the
3	same situation. We had several outstanding
4	TBDs. They've all been completed except for
5	the external TBD which is due, an estimation
6	according to this work history, completion in
7	November 2014. So then it will just be a matter
8	of assigning SC&A to review those TBDs.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Nevada
10	Test Site.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: Nevada Test site,
12	we're getting ready to have a Work Group meeting
13	and I just need to set it up. We're looking at
14	the latter part of November, the first part of
15	December, have a face-to-face meeting.
16	SC&A is touching up some work and
17	making sure that we're ready to go. We've got
18	all of our responses I believe back from NIOSH
19	so we just need to set up the Work Group meeting.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
21	Consulting my homework here. Any questions
22	for Brad?

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: I'll get with you
2	guys and figure out when.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, good. Oak
4	Ridge National Laboratory, X-10.
5	MEMBER ROESSLER: As far as I know
6	we're still waiting for NIOSH to let us know
7	about data availability.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: Your mic isn't on.
9	MALE PARTICIPANT: There's a
10	switch on the side of the mic.
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: Isn't on.
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay, again from
13	memory, we actually
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I've got it in
15	front of me, so.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay, so you can
17	tell me if I'm, you know, blowing smoke or not.
18	Actually we've been doing a log book
19	retrieval of some specific information. We
20	found the log books during those early years
21	actually have radiological surveys in them,
22	within the log books.

1	We identified a number of log books
2	that may have data that would support filling
3	in the gaps that we had already previously
4	identified.
5	And so we're working on retrieving
6	that, the rest of those log books, and then once
7	that information has been retrieved, we will
8	oh, thank you, Jim.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Saved by the
10	boss.
11	MR. RUTHERFORD: There you go.
12	Boss is a relative term when you're at the
13	bottom of the totem pole.
14	Okay. So, again, as I mentioned,
15	we're retrieving data right now and we
16	anticipate that data to be completely retrieved
17	or that information done some time later in
18	August.
19	And then once we go through that
20	information we'll be able to update our
21	position on the rest of the exotic
22	radionuclides, so.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Okay,
2	next up is one of our newest groups here.
3	Wait a minute, LaVon. No, no. You
4	can sit down. Just relax. Pacific Proving
5	Grounds, PPG, Jim Lockey's the Chair. I don't
6	expect progress since you were just formed.
7	MEMBER LOCKEY: It was just born,
8	yes. So I guess I have to get LaVon to get with
9	you when we're at a spot that we can start moving
10	on that and maybe schedule a meeting for this
11	fall.
12	By the way, I'll take a field trip.
13	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Bikini Atoll,
14	here we come.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Remember, all
16	the site visits are conditional for inviting
17	the Board Chairs. Sixty days' notice of any
18	site visits.
19	MEMBER LOCKEY: I know Henry will
20	like it.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'll tell you, we
22	had more volunteers for that Work Group than

1	MEMBER LOCKEY: So I'll get LaVon
2	and whenever they're ready we'll schedule our
3	first meeting for this fall.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Pantex
5	we've heard from. Pinellas.
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We're still
7	tied up with the same issues, the approach to
8	some of the tritium issues. Have to see if
9	we're going to use the same approach as they do
10	for Mound.
11	And then there's also, another
12	major outstanding issue is how the samples were
13	handled.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now, LaVon,
15	you're running away.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: I'll have to get
17	back to you with a date on that, on completing
18	that. We've kind of moved resources around
19	from other things and I don't have a real clear
20	date on that one yet.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Rocky Flats.
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: Now this one I

1	know. I can help on this one.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Moving on.
3	Sandia.
4	(Laughter.)
5	MR. RUTHERFORD: In June we issued
6	a follow-up on our tritium White Paper so that's
7	with the Work Group now.
8	We also had a White Paper we did on
9	there was a health surveillance document
10	that the petitioner identified issues with.
11	We issued a White Paper on that one.
12	There is a magnesium-thorium alloy
13	White Paper, basically on whether it was used
14	at Rocky Flats or not. The document's
15	completed. However, right at the end of
16	completing the document a question came up on
17	another place, whether we had checked another
18	place or not, and so we're doing a quick inquiry
19	there and then we'll issue that report.
20	And then neptunium 84 to 88. We
21	identified some documents at Los Alamos
22	National Lab. There were some issues back and

1	forth on getting those sent to Germantown. As
2	of earlier this week, they said that the
3	documents would be sent to Germantown this
4	week.
5	Once the documents get to
6	Germantown, myself, SC&A, we'll go out and take
7	a look at them, any Work Group Members that want
8	to go out and take a look at them as well.
9	We anticipate issuing our neptunium
10	report in October and that should really be all
11	the open issues that we have right now for Rocky
12	Flats.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Very good.
14	Anybody have any questions? Okay. Sandia,
15	Dr. Lemen.
16	MEMBER LEMEN: I haven't got
17	anything new. I don't know if Dr. Glover's
18	there or not.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, he's not
20	here.
21	MEMBER LEMEN: I don't have
22	anything there.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There's some
2	information in the report that
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Right now we're
4	looking at doing a data capture or actually site
5	visit out at Sandia later on in September and
6	to move forward with kind of taking the 10 CFR
7	835 approach, looking at the post-1994 period
8	and how they implemented 10 CFR 835 to close out
9	that issue.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks, LaVon.
11	Savannah River. Mark's not on. Any other
12	Members of that Group? Brad, you want to
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, they had a
14	data capture here a while back and was trained
15	up on the computers and actually right now what
16	they're having trouble with is, the last time
17	I talked with Tim was getting the information,
18	the data capture back.
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: In more detail,
20	that's the ADC review. Yes, Greg had mentioned
21	it earlier. We have a number of documents that
22	are tied up with ADC review right now that are

1	kind of holding up that issue.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. How long
3	have they been tied up?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, it's varying
5	lengths of time because we didn't request them
6	all at the same time.
7	But, I mean, these go back, some of
8	them, I mean, we, I think months, two or three
9	months that we've asked for certain things and
10	we've been waiting through ADC review. Now,
11	there's a lot of volume there so there's a lot
12	of stuff for them to look at.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Let me
14	switch back here to the other Scientific
15	Issues Work Group. David.
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: We have not
17	met. I have reinvestigated the kind of list of
18	what was once called outstanding issues.
19	And one of the topics on the list was
20	relative biological effectiveness of lower
21	energy photons and electrons, so relating to
22	tritium and low energy.

1	And the reason I'm going to propose
2	that move up to the top is, very much like the
3	former topic of dose and dose rate
4	effectiveness factor, there's a draft report
5	that should be ready for us to review coming
6	from the NCRP. So I'm going to find out whether
7	we can get that relatively quickly and then it
8	could be moved up to a topic for us to review.
9	And some of the ORAU people are
10	involved in that NCRP report so hopefully we'll
11	have an opportunity to review that and then
12	report back on that topic.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Jim Neton
14	is that okay, good. The SEC Work Group
15	you've heard from. TBD-6000, Paul.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, earlier today
17	we acted on some, you know, so that was one of
18	ours.
19	The other thing to update you on is
20	on General Steel Industries. Just wanted to
21	make everybody aware that Appendix BB now has
22	been revised and Rev 1 has been issued by NIOSH.

1	SC&A has been tasked to review it to confirm
2	that all the changes agreed to have been made
3	in the Revision.
4	Also in that connection we
5	received, in fact I think it was attributed to
6	the full Board, a critique by the
7	co-petitioner, Dr. McKeel, on the Rev 1-related
8	matters and SC&A has been asked to take Dr.
9	McKeel's comments into consideration as they
10	review the revision.
11	The Work Group will await SC&A's
12	report till we see what we need to do in terms
13	of meeting on that Revision, but that's the
14	status at the moment.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you
16	very much, Paul.
17	Henry Anderson, if you're on the
18	phone, we have the Uranium Refining Atomic
19	Weapons Employers Work Group. TBD-6001 was a
20	lot easier.
21	Henry, are you there? LaVon, can
22	you educate us at all or

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, I don't know
2	of any new activities that are taking place
3	right now with that Work Group.
4	MR. KATZ: Yes. At the last Board
5	meeting, we assigned some additional reviews to
6	them, so they will be.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: They will be.
8	MR. KATZ: Those, as well as they
9	have a little bit of work to complete on DuPont
10	Deepwater.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So is
12	SC&A actively doing stuff there, do you know?
13	MR. KATZ: SC&A has completed
14	reviews for several sites and what it is, is
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, right,
16	right. Okay.
17	MR. KATZ: Waiting for NIOSH to
18	have a chance to review those.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, excellent.
20	Okay. Weldon Springs. Dr. Lemen.
21	MEMBER LEMEN: This is Dick.
22	There's nothing new on that.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. In case
2	you missed it, Dick, there is a petition process
3	of qualifying on that one so, the new one.
4	MEMBER LEMEN: Okay. For some
5	reason I
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, that was
7	Westinghouse, Bloomfield and Dow Chemical,
8	yes.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. I
10	apologize then. Yes, yes. I didn't have
11	access to my, you know, I was
12	MEMBER LEMEN: So there's nothing
13	new on that, right?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Okay, we
15	have Worker Outreach, we're going to hear from
16	later on after the break so I don't think we need
17	to do any more there.
18	And then we have our two
19	Subcommittees. David, do you want
20	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Dose
21	Reconstruction, after our marathon meetings on
22	the 1st and 2nd of April, we had 56 findings

1	remaining in Sets 10 through 13. We met on July
2	7th. We got rid of most of those.
3	There were eight different, if you
4	will, named sites that had quite a few that we
5	completed: SRS, Rocky Flats, LANL, Hanford,
6	Portsmouth and Paducah.
7	And we are meeting now on September
8	18th and we hope to finish up the 10 through 13
9	so we can get a report out. And we also in the
10	last couple of weeks selected six blinds for Set
11	20, six cases to be reviewed blind for Set 20.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.
13	Questions for Dave? Okay. Last but not
14	least.
15	MEMBER MUNN: There is nothing new
16	to report since our last Board meeting. As you
17	probably know, we've had a really bad time over
18	the summer trying to have all our principals be
19	in the same place at the same time to have a
20	Procedures Subcommittee meeting.
21	And even though we have a fairly
22	full plate we haven't been able to schedule one

1	prior to August 28th, I believe, next month.
2	We'll be meeting by teleconference.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you,
4	Wanda. I'm always surprised that we don't have
5	more trouble, given schedules and so forth.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Well, and the fact
7	that there are key people we just simply can't
8	meet without so it's necessary.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You among them.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, yes, from time
11	to time.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Time to time,
13	right. Okay. Any other Board Work Session
14	work we need to do?
15	Oh, I need to announce something
16	that somebody asked me for. We also have one
17	very newly formed Work Group, Ames Laboratory.
18	Dave Kotelchuck is the Chair of
19	that. The other Members are Brad Clawson,
20	Genevieve Roessler and Loretta Valerio. And I
21	guess, Tom, you're the contact there for that
22	so they will be taking up the Site Profile

1	issues there.
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay, good.
3	Tom Tomes.
4	MEMBER BEACH: I'd be willing to go
5	early on my report too, since we're so early
6	unless you've got more work to do.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I was going
8	to ask if people want, they want to continue now
9	or just come back at 4:00 and do the Worker
10	Outreach.
11	MEMBER LEMEN: This is Dick. I'd
12	like to go ahead and continue because I'm going
13	to have to cut out a little bit early tonight.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Early?
15	MEMBER LEMEN: Well, you know how
16	it is. Things to do, people to see.
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Life to be
18	lived.
19	MEMBER LEMEN: So who turned the
20	music on?
21	MEMBER BEACH: Thought it was you.
22	MEMBER LEMEN: It's not me.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, then let's
2	go ahead.
3	Anybody needs to stretch or Yes,
4	why don't we just take a five-minute stretch
5	break.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
7	matter went off the record at 3:02 p.m. and
8	resumed at 3:19 p.m.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, we'll
LO	reconvene now. And we have the Worker Outreach
L1	Work Group report. Josie Beach will give an
L2	update and I think here we're looking not only
L3	for sort of progress but also talk a little
L4	about what does it make sense to do in the future
L5	for this Work Group, so a little different than
L6	our usual
L7	MEMBER BEACH: This Work Group is
L8	different all the way around. Okay, so we're
L9	going to look backwards and forwards, kind of
20	give you where we've been, what we've done and
21	then hopefully elicit some ideas.

I have some here that I'll share

1 with you at the end of the presentation but I'd like to, hopefully as you're listening to this, 2 3 come up with some ideas for this Work Group. So the first page of course is our 4 5 title page. Other Work Group Members are Wanda 6 Munn, Phil Schofield and Loretta Valerio, and you'll have to bear with me. This is a little 7 slow. 8 9 Okay, so the Worker Outreach Work 10 Group history, we were formed in February of 2007 to review worker outreach including NIOSH 11 12 NIOSH's contractors' approach and to 13 organizing meetings. We looked at how outreach meetings 14 are conducted, the impact of the information 15 that's gathered on dose reconstructions, Site 16 petitions 17 Profiles, SEC and how that information collected from all sources was 18 handled. 19 20 The Work Group initially attended various DOL and NIOSH outreach meetings. 21 Some

of those, but not all of them, included

1	Argonne-East, Texas Chemicals, Blockson, Rocky
2	Flats, Pinellas. We also attended ATL-led
3	workshops.
4	Our first Work Group meeting was
5	held in February of 2008 and we started with
6	NIOSH's and SC&A each kind of outlining to us
7	their overview of how they conducted outreach,
8	the current state of their activities. Well,
9	let's see if that goes away.
10	Worker outreach was defined as a
11	formal program within a broader context of
12	outreach activities.
13	Some of the questions we had were:
14	are there enough programs, what are they doing,
15	how are they doing it, what is being
16	accomplished.
17	Program was in transition back in
18	those early days from the ORAU subcontract to
19	a direct OCAS/DCAS contract. ATL did continue
20	on as a outreach program contractor.
21	Early on, the Board, NIOSH and SC&A
22	made it clear that we take participation in this

1 program very seriously. Let's see if this forwards. Yes, it does. 2 3 Okav, so this title slide represents some of the common values, goals for 4 outreach 5 based on program concerns 6 consistently expressed during our Board meetings, Work Group meetings, by NIOSH, the 7 Board and SC&A. 8 9 Of the first five listed here we've got diversity, completeness, verification, 10 parity and communication of impact. I'll talk 11 12 a little bit about each of those. We wanted to seek input from a 13 broad, representative population. 14 We wanted input from all for 15 capture venues to consideration. 16 17 That means we wanted to make sure we 18 had the folks that had their boots on the 19 ground, so to speak, and those holding more of an adversarial overseer's role and we wanted to 20 21 make sure that the worker input made its way

into the system.

1 wanted to also provide opportunity for review of meeting minutes and 2 3 interview notes to assure that people giving agreed that 4 those comments that was 5 information that they gave. We wanted to consider and 6 investigate information and concerns based on 7 merit and significance regardless of the venue 8 9 or source. 10 The same test must apply whether you're getting information from a health 11 12 physicist or a welder. We needed to apply the same test in terms of consistency with other 13 information. 14 Participation influenced 15 bу perceptions. 16 Can workers see that their input 17 is being taken seriously and it's having an dose reconstructions SEC 18 impact on and recommendations, and that work is continuing. 19 20 We also wanted to make sure that we had effective use of resources. Above goals 21

are pursued in context of the larger program and

balanced with other priorities and constraints.

Okay, so if you remember, back in 2009, we wrote a charter mission and an implementation plan. This slide represents that.

And just as a reminder, our charter mission statement, which was approved in 2009, evaluate the effectiveness of to NIOSH activities in obtaining and making use of information from current and former workers and their representatives. Includes monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of NIOSH of assistance to this sources assure information is available to as many potential EEOICPA claimants as possible.

The implementation plan had four evaluation objectives listed here. So we wanted to know if DCAS was taking appropriate measures to solicit input from workers. We wanted to make sure they were obtaining and documenting input from workers and giving

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thorough consideration to information received 1 from the workers and effectively communicating 2 3 that information back to the workers. four main 4 So those were our 5 objectives and we knew that this implementation 6 plan had a number of pieces. We decided during our February 2010 meeting that we would take 7 these on one at a time. 8 So we started with, focused on our 9 10 Objectives 1 through 3 and then the Ten-Year Review came out so that we were given quality 11 12 of service and we put that in place of Objective 4 at that time. 13 14 And then there was that separate effort of logging and tracking public comments 15 presented to the Advisory Board, and I'll talk 16 17 about more of these in the next coming slides. So it's a little slow going forward 18 There we go. Okay, so this slide gives 19 here. 20 an overview of our Work Group activities from 2007 through the present time. 21

The first bullet just indicates the

1	different procedures. We started with ORAU
2	Procedure 0097. Our first matrix item was for
3	that procedure.
4	We did quite extensive work on that.
5	It was used in conjunction with the WISPR
6	database. That was NIOSH's early vehicle for
7	capturing data. Some of you may remember that.
8	Then we moved on to OCAS Procedure
9	12. That actually replaced 97. And then we
10	went into DCAS PR-12 which is in use today. We
11	had an issues matrix for that one.
12	Most of our 97 procedures carried
13	through and we eventually dropped some of those
14	off and there was quite a change in that
15	procedure from 97 to 12.
16	The review by the Work Group was
17	completed in November and it was issued and on
18	the website in December of 2012.
19	So our principal goals, most of our
20	work fell into Objective 3. We strove to
21	improve outreach procedures and work products

and we did that kind of looking back, which I'll

explain.

We did some sampling, not continual or comprehensive monitoring of the entire program. We evaluated consideration of issues, not agreement or disagreement with NIOSH.

We took on Rocky Flats in 2011 and 2012. We had a broad scope of topics and outreach input from different venues. We had 101 comments. We selected a statistical sampling because our base of samples was so large we needed to get a better handle on it.

Recently we completed the Los Alamos National Lab. That report was given to us in our last meeting in June. There was 78 comments so it's a little bit smaller but still both very large undertakings.

So I'm going to move on to lessons learned as soon as the computer catches up with me. While there was initial concern expressed that the proposed plan may be too ambitious, much of the initial Worker Outreach agenda, we

1	have accomplished it which is kind of why I
2	decided that we needed to have this
3	presentation.
4	We understood that this Work
5	Group's purpose and approach would be unique
6	and would need to be tested. Site reviews have
7	provided the means to validate the
8	implementation of worker outreach procedures
9	and management systems.
10	Empirical use of actual examples
11	has supported collaborative, productive
12	discussions of issues related to outreach
13	program implementation.
14	Most issues raised by commenters
15	are reflected, at least in general sense, in
16	NIOSH's communications and work documents.
17	However, large site reviews prove
18	to be, and I guess this would be the but, so
19	we've done that but resource, it was very
20	intensive and not always timely.
21	Retrospective reviews measure what
22	was, not what is and this blurs the connection

1	between review results and current
2	opportunities for improvement.
3	Performance reviews required
4	documentary evidence and spurs defensiveness.
5	Evolution of outreach programs and
6	advent of the Ten-Year Review actions have
7	overtaken original Work Group implementation
8	plan. Talked about that a little bit.
9	So the original mission statement
10	of 2009, progress achieved, changes made. We
11	talked about PROC-12 revision addressed
12	procedure-specific issues from 2007 to 2010.
13	We have the Ten-Year Review actions
14	and this Work Group is struggling a little bit
15	with what our role is in that aspect.
16	Effective tracking system of public
17	comments to the Board. That, as you heard
18	earlier, has been implemented and is
19	successful.
20	The Rocky Flats and LANL
21	site-specific reviews have been completed and
22	we do have a long-range plan out there. We

1	talked about it a couple of years ago.
2	And, Jim or Stu, one of you gave an
3	update on the initiative to capture comments
4	from multiple venues. It's a tracking system
5	currently in the works. Any updates on that at
6	this time, do you think?
7	MR. HINNEFELD: No, I don't have an
8	update. I don't have an update for that.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Is it still in the
10	works?
11	MR. HINNEFELD: It's not terribly
12	active right now but it's on the list of things
13	that we're trying to accomplish in our
14	technical support team.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Got you, okay. And
16	I think somewhat we were looking at that as kind
17	of taking where the old WISPR system took off
18	where you could find all those comments
19	captured in one place.
20	Some of the questions we have.
21	What is the current level of satisfaction and
22	confidence regarding common values and goals

1 for outreach? How to apply lessons learned and address the remaining opportunities to work 2 3 with NIOSH to strengthen worker outreach? Worker outreach is still important. 4 5 We're just looking now for a way to move forward with worker outreach. 6 Some of the ideas on this next slide 7 that I shared with the Work Group during our 8 June meeting -- I'm waiting. Okay, here we go. 9 So the first one is an idea to move 10 away from the comprehensive, site-specific 11 reviews towards more real-time observational 12 13 in conjunction with NIOSH outreach 14 activities. For example, provide feedback based on participation in, and these are all 15 possibles, there may be more that aren't listed 16 17 here, SEC outreach meetings, DOL/NIOSH information meetings, interviews and focus 18 19 groups. Two, select specific issues for 20 21 focus. Focused Work Groups follow-up and

review, worker-raised concern regarding NIOSH

1 responsiveness, so those would be real-time as we hear them during our meetings, specific 2 3 referrals by any Board Member or Work Groups, worker outreach selected based on Work Group 4 meeting discussions. 5 Three, continue to follow progress 6 and provide input as NIOSH develops a new 7 application responsive to the remaining matrix 8 issues from PR-12. There's a couple of just 9 real minor issues still lingering for PROC-12. 10 Number 4, define clear roles to 11 12 facilitate collaborative consideration 13 progress being achieved on the Ten-Year Review, 14 quality-of-service issues related to communications with workers, claimants and 15 16 petitioners. 17 5, solicit And then regular 18 feedback from workers at Board meetings on how communications handled 19 are and whether comments or issues are being addressed in a 20

Okay, and that's my presentation.

timely manner.

21

1 Sorry, the nerves got away from me just for a few minutes there. I guess I can turn it over 2 3 for a discussion if anyone has any ideas. 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, 5 Josie. That was summarizing a lot of work 6 briefly. 7 MEMBER BEACH: Many years. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 8 Many years, many years of work and it's difficult. And for some 9 10 of you that are new to the Board, one of the difficulties with this Work Group is sort of 11 12 defining a role that fits within our charter and so forth. 13 It's not as straightforward as a 14 Site Profile or SEC, you know, review process 15 and so we've struggled with that and struggled 16 17 with coming up with what's appropriate and just the timing. 18 There's lots of changes in terms of 19 outreach and I think it generally has improved 20 and been more responsive but, you know, by the 21

time you evaluate it, it's changed and that does

1	make it difficult.
2	MEMBER BEACH: Well, I think that's
3	one of my struggles too, is for the Ten-Year
4	Review, we were given a set of parameters that
5	we should have worked on for our Work Group and
6	then it feels like we haven't made any progress
7	in that area.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. To
9	paraphrase one of our contractor people who we,
10	very well-regarded by us of course, but while
11	you were presenting I was struck by an idea.
12	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, good.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I would like
14	to explain that idea but a little more briefly
15	than what we heard yesterday, so it won't be a
16	15-minute, two-minute explanation. But one of
17	the things that might be useful is putting
18	I was struck by an idea that's going to put Stu
19	to work.
20	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, good.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So but it would

1	a full Board meeting, not only worker outreach
2	but sort of an update on the Ten-Year Review and
3	progress on that.
4	You had a number of initiatives that
5	were done. A lot of them are under way and,
6	progress, but some are sort of, to some extent,
7	invisible to the Board, and I think it would be
8	useful as an update, and particularly in this
9	area of worker outreach in terms of defining
10	what might be, you know, an appropriate role for
11	a Work Group in relationship to that process.
12	So, Stu, how does that great idea
13	strike you?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, that's of
15	course a great idea. I can provide a
16	comprehensive, if you would like, update on
17	status of Ten-Year Review items at the next
18	Board meeting or a phone call.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I was thinking
20	it'd be something we could do on the phone call.
21	It would be
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, okay.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is that -- yes.

MR. HINNEFELD: I can do that. A lot of the items, Ten-Year Review items in terms of, you know, client service or customer service were in clarity of communication and there's been a lot of revision of information on our website, you know, much of it with the intent of making information more clear.

And it kind of gets jumbled into changes that are made to match templates that get handed down to us that we have to, our website should look a certain way. So but there's been a lot, quite a lot done on that from the website.

It strikes me as, you know, because I've been fairly involved in the worker outreach activities and the Worker Outreach Work Group activities, that, you know, worker outreach and the kinds, you know, the way we go about getting information from workers and, you know, getting information to do our work has evolved a long way from when this Work Group

ll started.

And I think many Board Members, and it's not the Worker Outreach Work Group Board Members but it's the Kansas City Work Group people who were out in Kansas City speaking to workers as part of our information-gathering efforts. Idaho --

MEMBER BEACH: Idaho.

MR. HINNEFELD: I know, INL Work Group here in Idaho speaking to workers. So the worker outreach effort, you know, our worker outreach has evolved from going to the site management and getting the site documents and talking to site management to more directly saying, when we do our investigation we need to look beyond the management and also seek out workers during our Evaluation Reports and then the subsequent investigations.

And so the Board is much more participative in what I would consider outreach activities, which is the outreach activities where we learn things, than they were four or

five years ago. I think people would probably agree with that.

MEMBER BEACH: Yes. Just to carry on that thought, which is why we're kind of where we are now, is we have evolved and so our mission needs to change possibly and evolve with that.

MR. HINNEFELD: And then we probably are doing less information outflow to explain to claimants how the process works than we were many years ago when we were starting to build Site Profiles and things like that because we feel like a lot of that information is out there to, you know, the interested parties and also because we're in the Joint Outreach Task Group with the other agencies and that effort is aimed at that, you know, explaining the program to people.

So the information outreach activities, what you would actually consider an outreach meeting where we are trying to give information out, is sort of in those Joint

Outreach Task Group meetings.

And the meetings where we're trying to learn information rather than doing the Site Profile meetings like we used to do is now part of our Evaluation Report and the work that the Board is really involved in now.

So there's been quite an evolution over the life of the Work Group in terms of how that's done. So that's, you know, my comments about this and so I think you're right. I mean, some different way of looking at this might be relevant.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We need to update to reflect the changes and then think where would some involvement, evaluation be helpful and would be appropriate.

I would just add, I mean, you know, one of your thoughts or suggestions was, you know, follow up on people who, you know, we say we communicate well to people who make public comments and follow back. How's that perceived?

Again, one of the other problems 1 with this program is it takes a while and so, 2 3 you know, the proof of whether I was, you know, listened to or not is going to be maybe down the 4 road and, you know, aside from issues of whether 5 I view the outcome as good or bad or 6 perspective, it's going to be, the delay itself 7 is that so, yes. 8 9 Interesting you MEMBER BEACH: 10 should bring that particular item up because during this presentation, we did have some 11 12 feedback. And I think a following meeting, I 13 don't remember which Work Group, we had some 14 direct feedback that they later sent to me and 15 wanted an answer on which our next Work Group 16 17 meeting will follow up on. So, you know, we are having some comments in that avenue. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, it's also 20 people get sort of engaged in the process 21 because you're at a, you know, public meeting

like this one, you may have one question or so

forth and you get some information, think about 1 it some more and hear some more and then there 2 3 may be other questions and other issues that come up and I'm not sure there's an easy venue 4 for that all the time. 5 MEMBER BEACH: Can I leave with one 6 last thought? In 2007 when this Work Group was 7 formed, there was a lot of interest, a lot of 8 things talked about during the meeting. 9 10 back and read those transcripts. If you have any ideas, I welcome an 11 12 email. I know I asked the Work Group to do the 13 same thing after the June meeting. 14 So if you have some ideas or some thoughts, please send them. Send them to me, 15 copy Ted and Jim, so that it'll give us some 16 17 focus for our next Work Group meeting and it would be very helpful. 18 Well, my thought 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: would actually be, and I'm not sure whether it's 20 best to do it on the phone call, if not, then 21

certainly at our next meeting, is to do a

1 follow-up and try to resolve, you know, this issue in the sense of let's have a charge and 2 3 let's have a way forward by the time we meet in November. 4 And if we can do it at, I can't 5 6 remember when the phone call is but, neither can Well, why don't we have the phone call 7 Ted. meeting? 8 Yes, I think August sometime. 9 10 anyway, we can do the Ten-Year and at least have some discussion at that meeting and then try to 11 12 get something finalized, maybe even a proposal by the November meeting. 13 14 MEMBER BEACH: Okay. 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. have nothing else to do between now and then, 16 Okay, any other comments, questions? 17 Wanda. 18 19 MEMBER MUNN: I hate to even say this because I'm out there again. 20 I quess over the last five years, it's been very obvious to 21 me that the Work Group and all of the people who 22

were interacting with the Work Group have, as was just pointed out earlier, made a great many changes and the program itself has changed tremendously. It has changed successfully for the Work Group charter.

I guess it seems to me that it would be nice sometimes for our Work Groups to be able to say we did that and we did it well and things have improved greatly.

One of the things that's changed a lot over that period is the amount of focus that's given to worker outreach. We now have NIOSH and ATL and Labor and DOE all routinely doing worker outreach.

And, of course, every newspaper anywhere near any site has worker outreach information in it on almost a daily basis so that trying to identify -- I sometimes have the feeling that we may be going at it backwards. Instead of saying, we've accomplished what we set out to do, to say and now what else can we do. May be instructive in some ways but I'm not

1	sure that the need is as obvious as it was in
2	the past, if that makes sense.
3	I think Josie and the people who
4	have been involved in pursuing the original
5	charter have really done a good job in achieving
6	those goals.
7	The question I think we need to ask
8	and it hasn't been asked so far is, do we need
9	to establish another charter. That question
10	was raised. Should we do that?
11	And I'm not at all sure that we've
12	addressed it from the point of whether that's
13	necessary. I can understand it would in many
14	ways be desirable.
15	I'm not sure that it's a necessary
16	function for us and it might be worthwhile for
17	us to just consider it from that point of view.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Declare
19	victory and go home.
20	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, exactly.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But I think how
22	we're approaching that, I don't think we're

ignoring that possibility but let's see what we can identify that makes sense in terms of be, again, appropriate and would have an impact on the program and provide some assurances that what we think has been happening has, the improvements we think have been happening are really having an impact and the desired impact.

So I think let's process, but you're right. If we get to the November meeting and haven't really identified anything that should be done, then, you know, we need to consider, do we need to have that Work Group? So I think that issue's on the table.

But I think we need to approach it first -- I think we all recognize it's an important, very important part of the program, very important need in the program.

And it's not like a site where we, you know, have a distinct ending to our involvement, though I'm not sure that's true either. So let's see. That would be my point of view. Brad.

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: I just wanted to
2	echo what you had just said. One of my things
3	to it, another way to be able to look at it too,
4	is this is an opportunity to kind of do a check
5	and balance too, because actually we are
6	looking out to the claimants, and to be able to
7	hear how they see how we're doing is very
8	important to us to be able to know what our job
9	really is for them. And to find out that we're
10	doing it, I think this is crucial and I've
11	always felt this way and I always will.
12	I think that we always ought to see
13	from the petitioners' eyes what we feel, what
14	we can do better and if we're getting things
15	addressed the way that we should.
16	Sometimes it isn't the funnest
17	thing to hear what's said but that's what we're
18	here for, to do, is do the best job that we can.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any Board
20	Members on the phone have comments?
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I
22	have a comment.

1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead. As usual. 2 MEMBER ZIEMER: First 3 of all, I always credit Mike Gibson with sort of growing the seed of this idea and Mike was 4 5 the original Chair of that Work Group and the 6 Board charged the Work Group with developing the mission statement and so on. 7 And as I look at the mission 8 statement, I say to myself, you know, that was 9 10 a good mission statement and it still is a good mission statement. I think worker outreach is 11 12 one of those areas where continued monitoring 13 is a useful thing. Certainly in the early stages of 14 this there was a lot of activity in terms of 15 developing the goals and it looks like we're 16 17 sort of on a steady state now. But that doesn't mean that we should 18 19 declare victory and go home. Anything that you do like this, particularly this particular Work 20 Group, I think, I look at it as an ongoing thing. 21

In fact, one might argue that it ought to be a

1	Subcommittee rather than a Work Group.
2	But, in any event, I think the
3	objectives are still pertinent. They might be
4	tweaked a little bit if necessary as change and
5	outreach activities changed but the thrust of
6	it I think is still pertinent and I'd like to
7	see it continue.
8	And let me add to that because
9	Mike's no longer on the Board but Josie's done
10	a terrific job in shepherding this thing along
11	and she and the other Members of the Work Group
12	are certainly to be applauded.
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. Way to go,
14	Josie.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. To
16	satisfy the time limitation, we can borrow from
17	Hollywood and say the new one will be called the
18	Return of the Worker Outreach Work Group or
19	something like that.
20	MEMBER MUNN: Number 2.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Number 2. Yes,
22	that's it.

1	MEMBER MUNN: Roman Numeral II.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. So we'll
3	have a naming contest to
4	MEMBER BEACH: Let me just say that
5	I wasn't planning on changing the mission
6	statement, just the implementation plan itself
7	because I agree with Paul. I think the mission
8	statement still suits what our needs are.
9	That's my opinion.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, but I would
11	also, and I don't disagree with that but I would
12	say if we see the need to change the mission
13	statement because we see an activity or
14	something that needs to be done that's not being
15	done, then I think, or should be done, whatever
16	you want to call that, okay?
17	Anybody else, any other Board
18	Members on the phone have comments? Dr. Lemen,
19	we changed our schedule to
20	MEMBER LEMEN: Dr. Lemen has no
21	comment.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Just

1	checking you were still there.
2	MEMBER LEMEN: He is still here.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good, excellent.
4	MEMBER LEMEN: Maybe not for long.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
6	comments, questions? If not, we'll bring this
7	to a close. We'll follow up at our Work Group
8	call and at our next meeting and we are now
9	breaking until 4:45, which will be the start
10	with the INL, yes. So thank you.
11	One quick announcement before we
12	go. Someone pointed out to me that our Santa
13	Susana Work Group is a little short of Members.
14	We only have three Members on that.
15	We had sort of cut back. I think
16	it's one Mike Gibson originally chaired. Then
17	he left. There wasn't much activity so we
18	didn't add Members. So I will circulate an
19	email to everybody because not everyone's on
20	the line or here.
21	MEMBER BEACH: Wanda, Phil and
22	myself.

1 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay. 2 anybody else that would like to Yes, 3 volunteer let me know here and then I'll also do an email if people want to think about it or 4 5 whatever and for people that aren't on the 6 phone, do that. Good and we will take a break and return a little less than an hour. 7 (Whereupon, the above-entitled 8 matter went off the record at 3:54 p.m. and 9 10 resumed at 4:48 p.m.) CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll 11 get 12 started now. We're going to be talking about 13 the INL Site Profile Review and update, do that. So the plan will be this session will go 4:45 14 to roughly 5:30. If we finish early, we'll 15 16 start the public comment period early. If not, we'll definitely try to 17 start it at 5:30. If you wish to make public 18 comments, please, it helps if you sign up. 19 It's not absolutely required, but we start with 20 21 signup sheet, and we start with the,

definitely try to start with people that are

1	here in the audience, here and then, you know,
2	go through.
3	And then there may be some people on
4	the phone that are calling. In fact, we know
5	there are some, we'll hold them until the end.
6	We'll explain more about the public
7	comment process when we're ready to start that,
8	but just so everybody knows. But first, we'll
9	get an update from NIOSH Pete Darnell. Pete,
10	go ahead.
11	MR. DARNELL: Good afternoon. My
12	name is Peter Darnell, and I'd like to thank the
13	Board for the opportunity to speak about the
14	Idaho National Lab and the Technical Basis
15	Document update.
16	The Technical Basis Document for
17	Idaho National Laboratory was last updated in
18	2010. There are a current number of issues
19	that are being worked from the Working Group
20	review of that Technical Basis Document.
21	Thirty-eight of the issues have
22	been reviewed. Twenty-three issues have been

closed. Ten of those issues were closed during the June 10th Working Group meeting, and I have those listed there. And if there are any questions about what they are, I can go into that if the Board would like. Otherwise I'll just march on.

In March 2014, Sanford Cohen & Associates had proposed the closing of 14 issues. And during the March Work Group meeting, 13 of those issues were considered closed by the Working Group.

Also, during that meeting, NIOSH issued five White Papers, and a list of nine action items were developed for NIOSH. And we're going to wait for the computer to catch up. Okay.

The five White Papers that we worked on and presented were investigation of the need for external dose correction factors for angular dependence in exposure geometry that relates to Issue 19 of the initial Technical Basis Document review.

1 We were also issued a White Paper on 2 the potential for missed extremity dose, Issue 3 24. INL basically assigned extremity dose when it was needed. For other workers, NIOSH 4 is addressing that dose on a case by case basis. Assessment of routine airborne 6 releases at the INL, which is Issue 1, and this 7 deals with the source terms provided for the site and general releases for, my apologies. 9 10 I'm running out of breath. This is looking at uncertainties and deficiencies in 11 the environmental monitoring for airborne releases 12 13 at the Idaho National Laboratory. 14 I'm sorry, the altitude gets to me. I've been ill this year. Thank you. 15 The fourth White Paper that we 16 17 issued was regarding hot particles at the Idaho National Laboratory. This deals with two 18 issues, items Issues 9 and 23. These issues 19 were combined into a single issue and were 20 addressed by a White Paper. 21

And NIOSH has since pulled back that

1 White Paper. We are reassessing some of the information and looking for more information 2 3 from the site to go forward with the White 4 Paper. 5 The final White Paper that 6 developed was for airborne releases associated with the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Program. 7 This is Issue 2. 8 9 Enduring activities have been 10 ongoing since June 2010 and May 2014 include five data capture efforts. 11 Those were 12 completed through 2013. The sixth data capture effort was completed in conjunction 13 with the INL Working Group and SC&A in June of 14 2014. 15 NIOSH considers that to be a very, 16 17 very successful site visit. We completed the 18 interviews of 36 personnel and had a lot of 19 documents reviewed, and basically set information and documents for the next site 20 visit which will occur in September of 2014. 21

We plan on performing just three

interviews during that site visit. 1 Two of the interviews will be with radiological personnel 2 3 that are currently working at the site, and one with a former health physicist from the site 4 that worked at the plant during the 1970's. 5 6 We'll be performing technical document reviews and going deeply into the 7 documents, actually reviewing letter logs from 8 the supervisors that actually started the 9 10 health physics programs back in the early '50s. We'll also be doing a more in depth 11 12 review of the RWMC in the chemical plant looking for actinide exposures. Our main interest is 13 plutonium and neptunium internal exposures. 14 During that visit in September, 15 we'll also be planning our October visit, and 16 that visit will include more interviews and 17 more document reviews. 18 There are nine action items that the 19 20 NIOSH action items that we're currently working We're to issue an internal coworker 21 on.

dosimetry model.

1	And NIOSH has initiated comparisons
2	between INL worker data and NOCTS claims data
3	and we're currently developing methods to
4	compare the data sets for this model.
5	We've also been asked to explain why
6	an external coworker model is not required.
7	The short answer of that is we have
8	documentation of external dosimetry being
9	required from the first week of operation
10	on-site. But we are developing the paper so
11	that we can lay out all of the information that
12	we have on that.
13	The third action item that we're
14	working on is investigation of the NTA film
15	dosimeter limits of detection being used for
16	INL dose reconstruction. NIOSH is developing
17	guidance on NTA film for limit of detection.
18	INL letter files, the subject of the
19	September data capture should provide more of
20	the details that we need to be able to look at
21	the NTA film dosimeter limits of detections.

Issue 21 is the photon spectrum

split. And what we've been asked to do is expand on energy group split rationale and then draft responses under review.

The hot particles issues, as I spoke of earlier, we're looking more deeply into some records that INL has. Specifically we're looking for more detail on INL personnel contamination reports. We have not received a lot of those reports unless they happen to be part of the unusual occurrence reporting.

At the site, one of the common practices was for minor skin contaminations, those contaminations would be written up in the health physics technician's logs rather than incident reports. And so we're looking for more of that data.

Issue 34, which is taking the lead in developing areas of interest and questions for possible worker interviews. We've done a little bit of that during the June meeting, and the September meeting we'll be delving more deeply into these issues.

Path forward, for the remaining 1 action high risk 2 items, jobs, internal 3 exposure, and calibration of internal dosimetry analytical monitoring equipment, 4 and 6, right now 5 Issues 5 NIOSH hasn't 6 responded, and it's currently under review. The same is also true for SL-1 accident doses. 7 The completeness and quality of INL 8 gamma dosimetry and record keeping 9 beta, 10 programs, Issue 16. This item is actually very similar to action item number two. And the 11 response to Issue 16 will be handled with the 12 13 response to Item 2. Minimum reporting levels for both 14 beta, gamma, and neutron, Issues 27 and 28, 15 NIOSH is revisiting its response for Issue 27, 16 17 which is the beta, gamma. And Issue 28 is being addressed by a White Paper that is still being 18 19 prepared. 20 The completeness and quality of INL neutron dosimetry and record keeping programs, 21

NIOSH is looking at a site specific

Issue 31.

coworker model for this, and that is currently 1 2 under development. 3 Issue 34, this is also being reviewed in-house. The Site Profiles will be 4 5 updated once we get through the remaining issues that are open, and after the coworker 6 models will be complete. 7 What NIOSH is envisioning is that 8 the Technical Basis Documents will include the 9 coworker models in a single document so that 10 dose reconstruction can be performed. 11 12 As we move forward, NIOSH has a 13 procedure to form a Program Evaluation Report, and that will be completed as necessary once the 14 Technical Basis Documents are updated. 15 What we do is we go back through the 16 17 Program Evaluation Report process and look at 18 all of the claims that have been previously completed for the INL and determine which 19 20 claims the dose reconstructions have to be redone. 21

Based on that list of claims that

1 have to be done, NIOSH will inform the Department of Labor of the claims that will 2 3 require rework. Time line for completion is rather 4 5 open ended. As I mentioned, we completed the 6 site visit in June. And while we are receiving some information from the site from that visit, 7 we have not captured all of the data in house. 8 Excuse me, not captured, collected all of the 9 10 data in house from INL yet. anticipate the same problem 11 12 occurring in the October visit, during the October visit. Again, there will be some lag 13 time after identification of records 14 collection of those records before we'll get 15 them in house. 16 17 In looking at this, we're looking at probably spring of next year before all of the 18 documents that have been tagged for collection 19 20 have been collected, returned, and reviewed to

The coworker model obviously will

go into our responses to the open issues.

21

1	be following that. So sometime after the
2	spring we'll be looking at getting the initial
3	drafts of the INL coworker model completed.
4	There is one thing that I wanted to
5	point out. INL does have a SEC petition that's
6	come in. It's a petition for all job titles and
7	all job duties who worked at all locations in
8	all buildings in the Idaho National Laboratory
9	in Scoville, Idaho from January 1st, 1949
10	through December 31st, 1970.
11	The petition basis is plutonium and
12	neptunium internal monitoring. And this
13	actually falls in line with some of the site
14	investigations that we're currently pursuing.
15	It's almost like we anticipated the SEC
16	petition coming.
17	Other than that, any questions,
18	comments?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Board Members,
20	questions for Pete at this time? Board Members
21	on the phone, do you have any questions?
22	DR. OSTROW: Hi, this is Steve

1	Ostrow from SC&A. Hi, Pete.
2	MR. DARNELL: Hi, Steve.
3	DR. OSTROW: Did I hear correctly
4	for the hot particle issues that Issues 9 and
5	23, that you're going to pull back the White
6	Paper that you had already written on that?
7	MR. DARNELL: Yes, I believe that
8	was part of the decision made in the Work Group
9	meeting.
10	DR. OSTROW: Okay. And also, I
11	think the Issue 34 which is the high risk jobs,
12	the neutron exposures, you had issued a White
13	Paper on that, but one of your action items is
14	you're going to do some more work on that, too?
15	MR. DARNELL: That's what I have in
16	my notes, Steve. I can check on it and get back
17	to you, if you'd like.
18	DR. OSTROW: Okay. Yes, because
19	you had already issued that White Paper. But
20	what I'm hearing, I think what you said is that
21	you're going to add to that or, you know, revise
22	it or something.

1	MR. DARNELL: Yes, sir.
2	DR. OSTROW: Okay, thanks a lot.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, any Board
4	Members have questions?
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, this is
6	Ziemer. I have a question for Pete. Pete, do
7	you know whether or not some or most or all of
8	the claimants who were early responders to the
9	SL-1 accident have had dose reconstructions?
10	Or let me ask it in a different way.
11	Is the SL-1 accident dosimetry being revisited
12	as part of this Issue 15?
13	MR. DARNELL: What I'm hearing you
14	ask is is part of the SL-1 accident responders
15	dose part of Issue 15?
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
17	MR. DARNELL: Yes.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: It was my
19	impression that at least some of the early
20	responders have already had dose
21	reconstructions. But are the dose
22	reconstructions for early responders being

1	re-evaluated? Is that what Issue 15 is?
2	MR. DARNELL: No. Issue 15 is just
3	developing a model for those workers. As I
4	understand it, NIOSH has in house a list of the
5	responders to the SL-1 accident.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, that's what
7	I'm asking about.
8	MR. DARNELL: And this is just
9	putting together the dose reconstruction and
10	the methodology for how those dose
11	reconstructions are being done.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: And the other part
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: And the other part of the question is do you know if some of them
13	of the question is do you know if some of them
13	of the question is do you know if some of them have already been done under some previous
13 14 15	of the question is do you know if some of them have already been done under some previous methodology?
13 14 15 16	of the question is do you know if some of them have already been done under some previous methodology? MR. DARNELL: Yes.
13 14 15 16 17	of the question is do you know if some of them have already been done under some previous methodology? MR. DARNELL: Yes. MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes meaning they
13 14 15 16 17	of the question is do you know if some of them have already been done under some previous methodology? MR. DARNELL: Yes. MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes meaning they have been done?
13 14 15 16 17 18	of the question is do you know if some of them have already been done under some previous methodology? MR. DARNELL: Yes. MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes meaning they have been done? MR. DARNELL: Yes, sir.

1	we're going to move along. Next presentation
2	we're going to have is from John Stiver, SC&A.
3	MR. KATZ: And for people in the
4	room, SC&A is a contractor that supports the
5	Board directly and reviews the work that NIOSH
6	does. So that's the perspective coming here.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And John, I'd
8	just add, we intend to start the public comment
9	period directly at 5:30. So leave time for
10	questions.
11	MR. STIVER: Okay, so certainly
12	will. Good afternoon, everybody. My name is
13	John Stiver. I'm a health physicist with the
14	Sanford Cohen & Associates. And as Dr. Melius
15	indicated, we are the technical support
16	contractor to the Advisory Board.
17	And today I'm going to go ahead and
18	give you SC&A's perspective on our Site Profile
19	Review for Idaho National Laboratories.
20	I'm going to start with a little bit
21	more detailed background than Pete had given,

documentation and the review because it's been 1 2 a long, torturous process and I think it would 3 kind of help everybody get a perspective on how we got to where we are now. 4 5 But so as you can see in this slide, 6 in 2004, NIOSH issued the first six volume TBD comprising the INL Site Profile. And SC&A 7 performed our first review in September 2005. 8 This is Revision 0. So we're looking at nine 9 10 years ago. From January 2006 to December 2008, 11 12 we delivered revised and supplemental reviews. And then in June of 2009, the first INL Work 13 Group meeting was held where the INL and Argonne 14 West reviews were combined. 15 In July 2009, we produced a combined 16 17 issues matrix that contained the original 38 issues that have been since the topic of 18 19 resolution is subsequent meetings. 20 December 2009 through April of 2011, NIOSH revised its TBDs, which resulted in 21

the current ones, which as Pete told you, will

be revised again after the next round of data 1 2 capture and interviews. 3 The second INL Work Group meeting was held in June of 2010. Ten of thirty-eight 4 5 issues were closed at that meeting. Subsequent to that, we prepared an update to the 6 issues matrix, incorporating NIOSH's comments, 7 which is pretty much business as usual in Site 8 Profile Reviews. 9 10 Last year, at the Advisory Board Meeting here in Idaho Falls, NIOSH was tasked 11 12 the White Papers that prepare Peter 13 discussed in more detail than you're going to see here. 14 But you'll see a lot of this work is 15 being done kind of collaboratively. 16 So 17 there's going to be some overlap to what you've seen before in what I'm presenting today. 18 In February of 2014, we prepared 19 kind of a revised, updated issues matrix in a 20 different format, more of a narrative format 21

because it was getting so complex to

everything in a table.

Based on authorization from the Work Group, we had recommended to close ten issues after kind of a quick review. And after additional research, we recommended closing an additional four issues.

As Pete indicated, Issues 9 and 23 were combined into a kind of a hot particles, overall hot particles issue. We once again incorporated NIOSH's comments in March of this year.

And then the third and last meeting of the Work Group took place on March 25th. Several things came out of this. First of all, we discussed the open issues with SC&A and in the Work Group and NIOSH, and closed 12.

Thus, of the original 38 issues, 22 were closed and 16 remain open. I know Pete indicated there were 15, and there are some, because the two hot particle issues were combined, I think that's the discrepancy in the one open issue.

Other items that took place and that are of concern, again, NIOSH is going to provide some sort of a formal response as to why an external dosimetry model is not needed. And they're also preparing the internal coworker model.

They're going to issue the White Paper on investigation of the NTA film dosimeter limits of detection. And probably an important thing from our perspective that came out of this is that Work Group believed that as a result of this meeting and the research and what's gone on before that there may be gaps in the record that warrant further data capture and interviews.

And to that end, NIOSH and SC&A, we're collaboratively to plan and conduct worker interviews that took place last month, in June here. And this is a typo, that should read 36 interviews were conducted in parallel with data capture efforts.

So at this point, we're really

looking at kind of a two-tiered approach. The first are being, obviously, conducted in parallel. First is the conditional, or excuse me, conventional Site Profile Review, which is kind of business as usual, which involves resolution of the 16 open Site Profile issues including White Paper reviews, which Pete gave a fairly detailed review of.

And obviously the White Paper reviews are going to be informed possibly by the on-site field review.

The second aspect is kind of an intensive on-site field review, again conducted in collaboration with NIOSH, which is really born out of the concerns voiced at the March meeting, and kind of informed by the interview responses and data captures.

And those interviews and data capture efforts kind of reveal a need for more of a vertical assessment. By vertical I mean just sort of a focused, more in depth review on certain key issues.

Some of these things that were of concern to us, well INL has a good dosimetry program in general by virtue of coming on line about ten years after some of the earlier sites and learning from the mistakes that were made.

We still think there are some blind

spots. An example would be for transuranics, for alpha monitoring there may be some gaps, there are some lack in monitoring for some periods at the rad waste management complex.

The Chemical Processing Plant, our 2005 interviews and subsequent data capture indicates that there may have been an issue with the plutonium plate-out in some of the cells at CPP with a potential for unmonitored alpha exposure upon reentry.

Now in most cases, the plutonium, there's fission products kind of going along with this through process. It can be used to kind of tag plutonium as sort of a radiological tracer, if you will, that's more easily detectible. But we feel it may be in this case

that it may not be the case. And so that's something we want to look into in greater detail.

Another noble gasses, the Chemical Processing Plant had a krypton-85 bottling program. And the information we've been able to gather indicate that only about half of it was recovered. Therefore, we're going to need to look into the dosimetry that was used to sort of calculate or to document the measure, the immersion doses, the external doses that these workers might have experienced.

finally, And this is not а comprehensive list, this is really more of an example, concerns regarding the quality of the health and safety programs for certain categories of workers, one of those being firefighters based on interviews that we held last month.

Path forward as far as the on-site review, I know Pete talked about this. It's about validating this vertical assessment from

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our perspective. We're going to be doing data captures the week of September 8 to 11, and also follow-on interviews, some more focused interviews with some experts, one of whom we had a long interview with in June. It was very productive, and we're going to have a fall one with him.

And the second set of interviews, which will be primarily orchestrated by SC&A in October of 2014. And obviously lines of inquiry need to be developed for these as informed by the interviews and data capture.

And as Pete mentioned, we're probably going to be looking at sometime next spring before all these interviews are compiled, the data are concatenated and made available.

As far as the conventional review, obviously we need to go ahead and continue our resolution process on the 16 open Site Profile issues. The White Paper reviews are in process, and are going to be finalized after

1 on-site investigations are completed. This table here just shows a list of 2 3 the TBDs, the White Paper topics, the status being when they were received by 4 5 Obviously, we have the NTA dosimeter limit of detection papers still not yet received. The 6 others were in various stages of completion of 7 our responses. 8 And that's about all I have to say. 9 10 Entertain questions at this point. Thank you, John. 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 12 Questions from Board Members at this point? Ouestions from Board Members who are not here 13 14 at the table? Well, I'm going to get, okay, you were next. Okay, here now Phil Schofield who's 15 the Chair of the Work Group is going to, the 16 Board's Work Group is going to update us. 17 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I'm Phil 18 19 Schofield. I'm with the Advisory Board and Work Group Chair. First, let me 20 say appreciate all of you coming out. This is your 21

site, this is your facility. Nobody knows it

1 as well as you guys, you men and women who work out there on a daily basis or used to work there. 2 3 There's always some blind spots that we don't know about. There's short term 4 5 programs that may have come and gone. questions, your concerns, your statements are 6 welcomed. We would appreciate any input you 7 could give us. 8 Obviously, we can read all the SOPs 9 that were ever written. We can look at all the 10 official documents. It's kind of like an 11 12 as-built drawing, the way it was originally envisioned, the way it's implemented, a lot of 13 times we don't see the hazards there that you 14 know exist. 15 So please, feel free and please 16 17 encourage your coworkers, former coworkers to come forth and let us know where we're missing 18 19 things. This way, we can help you. Thanks. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thanks, Phil. Any further discussion among the Board Members 21 22 at this point? If not, I'd like to start the

1 public comment period. And while you give the introduction, I'll go get the list. 2 3 MR. KATZ: Okay, that will work. So I just want to let all of you 4 That's new. 5 know, as you may not know, but this whole meeting is being recorded, transcribed, and 6 ends up in a transcript that's published on the 7 NIOSH website for everybody, for the public to 8 9 read. 10 So when you make public comments, all that's captured exactly as you say it. 11 12 Everything that you tell that might be very personal about yourself or your loved ones or 13 whomever will be captured in there. 14 The one thing you need to understand 15 is, so and that the public will be able to read 16 17 The one thing we do do though, all that. however, because we need to protect the privacy 18 of the people who are not here is if you do talk 19 about someone else, a third party, their 20 21 privacy will be protected.

So we will redact that information,

1	limit that information to the extent we need to
2	so that the public can't read about personal
3	matters of a person who wasn't here to speak for
4	themselves.
5	So that's sort of boiled down
6	version of what we'd call our Redaction Policy.
7	And it should be in all its full glory back on
8	the back table if you want to read the details,
9	but that's really the nuts and bolts of it. I
10	need you to understand that.
11	And then do you want me to cover
12	this, I know lines of inquiry?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And just to go
14	through the process. We have a signup sheet,
15	so we will start with that, with people that at
16	least I believe are here for related to the INL
17	site.
18	And then when we get through the end
19	of that list, I'll ask if anybody else wants to
20	say anything who didn't sign up. Not required
21	to sign up.

Also, if you'd prefer to talk about

1	something because it's medically private, or
2	you feel more comfortable talking to an
3	individual about what information you know, or
4	you think you know other people that would be
5	good to interview or whatever, just grab, you
6	know, somebody.
7	We have NIOSH staff here, as well as
8	our contractor SC&A staff here, plus the Board
9	Members, Phil, Chair of the Work Group, so he'd
10	be a good person to talk to also. And we can
11	arrange for follow up and so forth, that. So
12	do that.
13	And we'll start. And I will start
14	off, as I always do in general, as saying
15	apologizing if I mispronounce somebody's name
16	because I'm reading handwriting and mine is
17	worse than anybody that's signed up here
18	already, so on that.
19	I have a, I believe it's a J. P.
20	Cusimano?
21	Oh, okay. That's fine. Don't
22	have to that. Next I have is Charlie Burk. Is

1	there a Charlie Burk here? May have signed in
2	and left. John Pace? Okay. I was beginning
3	to think I had the wrong list. I'm sorry.
4	MR. PACE: No, you've got the right
5	list. This thing working?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, sure is,
7	yes.
8	MR. PACE: Oh, okay. Anyway, I'm
9	not INL, so I kind of feel out of place here just
10	a little. But I live in Rexburg and I am John
11	Pace. I worked at the SRE reactor in Santa
12	Susanna in California.
13	I know some of you know about that
14	reactor. And I had a question that kind of goes
15	with everybody. I should be for INL, but what
16	I was wanting to know is what we can do about
17	getting skin cancer on the new, on the cohorts.
18	There's a lot of us out there,
19	there's one gentlemen right behind me, he has
20	the same thing on part of his claim. But can
21	we get that on the next time we upgrade the
22	cohort there?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You're talking
2	about the list for the Special Exposure Cohort?
3	MR. PACE: Yes, special cohort,
4	yes. I didn't get all the words in, excuse me.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. That's
6	okay. It's
7	MR. PACE: So anyways, I have been
8	very lucky that I haven't gotten other types of
9	cancer. But boy, it's sure creating a lot of
10	problems for me with the SRE reactor, those that
11	know about the reactor, that's not much
12	information out all, top secret like a lot of
13	reactors.
14	It was the Cold War, 1959. And I
15	know NIOSH just struggled like crazy to help me
16	out, but they sure haven't been of help to get
17	me over that 50 percent mark there.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. Well,
19	the list of covered cancers for the SEC is
20	something that Congress did. It's in the
21	legislation. So at this point, the Advisory

Board and others, it's not something that's

1	simple to change.
2	Congress would have to do that and
3	by modifying the law, if I believe I'm correct
4	on that.
5	MR. PACE: That's kind of what I
6	had, it figures that it's something like that
7	you can put a petition in to get it started? Or
8	would that be something I ought to do?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, talking,
10	you know, talking to your representatives and
11	so forth is that. There's been attempts to
12	modify the law, and it may occur.
13	Now back to Santa Susanna, I think
14	that we were talking about that earlier. I
15	don't know if you were, I don't believe you were
16	here then, and about the re-upping our
17	evaluation at that site.
18	There's some, NIOSH has been doing
19	a lot of work and collecting a lot more data.
20	And if, I believe that will be helpful in, you
21	know, may reveal some more information that

would be useful in terms of your case.

1 But certainly there's, I think the Board feels, and I think NIOSH and everyone 2 3 feels there's a lot of work that needs to be done at that site in order to fully characterize that 4 5 and make sure that we've, you know, captured all the information that would be needed for doing 6 a full dose reconstruction. 7 MR. PACE: Okay. That sounds 8 excellent, you answered a couple of questions 9 10 there for me, because I see the meeting for INL here and I was wondering if you was doing the 11 12 same for the reactors I worked at. But it 13 sounds like you're in the midst of working on 14 that. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, been doing 15 In fact, we believe our next Board 16 that. meeting in November will be down at that site. 17 MR. PACE: I'll have to see 18 Okay. 19 if I can get a chance to be there. But one thing I wanted to mention, I know there are other 20 21 people, too. But I was wanting to mention, are

any of you here helping on making decisions on

1	these things far as our claims, or are you on
2	a different level?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, we're a
4	different task.
5	MR. PACE: Oh, okay.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What we do is we
7	make recommendations on the methods that are
8	used for doing the dose reconstructions. If
9	there's a Special Exposure Cohort petition as
10	there was at Santa Susanna, we review NIOSH's
11	evaluation and make a recommendation on that to
12	the Secretary of Health and Human Services,
13	which we did, again like I said, in the case of
14	Santa Susanna.
15	And we also, we review sort of a
16	random samples of the individual dose
17	reconstructions. But we don't review
18	individual identified dose reconstructions.
19	That was not our charge.
20	It's basically sort of a level of
21	making sure the methods being used are
22	appropriate and correct.

1 MR. PACE: Yes, it assures, yes, it 2 assures me some there, but I'm sure getting 3 awful weak on this thing after, it's on the fourth time I have paperwork, you know, 4 5 claiming right this moment I've got another 6 skin cancers. And my legs are crossed, my fingers 7 and everything else that I'll be recognized as 8 being in some dangerous radiation levels. 9 10 was there during the time of the nuclear reactor, nuclear meltdown. 11 12 And afterwards when the reactor was 13 restarted, I was on that crew that restarted it. And then we took and, took after the 26th of July 14 we took and tore the reactor down, started 15 working on it to repair it to get it running 16 17 again. And all those things that NIOSH does 18 19 not recognize at all after many times they want 20 me by other reactors, other compare situations, but they don't even come even near 21

what I went through. And I'm just trying to

1	figure out a proper way to let NIOSH know that
2	I need your help.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Well, I
4	think
5	MR. PACE: Can you get to somebody
6	that knows that can be of help to me? This is
7	getting a little tiresome after, since 2001.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Since he
9	volunteered and I was going to refer you to him
10	or somebody, but Stu Hinnefeld who is the head
11	of the program for NIOSH is right to your right,
12	sitting next to Pete.
13	And why don't I suggest that you
14	talk to him and make sure that your information,
15	your concerns are getting addressed. LaVon
16	Rutherford who's in the back there, too, talk
17	to him because I think you could actually be
18	helpful to us in sort of your knowledge of the
19	facility and what went on, make sure it gets
20	into this part of the review.
21	Secondly, it may be helpful in
22	identifying other people we should be talking

1	to down at Santa Susanna when we go down there
2	in November.
3	MR. PACE: I would be happy to help
4	you in any way on that and information. Just get
5	a hold of me, and I'll be there to be right with
6	you to help you out. So thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. As you
8	leave, talk to Stu, set up a contact and, I mean,
9	right now you can talk to him. Or LaVon's right
10	behind you. If you go straight back, he'll
11	talk to you also.
12	MR. PACE: Okay. I got one, two. I
13	know Stu I spoke with just a little earlier.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MR. PACE: Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're not going
17	to let you leave without information.
18	MR. PACE: Thank you very much.
19	You've been very kind.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you.
21	MR. PACE: And even though I've had
22	a little hard feelings at times about NIOSH, but

1	was setting through the meeting. I can see
2	that you're doing the best you can for what you
3	have. And I got to help you on getting some
4	more information.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you
6	again.
7	MR. PACE: So thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Walk
9	straight back and there they are. Okay, the
10	next person is either Jamie or Tami Thatcher.
11	MS. THATCHER: Hi, I'm Tami
12	Thatcher.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, welcome.
14	MS. THATCHER: Maybe you could help
15	me understand. I think that the ICRP model is
16	the basis for understanding a lot of the adverse
17	health effects for radiation.
18	And given the enormous deficiencies
19	that model has for internal contamination, how
20	is that an adequate model? And we don't update
21	it. I mean, you guys did some work on the high
22	fired plutonium, the ICRP model has not been

updated for this form of plutonium or other information.

And, you know, we've learned a lot more about the hazardous effects of internal uranium. And so, you know, how does a person actually believe your results given the real global underestimation of health effects from the ICRP model and the drastic underestimation when it's internal contamination?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, the answer would be fairly complicated. But I can say, though, the ICRP models are utilized in this program when it's recognized that there's needs for updates because of situations that are encountered at these sites.

And if we don't feel it's adequate or up to date, then that's taken into account, and if necessary, modifications are made to address that. Another NIOSH person behind you, Jim Neton can probably better address the general question and maybe more specifically to high-fired plutonium and others that may be of

1 interest to you. It's --2 MS. THATCHER: Okay. And what is a 3 worker supposed to do if they know that the contractor has falsified their dose because, 4 you know, they didn't want an event to look so 5 What kind of records should they try to 6 obtain if they know or suspect that their dose 7 has been falsified by the contractor? 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Again, this 10 would of individual dose be part reconstruction, and certainly as part of the 11 12 interview process letting people or along the 13 way, you may not know initially what records are available or been made available. 14 And certainly, I think, fair to say 15 NIOSH, and certainly when we review individual 16 dose reconstructions, the Board does and our 17 contractor, we're looking for evidence of that 18 and evidence of follow-up of what's been 19 reported by the worker. 20 And at least, I think the general 21

experience has been that it is, and to the

1	extent that we can obtain verification of that
2	in some ways. It can be an affidavit, it can
3	be lots of different ways, depending on the
4	circumstances.
5	But we're aware it's a common
6	concern, and we do our best to address that.
7	MS. THATCHER: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay?
9	MS. THATCHER: And NIOSH does not
10	address any issues concerning with birth defect
11	claims? That's just not part of the program?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, our part of
13	the program is limited to cancer. And it's
14	doing dose reconstruction for cancer. There's
15	a separate program party that covers other
16	illnesses. I'm not sure if that covers, would
17	cover, I don't believe it does. It's the
18	original legislation.
19	And that part, the Department of
20	Labor is part of that so called Subtitle E was
21	modified many years ago, but after the original

passage.

don't believe it 1 But I still 2 addresses that. And so both NIOSH 3 Department of Labor are limited in terms of addressing that issue. 4 5 MS. THATCHER: When you look at the 6 individual sites, are you also considering water, drinking water at these facilities that, 7 for example, that might have elevated tritium 8 but the threshold, the MCL for that being 20,000 9 picocuries per liter, a site might be with below 10 the MCL, but still be a very abnormally high 11 12 tritium level. Do you look at the tritium levels 13 that workers were drinking, for example, at the 14 Or other chemical contaminants that 15 site? 16 they were drinking? Again, I don't 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: think, I don't recall that issue coming up. 18 19 might have, there are so many issues that have come up. You may want to talk to Jim Neton in 20 the back that would, may have a better memory 21

for how we approach some of these issues because

he handles many of the procedural issues, 1 2 methodology issues for the program. 3 MS. THATCHER: Okay, thank you. Thank you very 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 5 much. Okay. I don't have anybody else listed 6 who signed up for public comment related to the INL site. But is there anybody else here from 7 the site that would like to make comments or 8 questions? Go ahead, sir. And if you could 9 10 please identify yourself when you step to the mic. 11 12 DR. DELMORE: I'm Dr. James I came to work at the CPP in 1966 13 Delmore. after finishing my doctorate in chemistry. 14 I'm still active at the laboratory 48 years 15 And the 17 years when I was at the Chem 16 17 Plant, I was a supervisor for many of those 18 years. And one of the problems that I came 19 up against were hand dose. Generally, we were 20 denied the use of finger badges, a thumb badge 21 22 used to go on your finger. That was the

unofficial policy of the plant manager at the 1 I can give you his name if you're 2 3 interested. But that's beside the point, he's long gone now. 4 But the bottom line was when we were 5 6 working in glove boxes or in hoods, generally we had a shield to shield our torso from the vast 7 majority of the radiation. 8 9 But then our face and our hands, and 10 our forearms were generally exposed to vastly higher radiation levels while working with hot 11 12 fission products, and often times even small amounts of dissolver solution from 13 reprocessing. And there is no record of a lot 14 of the hand dose or the face dose that people 15 took. 16 17 It's something that you'll not be able to address, but you need to be aware of it. 18 The other thing that I'll mention 19 20 based upon comments made earlier was that the highly refractory plutonium oxide inhalations 21

that occurred in the early '70s.

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was

1	actually the supervisor at the laboratory.
2	I had taken that position about
3	three or four weeks prior to these exposures.
4	And if you want some more background, I can
5	certainly give it to you.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
7	DR. DELMORE: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, well we
9	appreciate your help on both issues, actually.
10	And again, if there's not information to be able
11	to do dose reconstruction does not necessarily
12	mean it's ignored.
13	In the dose reconstruction, there's
14	a method. They can help, you know, accurately
15	estimate it, we will use that. And the basis
16	for Special Exposure Cohort is not being able
17	to at all.
18	So we're very interested in, I think
19	as Phil said, in what's not captured. And so
20	that's helpful. So if you could talk to LaVon
21	or somebody, or Pete straight next to you, let

them know and we'll be following up. We greatly

1	appreciate you coming forward and talking to
2	us.
3	DR. DELMORE: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
5	Anybody else in the audience would like to make
6	comment? Yes, sir? We'll do green then
7	orange. That's fine.
8	MR. LAMPRECHT: Sometimes you have
9	to have
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If you're going
11	to stand there, you've got to talk
12	MR. LAMPRECHT: Sometimes you have
13	to have older people talk to all the younger
14	ones.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We don't
16	discriminate by age, or select by age.
17	MR. LAMPRECHT: First off, I'd like
18	to apologize because the hearing department
19	does not work like it should, or like it did 30
20	years ago. But we'll do the best we can.
21	If when I'm done, if anybody has any
22	questions, you're sure welcome to ask them.

1	Maybe we could meet at the back somewhere and
2	individually talk.
3	My name is Egon Lamprecht. I'm one
4	of the last responding firefighters to SL-1.
5	The rest have all, as far as I know, have all
6	passed on and I'm still around, so here we go.
7	A few things I'd like to talk about
8	is, one of them is
9	MR. KATZ: Excuse me, sir? Sir?
10	Could you just, could you repeat your name,
11	because it was very hard to catch right here.
12	Your name? Agent Lampert?
13	MR. LAMPRECHT: Egon Lamprecht.
14	MR. KATZ: Egon Lamprecht? Okay,
15	thank you.
16	MR. LAMPRECHT: And the night the
17	SL-1 had its problems, there were six of us
18	firefighters on duty, responded out there.
19	And like I say, as far as I know, I'm the last
20	one still alive.
21	And then just recently, I
	And enem just recently, r

neither here nor there. But what has really bothered me quite a bit was the verification of the radiation exposure that happened that night.

And for an example, what was one thing was after the incident and the film badges were checked, then the person that checked them came over to the fire station and talked to us individually and explained how much radiation each one of us got, whole body count, in my case, what was 19R total body dose.

Now a number of years later, many years later, I get the report from some folks that indicated that my total body exposure when I was at the INL for an example, I'll get it here in just a minute, total body dose while I was at the INL was 868mR, not R but mR according to this report here.

Now, there is no way, no way possible that us firemen could have gone into the building with a radiation level that was so high, and I still didn't even get one R out of

the whole thing.

And that's what I'm asking the folks to keep, I guess keep better track, if possible, of a total body dose of the workers, because things can happen in the future.

I talked to several other firemen after that, and they all indicated that it was about the same thing, that most of that radiation exposure disappeared. So what the thing is, if we could keep better track of that, it would certainly be a good thing to do.

For an example, and I'll just hurry along because I know you've all had a big day here. For an example, during this response, the system chief and I entered the building after, this was the third call of the day up to -- that for a fire alarm in that building.

When we entered that building, we knew right where the fire alarm was coming from because it had always come from the furnace room, a little heat detector up there setting the fire alarm.

Well, at 9:18 that night, we get 1 another fire call, so we travel south there, it 2 3 was 17 below zero, so you're not going to spend a lot of time. Anyway, that night we traveled 4 out there and looked in the furnace room. And of course that little heat detector says it's 6 not my fault, you find somebody else. 7 So the system chief and I made a 8 quick pass through the building, and on the way 9 to the reactor control room, there's a lunch 10 And we happened to notice in that lunch 11 room there was three coats hanging there and 12 three lunch boxes on the table. 13 14 And so instantly, we thought you know what, there's got to be a problem here. 15 There's got to be somebody around here because 16 the whole place wouldn't be totally abandoned. 17 And so we did a little more investigating, got 18 19 out the radiation instrument, and the instrument we carried then had a maximum 20 reading of 250 R per hour. 21 Okay?

So we made our way back to the

control room, and in the control room there was a little light flashing said high rad warning. And so we looked the instrument over, and in the control room itself which was down one level from where the people had expired, it was down one level, it was reading 90 R per hour in that control room itself.

Well anybody with any smarts at all would get the heck out of there. But no, you can't hurt firemen. Anyway, we still looked around and couldn't see anybody.

Well, there was an outside stairwell going up to the reactor platform itself were these three individuals, we know now there was three of them, was at. As we ascended the stairwell, halfway up that stairwell, the radiation instrument pegged full 250 R per hour.

Now, now we should leave. But we didn't. The system chief told me, he says we got to see if there's anybody up there. So we went on up. One man was up about ten feet away

from the entrance to the room. Another man I noticed was about 20 feet away facing opposite.

And I didn't see the third man which was lodged in the ceiling because when this third man pulled the control rod out of the reactor, of course you instantly had hot super-heated steam. And it actually blew this core of the reactor up about nine or eleven feet.

And he was standing on top of it, the one guy. And he was lodged in the ceiling, which I never did see him, and then the weight of the core, settled back down into the containment vessel.

Well, they eventually got him out. We called in here to the headquarters building and told them what was going on, kind of. And they immediately says you stay out of there, we're sending some help out. They sent the site doctor out and several other personnel to take over the incident, and then we were relieved from duty.

But the whole thing that I'd like to point out here is we need to train the people entering radiation areas, and by the way, we didn't have that much training when back in 1961. Our fire chief didn't, he didn't do that.

But train them better so that they know when they're entering an area, when it's time to get out or go in, either way. And it could have cost all of us our lives right then and there. But fortunately a few of us survived.

But I just thought I'd tell you that what bothers me the most was the fact that after all these years, here's a report right here that says I didn't even get one R out of that incident.

I also worked for ten years at CPP.

And during that time, I entered quite a few contaminated areas. And so even if that was CPP only, that still probably isn't what the levels should have been.

Now I just hope that in the future,

that the records are kept more accurate than

they were back then. I'm not blaming anybody,

I'm not putting the blame on anybody, but I

think we need to improve that end of it.

We need to improve also the safety

that goes on there. I worked many years at the

that goes on there. I worked many years at the fire station, and at the fire station, as an example, every morning you would test the fire trucks.

Well back then, the exhaust system they had coming off of the fire trucks, you run them for 15 minutes, entered that apparatus room, and then you lived right there with that the rest of the day.

Back then also, which is changed now is fuel tanks in the trucks and in the ambulance and so forth was all vented into the atmosphere. Now today you get a nice car, they put a cap on there that does not allow any vapors to get out into the air, into the atmosphere, but then it wasn't.

1 So sometimes when you made ambulance call, you always filled the tank up 2 3 at the service station out there, backed it into the fire station --4 Excuse me, sir? 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: MR. LAMPRECHT: -- at 2 o'clock in 6 the morning, you went to bed, and the next 7 morning it smelled like a fuel refinery. 8 that's another thing that wasn't good for the 9 10 health either. But it was accepted then. It's changed now fortunately. 11 12 But I just wanted to, my main 13 purpose here is to make sure that we keep 14 accurate records of exposures so that when an individual or an employee develops a problem, 15 and I didn't know I had any problem until just 16 about a month ago, develops a problem, with a 17 cancer or other problems, that it's documented 18 enough so he can or she can do what she needs 19 to do to correct that. 20 Now, I will, I know you've all been 21

here long enough so I'll end this with saying

1	the accident was man-caused. It was not caused
2	by an accident. It was man-caused.
3	That one individual had to
4	physically pull that control rod out. It had
5	caused that reactor to go uncontrolled and
6	caused the disaster that it did.
7	And it's too bad it happened.
8	Three men lost their lives. But it happened.
9	We hope it never happens again, anything like
10	that. We hope that we've learned a lesson from
11	this because after that happened, it hurt the
12	whole nuclear industry worldwide.
13	Now, there was one plus that came
14	out of that
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sir, there are
16	people waiting. We have other people waiting.
17	MR. LAMPRECHT: Oh, okay. I'll
18	shut up. I can do that.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I didn't say
20	MR. LAMPRECHT: Yes, I know how to
21	do that. I have a wife that tells me that all
22	the time. Anyway, three men lost their lives.

1	We will never know for sure what caused that
2	accident because all three lost their lives.
3	I'm glad to be here. Still glad to
4	keep going, and thank you for your time. All
5	you folks have a good evening.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, next?
7	MR. STANTON: My name is Ralph
8	Stanton, and I just have a question. Do you
9	have to wait to get cancer to get your dose
10	reconstructed? Is that
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, within this
12	program yes. NIOSH would only do a dose
13	reconstruction, you'd have to have, you know,
14	evidence that you had cancer, which actually
15	Department of Labor processes the claims and
16	then the dose would get reconstructed. But not
17	other than that.
18	MR. STANTON: Okay.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay?
20	MR. STANTON: I was just wondering,
21	you know, I feel that I have very strong
22	evidence that my dose was falsified with an

internal uptake. But I was hoping to, you 1 know, maybe not have to possibly wait until I 2 3 got cancer to have all that work done before, you know, instead of fighting it being sick. 4 Yes, well if you 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: 6 have -- NIOSH would be, we would be interested in information you'd have about where records 7 might have been falsified or there's records 8 not properly kept in some way. 9 10 So that information we certainly would be interested in and would be documented 11 12 in the NIOSH Site Profile and documentation. So 13 again, should something happen, should you develop cancer later, it could help in terms of 14 having the information evaluated now. 15 You know, it can be very hard 30, 40, 16 17 50 years from now, that or survivors going back to try to get that information. It's a real 18 struggle. So I would really suggest you talk 19 to, grab Stu there, let's get your name, or 20 LaVon in the back. 21

STANTON:

MR.

22

Okay, all right.

1 Thank you.

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That would be CHAIRMAN MELIUS: helpful. And we appreciate you doing that. Okay, is there anybody else in the audience that would like to make public comments? Yes, sir? MR. JOHNSON: I'11 be brief. Robert Johnson. I'm a radiological control technician. I've been the Chemical at Processing Plant for about 35 years, and I testified to the NIOSH Board here in May.

And I expect to do a little follow up because we're running out of time. That's a lot of years to cover. I've been thinking about this, about what we talked about, and I was told that this is strictly radiation, contamination concerns, external, internal dose and that's what we're to focus on.

But our experience over the years has been so many exotic chemicals in combination with high radiation dose, internal uptakes. And I'm concerned that I have never heard of a study, any kind of study that's been

done that looks at those things and the effects, 1 the biological effects on the body. 2 3 So I don't know if this is the correct venue to direct that to, but it feels 4 like it is. And so I would like to suggest that 5 6 somebody follow that up, and I pay a lot of taxes and I'd like to see something done in that 7 regard because we were exposed to chemicals 8 that I can't even tell you what they all were 9 10 now. And my records out there are not 11 12 anywhere near precise in recording the things we were exposed to, and some things we did know, 13 and a number of things that nobody really knew 14 what they were. And there's all kinds of new 15 compounds and that sort of thing. 16 So anyway, 17 that's my concern because --CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, and it's a 18 very valid concern, and it's not something that 19 20 this part of the program directly deals with. MR. JOHNSON: I understand that. 21 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Though the legislation actually for this program actually charges NIOSH with, you know, if scientifically justifiable or infeasible to take into account that there were, at these sites that there were exposures to chemicals and toxic materials that could also contribute to the cancer.

And again, if it's, you know, feasible to do to include that in the dose, in doing the dose reconstructions, take that into account in some way. It's difficult because there's not a lot of science on that to back that up. We have a scientific Work Group on that, and we've talked about that issue with the Board.

Secondly, not Mr. Hinnefeld, to put you on the spot again a little bit, but NIOSH is also, you know, currently working with the Department of Labor on some of the methods that are being used in that part of the program where they are actually trying to do that inventory of the chemicals and so forth, getting help from the medical surveillance programs for former

workers that have been set up, and have collected a lot of information based on both records and interviewing people.

And it's an ongoing effort. We talked this morning, it's a lot less information available than on the radiation in terms of exposure and so forth. So it is something that we're all concerned about. It is something that's being addressed. It's a very hard issue to address, but it is a concern.

And I don't know, Stu, exactly what the NIOSH staff is doing that's doing that, but again, you may want to talk and see if there's something in terms of follow up or information that would be useful because I think it's, again, it's serious issue.

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, well at my age,
I'm losing more and more friends. I have one
friend dying of cancer right now, one
mesothelioma that I worked side by side with.
I've lost a lot of friends over the last, they
just keep, and it gets worse and worse.

1	And that's the reason I agreed to
2	talk to the Board in the first place. So I'm
3	happy to see something's being done. And I
4	hope that you will do us justice.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Well,
6	thank you.
7	MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And thank you for
9	your participation in the process.
10	MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It really is
12	helpful. Come on up, yes.
13	MR. SAUNDERS: Brent Saunders. I
14	don't know if it was addressed before we got
15	here, I haven't been here all day long. But on
16	the SEC Petition for the INL, is there any
17	update on the timing of it, where it is in status
18	of legislation and what's to be expected? You
19	mentioned it briefly. Thanks.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it was
21	brought up earlier, and we've talked about it.
22	Go ahead, Pete, if you want to say a few words,

and then I'll --

MR. DARNELL: Yes, currently the Petition has been received, and it's going through an evaluation process. Once that process is completed, there'll be a meeting held with the petitioner to go over any issues and complete the initial SEC, I can't remember the right word, I'm sorry, qualification yes, thank you.

So it's in the process of getting to the qualifications of the program, of the petition, excuse me. Once that occurs, then there is a 180-day clock that gets turned on in which we have to do an investigation of the petition, and then put out an Evaluation Report. So it's within the first few stages of the process.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I would just add that when we're talking about that earlier, the Board sort of raised the issue of making sure that as the start of that process goes on that, because we're actively collecting

1	information at the site now and there's a lot
2	of activities, that we try to make sure that's
3	sort of coordinated with the evaluation of the
4	petition and the ongoing collection of the data
5	so that we don't sort of have to start over again
6	once it is qualified, though there will be some
7	time to pull together an Evaluation Report.
8	But I think we can make the processes work
9	together. So thank you.
10	Anybody else in the audience like to
11	make public comments?
12	MR. BURK: I would like to say
13	something.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sure.
15	MR. BURK: Yes, my name is Charlie
16	Burk, and I'm an electrician out at the site,
17	that I've worked at the site for the Department
18	of Energy and also the Department of Defense.
19	I know that you fellows here have
20	nothing to do with it, mostly have nothing to
21	do with the Department of Defense. But the way
22	I see it, when we got hired out of the union

1 hall, we got hired out as with labor for both of them. 2 3 But neither one, the Department of Defense, the dosage recognition has no bearing 4 5 on what we've done with the Department of I've lost, right now I've been 6 diagnosed with leukemia, and I'm taking 7 treatments in Phoenix, Arizona for that, and 8 everything seems to be going reasonably well. 9 10 But it's something that I'm going to have to do the rest of my life to even stick 11 12 around. But I've lost four electrician buddies in the last year from the various kinds 13 14 of radiation exposure. And I'm not even sure that two of 15 them know anything about this deal with, you 16 17 know, on this. With this NIOSH, we had our claim put in around October the 1st. 18 It's 19 taken I think until February until we got even went into the dose recognition deal. 20 I don't know whether it's we're 21 22 supposed to be patriots of the Cold War, Cold

1 War workers is I guess what they called us. there's a couple things that I don't really 2 3 think's real fair. As far as the dosage, I can't say as 4 5 that dosage was true. I know that some of the 6 places we worked at out there, there was birds dying in the ponds a lot, and things like that. 7 So I don't know where that came from. 8 9 But what these guys, other guys said 10 in my short time that I was here is pretty much my feelings on it. A lot of just things that 11 12 we work with like trichloroethylene and things 13 like that that we know that's supposed to be 14 causing cancer and everything. At that time, we didn't know that 15 that was what was doing it. But this is like, 16 17 you know, 30 years ago. So I just wanted to say 18 a little bit about it. So that's all I have to 19 say about it. 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you. And I think you should know that the Department 21

of Defense is excluded from the,

22

it's

1	legislative decision. I think to the extent
2	that it can be taken to account, and there are
3	circumstances where those exposures can be,
4	NIOSH does do so.
5	And I think if you have questions on
6	your individual dose reconstruction, people
7	from NIOSH are here. And if you have, you know,
8	individual questions, they may be able to
9	assist you on that.
10	Okay, anybody else in the audience
11	like to make public comments? Okay. Seeing
12	nobody, we are going to go to the phone. There
13	are people from other sites. So I
14	have Dr. Dan McKeel?
15	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, Dr. Melius, can
16	you hear me?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can.
18	DR. MCKEEL: All right. Thank you
19	very much. Good evening to the Board. I'm Dan
20	McKeel, I'm the SEC co-petitioner for three AWE
21	sites, General Steel Industries, Dow Madison,
22	Illinois, and Texas City Chemicals in Texas.

The main issue I want to address with this 100th meeting of the Board is a detailed inventory I recently made of ABRWH meeting written record posted on the DCAS website at www.CDC.gov/NIOSH/OCAS.

I searched the site and recorded all meeting notices, attenders, minutes, and transcripts for the calendar years 2002 through 2014. The standard format for these agenda minutes and transcript meeting records is an accessible Adobe PDF portable document file.

My main overarching finding is that major gaps in the ABRWH written record exist. For the sake of posterity and historical analysis of the EEOICPA program, I truly hope these deficiencies will be addressed and remedied by NIOSH and the Board.

Note the FACA statute that governs the ABRWH and similar federal commissions mandates the Committee furnish, and I quote, "detailed minutes to the public" on every meeting. Only partial records, the notice and

1 agenda have necessarily appeared for this hundredth Board meeting, but the meeting 2 3 transcript and minutes should follow within about 45 days based on current transcript 4 5 turnaround time. Overall, the following components 6 of the complete ABRWH meeting records that 7 appear to be missing that is not posted 8 currently on the DCAS website are as follows. 9 10 The entire record is missing for Advisory Board meetings 20 and 24. 11 12 descriptive meeting notice is missing for nine, or nine percent of the first 100 Board meetings. 13 The agenda is meeting for six, or 14 six percent of the first 100 Board meetings. And 15 there are missing transcripts for three of the 16 99 completed meetings, that is meetings that 17 were held more than 45 days ago. 18 An accessible PDF transcript was 19 20 not present for meeting 21, which was a meeting held February 5 through 6 in 2004 until I 21

alerted the NIOSH Docket Office of

situation last month.

The posted transcript on the DCAS website was in the form of 15 separate 15 page PDF files marked copy with greyed out inaccessible text. The Docket Office consulted with the CDC Records Office that I was told keeps copies of 2007 and earlier ABRWH meetings.

I was also informed that the court reporter for that Board meeting 21 did not have transcript copies. Within about a week, CDC did provide both Word and accessible PDF versions of the 21st Board meeting transcript to me. And I did follow up and found that it is now posted on the DCAS website. I assume the source for that revised transcript was the CDC Records center, and I appreciate that very much.

The most dramatic observation of my research, however, was that 61 of the 99 completed meeting minutes, or 61.6 percent were missing altogether. And I noticed today that

during this meeting, Dr. Melius twice referred 1 to the meeting minutes. 2 3 But as a matter of fact, even though the FACA mandate says that detailed minutes 4 should be generated for each minutes, minutes were generated after the January 2008, 6 52nd Board meeting. I was unable to find a 7 discussion within the Board minutes of why 8 there would be no minutes after the three day, 9 10 52nd January 2008 Board meeting. In my opinion someone, NIOSH or the 11 12 Board or the DFO needs to explain why so many ABRWH meeting minutes, and other ABRWH meeting 13 records are not posted on the DCAS website. 14 If they do exist somewhere else, it 15 is incumbent that those important records be 16 17 located and added to the NIOSH public record on the DCAS website as soon as possible. 18 Restoration of the missing Board 19 minutes is of utmost priority for historians. 20 I found the Board minutes to be extremely useful 21

compared to the raw, verbatim transcript.

Transcripts are also valuable for 1 their very viable historical accuracy and 2 3 transparency concerning inner workings of Part B of the EEOICPA 2000 federal statute. 4 5 I also recommend that an index be made available to the public of all ABRWH 6 records, that is ones that are both redacted and 7 not redacted. The redacted records right now 8 are the only ones posted on the DCAS website. 9 10 But I hope and assume that the other types, that the non-redacted records reside in 11 12 CDC records the center, some other or 13 depository such as the National Archives. I'm sure that future historians 14 will be interested in perusing in-depth the 15 un-redacted ABRWH minutes and transcripts. 16 hope a full set of those vital EEOICPA records 17 is being archived by HHS, CDC and NIOSH. 18 19 Ιt would be most helpful to establish these facts concerning all existing 20 ABRWH meeting archives, apart from the DCAS 2.1

public document website on the written record.

The DCAS website, again, only has meeting records that have been redacted according to HHS, HIPAA and Privacy Act 5 CFR 552(a) guidelines.

Finally, I'd like to comment that ANWAG and SINEW have filed a joint letter to HHS Secretary Burwell expressing our strong concerns about the time it is taking for the Hooker Electric Chemical and General Steel Industries SEC administrative reviews to be completed.

The time for those two sites are approximately 30 months and 15 months, respectively. We also urged HHS to lift the total veil of secrecy that surrounds SEC administrative reviews, including those for Hooker and GSI.

SEC petitioners cannot know the names or credentials of the three HHS independent reviewers before the HHS Secretary acts on their SEC recommendations. The petitioners cannot know how many meetings the

review panel has held or what was discussed or 1 when their recommendation will be forwarded to 2 3 the HHS Secretary. have been waiting for 4 documents about the GSI administrator review 5 6 that I requested from the CDC FOIA office in Atlanta on April the 10th, 2014. There is no 7 transparency in the secretive Section 83.18 SEC 8 administrative review process. 9 I also need to remind the Board that 10 Chairman Melius agreed that full Board approval 11 12 is required to task SC&A to review the recently revised Appendix C site specific profile for 13 the Dow Madison Illinois AWE site. 14 Appendix C Rev 1 was issued April 15 the 3rd, 2014 by DCAS. DCAS Director Hinnefeld 16 17 confirmed to me that NIOSH would issue a Program Evaluation Report. But this document has not 18 19 yet been posted on the DCAS website. 20 I'm very disappointed that this 21 tasking was not mentioned at all today, and I

hope the Board will address this issue.

22

Thank

1	you very much.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
3	you, Dr. McKeel. Does anybody else on the
4	phone wish to make public comments?
5	MR. FROWISS: Yes, Dr. Melius.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
7	MR. FROWISS: Can you hear me?
8	This is can you hear me?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can now.
10	MR. FROWISS: This is Albert
11	Frowiss in Rancho Santa Fe, California. I'm an
12	independent advocate doing SEC claims. I've
13	done about 1,800 of them.
14	And I have questions about two
15	sites. You may have covered one of them
16	earlier, Savannah River. And I'm just
17	wondering whether you have any projection as to
18	when you're going to deal with the post-1972 SEC
19	petition. That's one question.
20	And the other is, are there any
21	petitions at all for Lawrence Livermore in the
22	post-1973 period?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, I'm
2	getting some help from NIOSH, but I'll relay it
3	and let LaVon. On the latter question in terms
4	of Lawrence Livermore, there are no new
5	petitions where of either 83.13 or even 83.14s
6	at this point. So the answer to that is no.
7	In terms of the Savannah River Site,
8	really hard now to give an exact timing. There's
9	a number of documents that are being updated and
10	a large number of documents in the review
11	process.
12	So a lot of resources and a lot of
12 13	So a lot of resources and a lot of effort going into that. But hard at this point
13	effort going into that. But hard at this point
13	effort going into that. But hard at this point to give a good idea of when those will be fully
13 14 15	effort going into that. But hard at this point to give a good idea of when those will be fully resolved.
13 14 15 16	effort going into that. But hard at this point to give a good idea of when those will be fully resolved. MR. FROWISS: All right, thank you.
13 14 15 16 17	effort going into that. But hard at this point to give a good idea of when those will be fully resolved. MR. FROWISS: All right, thank you. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
13 14 15 16 17	effort going into that. But hard at this point to give a good idea of when those will be fully resolved. MR. FROWISS: All right, thank you. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Anybody else on the phone wish to make public
13 14 15 16 17 18	effort going into that. But hard at this point to give a good idea of when those will be fully resolved. MR. FROWISS: All right, thank you. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Anybody else on the phone wish to make public comments?

1	public comment, if you hear me.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can. You
3	need to identify yourself.
4	MR. REVIS: Okay, my name is Rick
5	Revis, and I would like to talk about Blockson
6	Chemical in Joliet, Illinois.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. REVIS: Obviously, they got
9	their SEC I believe in 2010. What I wanted to
10	talk about is actually a missing document that
11	nobody seems to be able to find, and I think this
12	document is very important for the Blockson
13	Chemical claimants.
14	In 1958, there was a new contract
15	drawn up for Olin, which took over Blockson in
16	1955. In that contract, either the Atomic
17	Energy Commission or Blockson, at their choice,
18	had a 60 day written notice of the contract
19	cancellation if they wanted to end production
20	of U308.
21	Nobody has been able to come up with
22	that document showing the cancellation. Now as

some of you Board Members will remember, Blockson initially was scheduled for an SEC March 31st of 1962.

And partly through the SEC Petition, they come up with a one page document that said production ended in June of '60, but nobody knows where that document came from or anything about it. And the fact remains that you have to have a six month written notice to end production, either from the Atomic Energy or the factory. That has not been found.

So I was wondering why the date would be moved from 1962 to 1960 based on the fact that they've got a one page document, that by the way has a lot of flaws in it, but nobody has been able to come up with that written notice.

And if they don't have that written notice, it's my understanding that if there's a problem with the records or any of the information, the benefit goes to the claimant, not to the government.

1	In this case, it seems that it went
2	to the government. Does anybody explain any of
3	that? Or maybe explain that one page document
4	that changed everything from 1962 to 1960, even
5	though everything else and all other records
6	indicate that Blockson would produce a U308
7	through 1962?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. LaVon? I
9	think someone's going to have to get back to
10	you, sir. This is not an issue or a site that
11	we've discussed in quite a number of years, and
12	I don't think there's anybody here that was
13	actively involved in the reviews and so forth
14	on that, and from the technical end that might
15	recall specific documents and so forth. But we
16	will have someone
17	MR. REVIS: Yes, well I do
18	understand that. How is somebody going to get
19	a hold of me?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's what
21	we're going to work out next. Do you want to
22	give a number where he can call in?

1	MR. REVIS: You're talking to me
2	now for a number?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josh, yes, yes.
4	Josh.
5	Okay. If you want to call Josh at
6	NIOSH and he will relay
7	MR. REVIS: Is that
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: we'll have
9	somebody technical get back to you.
10	MR. REVIS: Is that Josh Kinman?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
12	MR. REVIS: I do have his number.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe so.
14	MR. REVIS: And we had talked
15	before. And we will talk again.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
17	MR. REVIS: I have several other
18	questions. I think Josh knows what they are.
19	And anyway, it involves other companies and
20	other sites that obviously hasn't been handled
21	the same way that they handled Blockson.
22	Blockson has seemed to have been

1	singled out to be denied where other companies,
2	they bend the rules all kinds of different ways.
3	So I'm waiting to hear. I will call Josh.
4	Thank you very much.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you.
6	MR. REVIS: Bye. Bye.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else on
8	the phone wish to make public comments?
9	MR. BURKHART: Yes, I have one
10	additional question, if I could.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, go ahead.
12	Can you identify yourself again for the record?
13	MR. BURKHART: Yes, my name is
14	Harry Burkhart, and I'm also calling from
15	Joliet, Illinois. And I just have a kind of a
16	general question on the SEC.
17	I've been listening for the last
18	couple of days, and am I correct that you can
19	be granted an SEC for residual contamination?
20	Is that right?
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, it's not
22	right. You can be, you can. There would have

1	to be a finding that dose can't be
2	reconstructed. I believe we have in certain
3	sites. I can't remember off the top of my head,
4	but
5	MR. RUTHERFORD: SECs?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, SECs.
7	LaVon, go ahead.
8	MR. RUTHERFORD: We've actually,
9	we've had SEC's not specifically for residual
10	periods when nothing was happening, but we've
11	had SECs for parts of the residual period that
12	included remediation activities and activities
13	that we felt didn't necessarily fall in line
14	with the standard residual approach.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MR. BURKHART: So, if there was
17	studies done, or like in 2011 in the report
18	back, Dr. John Howard on residual
19	contamination, and there was a 1979 Argonne
20	study done showing high levels of radiation
21	still on-site.

Would that be considered sufficient

1	to justify a petition for an SEC based on the
2	residual contamination at that site?
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, this is LaVon
4	Rutherford with NIOSH. It would depend on if
5	that, that document could be submitted as a
6	scientific or technical report in support of an
7	SEC petition.
8	We would look at that report and
9	determine if that report actually indicated
10	limitations as in our ability to reconstruct
11	that dose for that period, or basically denied
12	what approach we had already used.
13	So you could submit it. We'll run
14	it through the qualification process, and we'll
15	see what happens.
16	MR. BURKHART: Okay. That's fine.
17	And who would start that process, or how would
18	we go about that?
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: If you know where
20	the NIOSH website is, there are actually forms
21	that you can use to submit an SEC petition. You
22	can also contact Josh Kinman who is our SEC

1	Petition Counselor with NIOSH.
2	MR. BURKHART: Yes
3	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay
4	MR. BURKHART: Go ahead.
5	MR. RUTHERFORD: 513-533-6831.
6	MR. BURKHART: Okay.
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, and he'll
8	help you with that process.
9	MR. BURKHART: And we were told
10	that we needed, you can only file if there's
11	additional evidence. So that would be
12	considered additional evidence, at least to
13	file the petition?
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, you can file
15	the petition with that. We will evaluate
16	whether that's new information that we haven't
17	previously evaluated, and that would move the
18	petition forward.
19	MR. BURKHART: Got you. Okay,
20	thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
22	Anybody else on the phone that wishes to make

1	public comments? Okay, anybody else in the
2	audience that wishes to make public comments?
3	If not, thank everybody for coming here, and
4	this ends our 100th meeting of the Advisory
5	Board.
6	(Whereupon, the meeting in the
7	above-entitled matter was concluded at 6:25
8	p.m.)
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