UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROCEDURES REVIEW

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 2009

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The meeting came to order at 9:30 a.m., in the Zurich Room at the Cincinnati Airport Marriott Hotel, Hebron, Kentucky, Wanda I. Munn, Chair, presiding.

# PRESENT:

WANDA I. MUNN, Chair MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member MARK GRIFFON, Member\* PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member

THEODORE M. KATZ, Acting Designated Federal Official

## IDENTIFIED PARTICIPANTS:

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 NANCY ADAMS, NIOSH contractor\*
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KATHY BEHLING, SC&A\*
ELIZABETH BRACKETT, ORAU
STUART HINNEFELD, NIOSH
PAT KRAPS, ORAU\*
ROY LLOYD, HHS\*
ARJUN MAKHIJANI, SC&A\*
STEVE MARSCHKE, SC&A
MICHAEL RAFKY, HHS\*
MUTTY SHARFI, ORAU\*
SCOTT SIEBERT, ORAU
MATT SMITH, ORAU\*
ELYSE THOMAS, ORAU

\*Participating via telephone

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# **NEAL R. GROSS**

# 1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 9:34 a.m. MR. KATZ: This is Ted Katz, Acting 3 Designated Federal Official. This is the 4 Subcommittee on Procedures Review, and if we 5 will just do roll call starting with in-the-6 7 room board members. CHAIR MUNN: This is Wanda Munn, 8 of the Procedures Subcommittee Chair 9 10 member of the board. Paul Ziemer, work MEMBER ZIEMER: 11 its subcommittee 12 group member 13 subcommittee. Mike GIBSON: Gibson, 14 MEMBER 15 subcommittee member. 16 MR. KATZ: And then just to check, do we have any board member on the phone yet? 17 (No response.) 18 19 MR. KATZ: Okay and then we will just carry on with NIOSH OCAS, either OCAS or 20 Contractor or ORAU staff in the room. 21 MR. HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld from

1	NIOSH.
2	MS. THOMAS: Elyse Thomas, ORAU
3	team.
4	MS. BRACKETT: Liz Brackett, ORAU
5	team.
6	MR. SIEBERT: Scott Siebert, ORAU
7	team.
8	MR. KATZ: And then on the
9	telephone, ORAU, NIOSH, ORAU?
LO	DR. SHARFI: Mutty Sharfi, ORAU
L1	team.
L2	MS. KRAPS: Pat Kraps, ORAU team.
L3	MR. SMITH: Matthew Smith, ORAU
L4	team.
L5	MR. KATZ: Okay, and then in the
L6	room, SC&A?
L7	MR. MARSCHKE: Steve Marschke.
L8	DR. MAKHIJANI: Arjun Makhijani.
L9	MR. KATZ: And on the line, SC&A?
20	DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A.
21	DR. BEHLING: Hans Behling, SC&A.
22	MS. BEHLING: Kathy Behling, SC&A.

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1	MR. KATZ: Okay and then we don't
2	have yet anyone from HHS in the room, but let
3	me check on the line. HHS, either contractor
4	to NIOSH or HHS staff or other government
5	staff?
6	MR. RAFKY: Yes, this is Michael
7	Rafky from HHS.
8	MR. KATZ: Welcome, Michael.
9	MR. LLOYD: Roy Lloyd, HHS.
10	MR. KATZ: Welcome, Roy.
11	MS. ADAMS: Nancy Adams, NIOSH
12	contractor.
13	MR. KATZ: Okay and then any
14	members of the public on the telephone who
15	want to self-identify?
16	MS. ADAMS: Ted, did you hear me?
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, perfectly.
18	MS. ADAMS: Okay, because I didn't
19	hear you come back. Thank you.
20	MR. KATZ: Oh, I'm sorry. I should
21	have said welcome to you, too. Yes, thank
22	you.

Okay, that is it for roll call.

And I don't know, Wanda, if you have any administrative matters you want to cover before we check for Mark again.

CHAIR MUNN: No, just the one that we were discussing informally, the business of whether or not 9:30 or 10:00 appropriate starting time for this particular group. I always have a tendency personally to push for 10:00 because I selfishly find that it is easier for my West Coast body to adjust to 10:00 than it is 9:30. But that means that in most cases we will in fact run well into the afternoon and will seldom disband before 4:30 or 5:00.

So I was getting the feeling as we discussed this around the room that Τ am probably the only person who would be preferring a 10:00 start time. Is that correct?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Either is okay with me. Since I drive in, it is a three-hour

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1	drive, so 10:00 is always a little better.
2	But I am good with 9:30.
3	CHAIR MUNN: We have two either
4	ways. Mark isn't on yet. The local folks
5	don't seem to matter. Arjun?
6	DR. MAKHIJANI: Either way is fine.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay. Well then, why
8	don't we, if it makes it easier for Paul and
9	you and
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm okay but
11	MR. KATZ: then we can start at
12	10:00. I mean, there is
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think the body
14	time adjustment is harder than the three-hour
15	drive.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I think it
17	probably is.
18	MR. KATZ: Okay, so going forward -
19	_
20	CHAIR MUNN: Without any real
21	adverse comment one way or the other, I think
22	in the future we will go back to our 10:00

1	start time, which is what we used to do. And
2	for those who do fly in, that gives them a few
3	extra minutes to get here from the airport.
4	MR. KATZ: Sure. I will make that
5	just a habit then.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Thank you. I
7	appreciate that.
8	MR. KATZ: Mark, have you joined us
9	yet?
10	(No response.)
11	MR. KATZ: No.
12	CHAIR MUNN: I would like to delay
13	actually starting our discussion on that CATI
14	until Mark is on the phone. During our last
15	meeting, he was not able to join us at all.
16	And much of the material that we discussed had
17	been items that he had raised. That being the
18	case, it would be helpful, I think, to make
19	sure that Mark is here when we begin to
20	discuss the material that we now have with
21	respect to the CATI.

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Do all of you have the material

that Stu sent, the responses to the questions 1 2 that have been raised? DR. MAKHIJANI: I got five of them. 3 That's all. 4 CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I think that is 5 about right. And Steve is getting us up on 6 7 the screen here so that we can be following what doing with our procedure 8 we are transactions as we go along, even though the 9 10 CATI information will not be a part of that. The database and summary report 11 were the first thing that we had following the 12 13 CATI on our agenda. You do all have a copy of the agenda, I trust. In view of the fact that 14 15 that is a little bit more straight forward, it is just a review of where we are, perhaps I 16 could ask, Nancy, are you going to try to do 17 this by phone or is Steve going to do it for 18 19 us here? Whichever. I sent out 20 MS. ADAMS:

trouble, as always, in the last few meetings

a spreadsheet updated this morning.

21

getting into the database, but Steve was kind enough to ship me the numbers and I produced a spreadsheet which I emailed to everybody.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes, I do have that and Steve has the tracking system from the O: drive up on the screen now. So if you would like, Steve, if it is okay with you, you want to just run through those for us? Is that all right with you, Nancy?

MS. ADAMS: That is perfectly fine. Thanks, Wanda and Steve.

CHAIR MUNN: Thank you.

MR. MARSCHKE: This is a summary of the tracking database that I ran last evening, and it is very little changed since the beginning of April. The only thing that was changed was at the bottom, the finding date 3/30. We added seven new issues which are associated with OCAS-IG-004. SC&A did a review of OCAS-IG-004, and it was transmitted to the board recently. And in that review we identified seven issues. And so this tracking

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database has identified those seven issues.

And with those, now we have a total of 538 findings; 155 of those are open, meaning that we haven't discussed those yet; 28 of in progress; 75 those are are abeyance, which means that basically we are in agreement on the solution we just haven't implemented the solution; 15 of them have been identified being addressed in other as findings; 29 of them were transferred; and we have 236 issues which are closed or about 44 percent of the issues have been closed. if you combine the 44 percent in closed and the 14 percent in abeyance, we have 58 percent which are essentially in agreement; we have come to a consensus on.

Steve, this is John. DR. MAURO: How does that compare to say a month or so ago? Ιt seems that we are making some progress here in getting this backlog cleared. Do you recall the percent? I always look to that bottom percent, line namely,

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combination of in abeyance and closed as being a good indicator as to our percent completion of this particular assignment.

MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, you have identified one of the weak points of database tracking system is it doesn't allow you to go back in time. But what we have done here is what I have put up on the chart now or on the screen, obviously you can't see, John, but which the people here in Cincinnati can see is an Excel bar graph which tracks the numbers of issues and their status as either closed or in abeyance. And you can see that the number of issues have been growing recently, somewhat, up to the 538. And you can see that, and there is another chart, if will, you that shows the percentage completion, and this always adds up to 100 percent.

And the bottom, on the bottom, you see the ones that are closed, and as the percentage goes up, you can see the percentage

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closed has been increasing since -- March of 2008 we were down around 30 percent. In August 2008, we are approaching 40 percent, and now in April or May first of 2009, we are up at 44 percent closed.

So, yes, we have been making some progress percentage-wise. And that also includes the fact that the number of issues have changed slightly. Again, back in March of 2008, we were down 480 issues. And now we are up to 538 issues. So even though the number of issues have been increasing and the percentage that have been closed has also been increasing. So we are making some progress.

DR. MAURO: And, Steve, a second matter that might be of interest to the work group -- to the subcommittee is everything that we are doing right now, including, I believe, this latest OCAS-004 set of findings, this is all work related to carryover from the earlier contract, previous contract.

I do not believe there is any

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material in your database that we are looking at in the process we are going through that represents what I call new procedure reviews, new issues. The only reason I say that, I think it is important for the subcommittee and the board in general to have I guess what I would call a very dire view of the burden that old work is placing on the new budget, so to speak.

I don't know the feasibility of doing this, but when the day comes when we start to load up our findings related to new procedures that we are reviewing under the new contract, which hasn't happened yet, by the way, I don't know whether there would be a way in which we could make the distinction between those and whether or not the subcommittee considers it something that we'd like be able to track.

You see, the way I am managing the project is I have allocated a budget for old Task 3 work that represents carryover and new

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Task 3 procedures work.

And I guess I am doing my best to clear that old work as quickly as we can, keep track of it, see the progress we are making, so that we have a good appreciation of the degree to which this old work is in fact burdening our new budget.

CHAIR MUNN: John, this is Wanda. Won't we just simply see the new work that comes along as, the way we are handling material, as the next set of material?

DR. MAURO: Yes, if it is that simple. That is when we do the roll up -- I guess I am talking not so much about the individual findings and the way in which they are loaded into the system, I guess it goes toward this roll up that you have right now where a demonstration is made, for example, I just heard 54 percent of the backlog of issues have been falls into purposes resolved. I would like to keep tracking that.

Because as we close that out, it

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gives me a good sense that we are getting to the point where we are not carrying the old backlog into the new contract. So it is really the roll up that I am interested more than I am, certainly, with regard to the actual database itself.

CHAIR MUNN: Well since we have been tracking these by date of origin, it appears to me that it would be a fairly simple matter, we have it all electronically on the database, to simply segregate the first three sets of data and the individual procedures that have fallen to us in between those times in our minds, in one group, and simply call those the first three sets for your purposes.

DR. MAURO: Yes.

CHAIR MUNN: And then simply look at anything from this point forward as being fourth set and on. That should be a fairly easy distinguishing factor, shouldn't it? Is that going to come --

DR. MAURO: That would be great.

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If it is straight forward, that is terrific. 1 2 I guess I was really asking the question is it that simple for us to do. 3 Well I believe it is 4 CHAIR MUNN: simply because we have made the decision early 5 6 on to have our initial point of tracking 7 following the name of the procedure we are looking at to be the date of origin. And that 8 very clearly defines what in the old 9 was 10 contract and what is in the new, just by the date itself. 11 Yes, it absolutely 12 DR. MAURO: would. That would be fine. Thanks. 13 CHAIR MUNN: Paul? 14 15 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, everything has 16 a finding date, and I assume that any findings, John, will be under 17 the new Is that correct? contract. 18 19 DR. MAURO: Yes. The only one, the last batch we just loaded. Namely, OCAS-IG-20 I believe that was done under the old. 21 And that really concludes, the way I see it 22

right now, with the loading of those set of findings, that concludes all work that was done under the old contract, and we have now loaded up our database with everything that was, even though the date that you loaded it, the actual authorization of that work was under the old contract.

But the boundary line right now has been set. That is it. I do not, there may be certainly changes, and there may be even some additions to the set that is in there right now, everything, the 500 or so findings. But anything that we add new, as a result of a new procedures review, which has not occurred yet, would represent new work, under the new contract.

MEMBER ZIEMER: A follow up question. Do you close out the old set of findings under existing or carry forward money or are you closing out under new funds?

DR. MAURO: Okay. No, this is really -- think of it like this. We have 3.44

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million dollars in our budget for the year, the calendar year 2009. The way our contract is currently written, we can spend that; the board can spend that any way they like. That is, you can spend it on dose reconstructions, procedure reviews, SEC petition reviews, any way you like. There are no boundaries.

What I do, though, and that includes the carryover work that we have been authorized to do and new work that emerges at each one of our full board meetings. So those are the resources available to the board.

Now we have been authorized to do a certain amount of new work, as you know. And, of course, we have also been authorized to continue to close out issues related to the old work. I feel that -- what I have been doing is tracking old work and the cost and the progress we make on all of the tests from SECs to dose reconstructions to procedures, on old work and also on new work. This way, and you will see, I am preparing a special report

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for this upcoming meeting which will apprise the board of the amount of resources that we have expended to date closing out and dealing including with old work, these issue resolution issues on the subcommittee and the amount we expect it will cost to finish all that up. So that, and which really means, here is how much money we have available, you have available, to do new work. Some of which, of course, there has been a great deal of new work authorized. No new procedures, but there has been new work certainly on site profile reviews, dose reconstruction reviews, petition reviews. And that, and SEC course, places -- is additional resources that have been committed.

So you could see why even though our contractors are really from the point of view of perhaps the board, listen you have got 3.4 million and you can authorize as you go and do whatever you feel you would like to do.

But I feel as if it is our obligation to keep

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you apprised of where the money has been spent and where we think it has been committed and what might be left.

So that is why I bring this up. I feel that it is important that I am in a position to track how we are doing on closing out issues associated with the old contract related to procedure reviews.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well this would be a report similar to what you provided at the last meeting.

Exactly. DR. MAURO: Exactly. Ι have actually finished the draft, and I refining it, and I will be mailing it out. As soon as I get our actual billings, I will know our actual costs through the end of April in about two days. As soon as I get that number, I put it into the report that I have already written. It is just waiting for that number, and I will be sending it out to the full board, and it will be another one of those reports like I had the last time. And you

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will have a good view, a good bird's eye view, of where things stand and how much discretionary funds the board has with respect -- it turns out it is going to be about 1.4 million.

In other words, in effect, out of the 3.44 million available to the board, the obligated money, the committed money between old work and new work such that you have about a little less than half of that remaining to work with. And that is the story that is going to come out in this report. I am sorry to go on and on like this.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well that will be similar. It is the same situation for all of the work groups and subcommittees.

DR. MAURO: Exactly.

MEMBER ZIEMER: It is an overall thing. So that will be helpful, I think, aside from this subcommittee, just for the overall thing. You will be tracking it. We will be knowledgeable of it, and that will

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1	help us in our decisions
2	DR. MAURO: Exactly. Exactly.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: going forward.
4	So I don't think we have to make a separate
5	decision for this subcommittee.
6	DR. MAURO: Oh, no. I'm sorry for
7	going on like this. It is within the the
8	reason I brought the question up in the first
9	place regarding the tracking was within that
10	context.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think it is
12	helpful. I like Steve's bar chart, and,
13	Madame Chairman, I wonder if Steve couldn't
14	provide us each time you are going to do
15	that anyway, I guess, as you track things.
16	Steve, are you? It's fairly simple to
17	generate that.
18	MR. MARSCHKE: It is fairly simple
19	to generate. Yes, I can make a note just like
20	Stu is going to bring the projector each time;
21	I can make a note to myself to

HINNEFELD:

MR.

22

Ted is going to

1	remind me to bring the projector.
2	MR. KATZ: Yes, there's a chain
3	here.
4	MR. MARSCHKE: I will make a note
5	to myself to make a bar chart and bring it to
6	each meeting that we go to.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And isn't
8	NIOSH going to provide all of the board
9	members with a pocket projector, those
LO	miniature ones now?
11	MR. MARSCHKE: They haven't bought
12	us one yet.
L3	MEMBER ZIEMER: They haven't bought
L4	you one yet.
L5	CHAIR MUNN: It probably won't
L6	quite work.
L7	MR. KATZ: And John, just to cap
18	the discussion that we just had, I just would
L9	like to make the point from a sort of
20	contractor/officer point of view. I mean, it
21	is not old work that you are doing. It makes
22	it sound like it is remedial and that you

didn't get your homework done. But this is new resolution work that you are doing under the contract. Ιt relates current to deliverables that you delivered as you needed first under the contract. But just understand that that is current resolution work under the new contract. It is not old work that you are remediating.

DR. MAURO: Absolutely. But I am telling you why it is important to make this distinction. When we put in place our new contract, it had a budget and a SOP which included six site profile reviews, 60 dose reconstructions, six SEC petition reviews, 30 procedure reviews, plus project manager. And that budget to do all of that work was 3.44 million.

So right now -- now what happened is when we did that, when we put that contract in place, the budget and the SOP, it did not include this item called issues resolution related to work completed under the previous

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MR. KATZ: Right.

DR. MAURO: So it is important that the board knows that -- now, fortunately, the nature of the work has been unfolding in a way that we are okay. That is, we are burdened -that 3.4 million for calendar year 2009 under the new contract, is in fact burdened with a lot of closeout activity associated with work completed under the previous contract. Fortunately to date, things have unfolded in a way that we are able to manage that. think it is important that the Board understands that the current, you know, budget we do have is burdened. And it was never planned. In other words, when originally wrote the contract, it wasn't an item, a line item that said okay, you also include the cost associated with closeout issues associated with the old contract. was not a line item in our contract.

MR. KATZ: Right, that is correct.

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DR. MAURO: Yes, and that is okay.

I mean, we have discussed this matter, if you recall, Ted, with David, and I think you were very helpful in helping resolve that issue.

But at the same time, it is important that the board has that bird's eye view where things are so that they could make informed decisions about where they would like to invest their remaining resources.

MR. KATZ: Right. No, I agree completely, John.

CHAIR MUNN: Well John, I think we have that bird's eye view to which you refer here in this particular group. It might be a good idea for you to point that out to the full board at the time that you are giving your contractor report. It may not be obvious to all the amount of -- the volume of work that might be involved in closing some of these earlier decisions.

DR. MAURO: It is substantial. I certainly would be prepared to discuss that,

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if you would like. I do plan to distribute this material beforehand. If you would like me to go over it a bit, I would be happy to come to the microphone.

MEMBER ZIEMER: We will take a look at it at that point. You actually did talk about this some the last time when you had that initial report. So I think the board is somewhat cognizant of this, and we can reemphasize it. But it will be very clear if your report at the Amarillo meeting is similar to the last one. I think it is quite obvious what the separation is there.

DR. MAURO: Yes.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.

CHAIR MUNN: Good. Are we all comfortable with the review we had regarding the material that is on our current screen? I agree with Paul that the bar chart is always very helpful in getting a quick look at progress. We will look forward to continuing to see that, Steve.

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1 MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. 2 CHAIR MUNN: Thank you. MEMBER GRIFFON: Hey Wanda, this is 3 Mark Griffon. I just wanted to let you know I 4 am on the phone. 5 CHAIR MUNN: Good. 6 Sorry for being 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: late. 8 No, that is quite all CHAIR MUNN: 9 10 right. MEMBER GRIFFON: And I also have 11 one question for Steve about the database. 12 13 am looking at the database, and I am assuming that no one has had a chance to attempt the 14 improvement that I requested for the database, 15 16 which is that these fields, you know, somehow if you click on a finding or whatever, you can 17 blow it up so that it fills the screen so that 18 19 you can actually read more than one line at a time instead of scrolling down a line at a 20 time in some of these fields? 21

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MARSCHKE:

That

is

MR.

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correct,

1	Mark.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: I am getting this
4	is one of the
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: It is very
6	difficult to follow along with the findings
7	and the responses when you have to like cursor
8	down every little individual line reading six
9	words at a time.
10	MR. MARSCHKE: This is, again,
11	going over to the SQL version of the database
12	
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: I mean, we I
15	am assuming that we would implement that
16	suggestion at that point in time.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I figured
18	there is no sense in doing it now.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: I know when we were
20	working on the dose reconstruction database,
21	this is one of the features that Kathy Behling
22	wanted to talk to me about and wanted to make

1	sure the dose reconstruction database had that
2	feature incorporated into it.
3	So it should be, again, maybe if
4	Kathy wants to but I am assuming that it would
5	be incorporated into that database but at this
6	point, we are not making any changes to the
7	Access version of this database. So it is on
8	hold.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
10	MS. BEHLING: And this is Kathy
11	Behling. And, yes, that has been incorporated
12	into the database that you have in hand, Mark.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, okay. I guess
14	I should look at that a little closer, too.
15	MS. BEHLING: Okay, but it has been
16	incorporated into the database.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay, thank you.
18	CHAIR MUNN: That is great. Thank
19	you.
20	MR. KATZ: Do we have a status on
21	the SQL work?
22	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't have one

ready today. I believe the intention is it will be available or become available about the time the board has their accounts because it will be running on our system although this one can be shared readily between us on our contracts.

MR. KATZ: Okay, good because the board is about ready to come online.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, it is ready. I mean the application is, it is a document review application that has many, many uses. And so this is one module of it. I don't -- and the data from these tables is not loaded, but that is, I think, just a simple matter of moving the data. It is not like it has to be entered. It is just a matter of moving the table.

And I need to get back with our TST people about what they call the front end, in other words what we see, and make sure that it is as similar to what we are used to as we can. The reason I say that is that many of

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our document review processes don't follow quite this. You know, they have evolved other standard practices that are sort of built in.

And I want to make sure that we are together on that, that this is going to look pretty similar. I don't know that it is going to be exactly the same, but I would hope that it is fairly similar.

I really have to go find out. I am not exactly sure what the capability is. For instance, can an access front end just be brought over and masked and used in that. I don't know if it can or not.

MR. KATZ: Well, I will probably poll the board members then at the Amarillo meeting to see if everybody is ready to come online at that point so that you will have that heads up.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.

CHAIR MUNN: It seems that would be an excellent juncture for this group to give a little thought to whether or not we are

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comfortable with our current filtering and sorting system. I certainly have found it to be useful, but from time to time we have had some questions about whether or not we can filter some way other than what we are doing.

I would suggest that certainly for any members of this particular subcommittee, if you have any thoughts or concerns with respect to how we filter and sort, it would be very wise to get that information to Stu certainly. Right?

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, best in writing because if you tell me, I will not be able to reproduce it faithfully for our TST people.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes. So we are right on the cusp of a change of process here. At least a change of behind the scenes process. So anyone who has any grief with what we have been doing in the past relative to filtering and sorting, please do get your concerns in writing to Stu at the earliest possible

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MR. MARSCHKE: I was just going to expand upon that a little bit, Wanda, and suggest that there are several other updates that we have kind of put on hold. Like one of them was to associate a little text, description field with each of the finding dates so that we can find what these dates were really representative. And we have kind of put that on hold. And there is Mark's suggestion about expanding in the field. there are a few other updates to the database that want to collect all these we may suggestions and then present them to NIOSH or whoever is going be doing to the SQL programming to kind of upgrade or make general upgrade to the database.

CHAIR MUNN: That is a good suggestion, Steve. And in light of the discussion that we have just had with John relative to keeping track of his previous contract, as opposed to this contract, that

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	kind of notation would be very helpful.
2	MR. MARSCHKE: We could add that
3	feature to the database as well.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Right.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Steve, you are
6	talking about here just information on, for
7	example, what procedures were reviewed or the
8	findings represent what procedures.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Right.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: For example, the
11	9/20/2007, that covered the following
12	procedures or something like that.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: Right. Or this one
14	was the first set of general procedures or the
15	second set. This one was, I think, OTIB-52.
16	This one was
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Whatever defining
18	characteristic you have
19	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, so we know
20	right now we have got a bunch of numbers and
21	dates up there
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.

1	MR. MARSCHKE: and it is hard to
2	keep track of what they are.
3	CHAIR MUNN: So we wanted a column
4	that indicate this is set one, set two,
5	individual, individual, that type of
6	designation.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
8	MR. KATZ: Does it make sense if we
9	have, I don't know if it is Steve or Kathy
10	Behling, but we have an SC&A point of contact
11	to work with the software folks?
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think if we
13	were to work with software folks, we would
14	work with
15	MR. KATZ: Steve?
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Steve or your
17	programmer guy. I can't think of his name
18	now.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: Don Loomis.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Loomis, yes. And I
21	know, I think there has been some contact
22	between I don't know specifically about

this but it has been a while, I think. But I think they did talk once or twice about some stuff.

MR. KATZ: So I think if we hook them up, we can make sure that --

MR. HINNEFELD: I'll make entry to Steve and let Steve arrange it on their side, if that needs to be done. But my first task is to go back to our TST and get a better understanding of really timetable and what -- is this really going to look like what we think. You know, is this going to be what we think. So I may need to get with the developer and actually do some more building there. I don't know what I have to do.

CHAIR MUNN: So, again, I emphasize if Stu is going to do this, he needs written comments from anyone who wishes to see any additional information or any change in process. So if you and I do not take it upon ourselves individually to submit that information, then a change is not likely to

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occur.

MR. KATZ: I was just going to say,
I think it would probably be best to do that
all through Steve so that really their
computer people have just one person providing
all of the sort of design information, as
opposed to --

MR. HINNEFELD: You can send it to both of us. I would just suggest sending it to both of us, and we will work it out.

CHAIR MUNN: All right, it goes to Stu and to Steve. Thank you. Anything else on the tracking system before we leave it?

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well the only other comment, I would make the comment that it might be that in working along with something, you know, I get the bright idea that I would like them to be able to sort on some obscure thing that may occur so rarely that it is not worth the time and effort doing.

I would not -- I think it might not be good for us as individuals to be tasking

those kinds of things. I mean, I would like to make sure they cleared through the chair of the subcommittee.

CHAIR MUNN: I would like to make sure --

MEMBER ZIEMER: If I say I would like you to be able to sort on, I don't know, some parameter which you could do with a lot of effort and which might only need to be done or the sort may occur so rarely, it is just not worth the time and effort. I have the feeling as we have progressed here and we have looked at a lot of kinds of sorts, we have probably covered 99.9 percent of how you would use the database.

Now things like expanding the text, I think that is a great idea. It would be very helpful. So as your cursor hits a line, that text blows up. I know it can be done because I see it all the time on other applications. Your cursor hits a line, and the full paragraph expands.

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But anyway, but otherwise, just to sort of at my whim or Mike's or Mark's or whatever, well, you heard what I said. That is my feeling on it.

think CHAIR MUNN: Ι you absolutely correct. And I am not suggesting that they act on them once they get them. had assumed that the suggestions would then back in this group and come to us Procedures Subcommittee would review those.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Or Steve could say, this is really easy to do and we will do it or tell you that. Or this is going to be a major effort, so do you really want to do it.

MR. MARSCHKE: I think when we are converting to SQL; it gives us an opportunity to make a general upgrade. And so we can come up with a laundry list at this particular point in time and go through and do it now. After we get done with this general upgrade, if we get trickling in, little requests trickling in, then we will table them and

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bring them to the meeting and present them to the subcommittee and get their opinion or blessings before we do anything. How does that sound?

CHAIR MUNN: Probably reasonable.

MR. MARSCHKE: And even the general upgrade, I think, before we start it, we should probably, if we collect a list, we will get it and we will basically present it to the subcommittee and get the okay before we go off and start implementing it.

CHAIR MUNN: Actually, the intent of my original comment was precisely that, regardless of how inarticulately it was presented.

MS. ADAMS: Wanda, this is Nancy. I have also created a list that actually I have shared with the folks in the NIOSH computer groups of things that, from a reporting perspective that I thought the subcommittee and the board might be interested in having.

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CHAIR MUNN: That would be very nice if you would share that with us when you have an opportunity, Nancy. Certainly before we make any actual changes, we would like to see that. And perhaps you will be able to be with us at our next meeting and provide that to us prior to that time.

also need to bear in mind, especially with issues like the expansion of the text, that our ultimate purpose is maintaining this database to have reliable archive. So text expansion needs to be a high priority for us.

Anything else? If not, then let's move over to our CATI discussions and begin those. We are a little disjointed with respect to where we are with the CATIs.

I have one question for Mark before we go forward. Mark, at our last meeting when we carried on without you, you had provided a number of questions and concerns that you had relative to the EE forms but had not seen

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1	anything from you with respect to survivor
2	forms, I believe. Do you have any specifics
3	that you want considered today on that
4	survivor form or shall we continue down our
5	road focusing more closely on the EE form?
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: Wanda, I don't
7	have any more specifics right with me, but I
8	think a lot of them some overlap, anyway.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, a great many of
10	them.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: It would be
12	applicable to both, but I need to go through
13	the survivor form the way I did the other one.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Good. Okay, just
15	wanted to make sure you didn't have something
16	in hand or some major concern that we were
17	missing.
18	All right. If it is amenable to
19	the group, I would like to ask Stu to give us
20	the information that he has already provided
21	us. I would like to go through those items
22	one at a time with response to the issues that

1	have already been raised to see if we can come
2	to an agreement on some of those points. Stu,
3	do you have some preference as to how to
4	address this?
5	MR. HINNEFELD: No. No, I don't
6	have any preference.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Then I will leave it
8	to your discretion. My thought was that we
9	would start with the letter itself to see if
10	there was any concern with respect to that
11	letter and the single correction that was
12	intended there.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Now when you say
14	letter, are you talking about the letter that
15	was, the cover letter that provides the blank
16	CATI interview form, essentially, to the
17	claimant? Is that the letter?
18	CHAIR MUNN: This letter, yes.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Can I look at it
20	real quick?
21	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: I can't read it

1	from far that away, no.
2	DR. MAKHIJANI: It is on the
3	screen.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, good. Okay,
5	on that letter.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Entitled "ORAU Team
7	Dose Reconstruction Project for NIOSH."
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I have
9	CHAIR MUNN: It starts with a
10	tracking number.
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. I have
12	submitted a letter to the subcommittee
13	members. Let's see.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think it is
15	called proposed revision May 1 '09. Is that
16	the one?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: It would be CATI
18	
	MEMBER ZIEMER: CATI Letter.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: CATI Letter.  MR. HINNEFELD: CATI Letter
19 20	
	MR. HINNEFELD: CATI Letter

MR. HINNEFELD: So the idea here is
to compare this to the previous version, which
was the previous one on the screen there. I
think that we have revised, we are proposing
to revise this letter to incorporate some of
the, a number of the comments, at least as I
took notes from the last meeting, that should
be addressed in this letter, in the tone of
the letter. In particular, it was additional
emphasis on the fact that the interview is
voluntary and that if they don't want to
participate or if they cannot provide, they
cannot answer the questions or don't feel like
they can provide much information, to provide
some reassurance to the claimant that is
okay, we can still do an appropriate dose
reconstruction anyway. So that is sort of the
nature of how we tried to revise this cover
letter.

Like I said, this is proposed.

This has not been put into effect yet. But we felt those comments were certainly well

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founded, and we didn't want to introduce that additional level of stress into a claimant to say that if I mess this up or if I don't know the answers, then everything is going to go badly for me and they won't know what to do. So that was the intention of it.

Now with respect to specific passages, we didn't really start with one letter and mark things out and so on. We wrote another letter that tried to accomplish what we wanted to accomplish. And so there is not really a markup version to go look at. This is what we have to look at.

So I realize I only just provided anything in the last couple of days. I suspect people may want to look at this. But I have also provided, I sent the previous version as well so that at their convenience, people could look at these two side-by-side, see the changes, and particularly what I consider the change in the tone, about sort of this, there was this sort of urgency in the

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1	earlier part that kind of imparted a lot of,
2	you know, felt like a lot of responsibility on
3	the claimant that we didn't really intend or
4	at least we don't intend. And so that is why,
5	you know, so it is written with that in mind.
6	So other than that, I don't know how to cover
7	this one.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Now the rereading
9	the removal of that last sentence in the first
10	paragraph of the original letter makes a great
11	deal of difference in the tone of the entire
12	letter. And the additional emphasis on the
13	voluntary nature of the interview seems very
14	helpful. Does anyone have any concern with
15	the new wording, or do you need some time to
16	look it over?
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is what we saw in
18	the letterhead right there different from your
19	I mean
20	MR. MARSCHKE: I can't get them
21	side-by-side.

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MEMBER ZIEMER:

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Okay, but the one

1	on the letterhead looks different than the
2	letterhead copy I have. For example, oh,
3	there. There are two see, those two are
4	different. See that one that says Oak Ridge,
5	request okay, wait a minute.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Well there is no
7	letterhead on the proposed change.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: No. I see that.
9	But this first one or this one right here says
10	in the second line, ORAU is the contractor
11	assisting NIH and NIOSH. The other letterhead
12	one doesn't have that phrase in it. I'm
13	looking at it right here. I think it is good
14	to have it in. But you must have two versions
15	with letterheads up, Steve. Do you have two?
16	CHAIR MUNN: Well, one
17	MR. MARSCHKE: This one doesn't
18	have a letterhead.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, no. Do you
20	just have two things open?
21	CHAIR MUNN: No, one of them is an
22	EE and one of them is a survivor letter.

1 MR. MARSCHKE: The only ones I have 2 open are the scripts. CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 3 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, I am looking 4 at a letterhead, the letterhead CATI letter 5 6 for EE. Okay, that does say ORAU is the 7 contractor assisting. So, that is the right Okay, I just wanted to make sure I am 8 one. matching that. That is good. 9 10 MR. MARSCHKE: I see it now. MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay maybe I read 11 that wrong. But I am good. Go ahead. 12 13 got the right one. CHAIR MUNN: Mark, do you have any 14 15 comment with respect to the letter proposed? 16 GRIFFON: Just 17 MEMBER saw the document. So, you know, I don't really have 18 19 any comment to this. It is a little difficult 20 to, I guess, for me to comment on a letter regarding a questionnaire that I still have 21 outstanding issues with. So, I mean, it seems 22

1	like it is, I don't know. But other than
2	that, I mean, I don't have I think the idea
3	of putting voluntary in there is okay. That
4	is fine.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Would you like us to
6	set this letter discussion aside for a moment
7	and address your issues?
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well maybe that
9	would be yes, I don't yes, maybe that
10	would be better.
11	CHAIR MUNN: That is simple enough
12	to do. Let's set this aside for the moment
13	and begin our discussion addressing Mark's
14	issue.
15	Mark, I am sorry that you weren't
16	with us the last time we met because we
17	encountered several minor issues inside your
18	stated issues that we were at a loss to
19	resolve without your input. Would you like to
20	
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm sorry I wasn't
22	there, too. I was in a non-disclosed

location, unfortunately.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we were aware of what was going on. And when the man says go, we wouldn't have you do anything other than go.

MEMBER GRIFFON: All right.

CHAIR MUNN: It would be helpful for us then if you would -- have you had any feedback at all with respect to the deliberations that were undertaken in your absence?

MEMBER GRIFFON: No, no. Maybe, I mean, maybe you can summarize where things stand or summarize the discussion from last time, if you can recall.

CHAIR MUNN: It would be difficult to summarize because you had some very specific information there. We did go through the material, the questionnaires that we had before us and had a considerable amount of discussion relative to the wording of many of the questions. And I think, in most cases, we

were wordsmithing material that was not as pertinent as your questions were.

I think at that time Paul had made a statement which appeared to me to cover the issues quite well with respect to wording of the questions when he said, "Despite how the question is worded, the bottom line really is whether we are getting the information that we need when we ask these questions." There was never a universal response to that but that is in fact the question that was proposed.

My attempting to summarize for you what was essentially about a three hour discussion centering around that issue and the questions that you had raised, would probably fall very short of the reality of where we were.

Perhaps the smartest thing to do is for us to address your questions again, now that you are here. And if you want to propose those questions, then one of the principles who is involved in the discussion perhaps can

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1 bring you up to speed on that question. Would 2 that be a feasible way to approach this? MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, that is fine, 3 4 Wanda. Why don't you just --5 CHAIR MUNN: why don't we do that. I need to try to get 6 7 back to what your questions were. And having lost a great deal of my personal database on 8 my computer since that time, I may not be 9 10 doing a very good job. But you certainly must have those questions in front of you and you 11 may also have -- you have Stu's information 12 13 with respect to some of the responses that were made to the CATI questions themselves. 14 I don't know whether you have had an opportunity 15 to go through those. 16 Well, I'm not sure 17 MEMBER GRIFFON: what -- I have these two sample questionnaires 18 19 that Stu sent. Is that what you are referring to or is there other information? 20 No, he sent action 21 CHAIR MUNN:

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1	responses to much of the discussion that went
2	on relative to the wording of the questions.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay, I just found
4	it. I did just find that document. So yes, I
5	have that pulled up. Okay.
6	CHAIR MUNN: If you have that, then
7	that may address some of the questions that
8	you had. But there is also a document that
9	has been provided specifically responding to
10	your comments on the CATI letter. That is
11	dated May first.
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Have you had an
14	opportunity to absorb any of those?
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Response to Mark
16	G. comment on CATI letter.
17	CHAIR MUNN: Right.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: I have it pulled
19	up. I mean, it is only one page so I guess I
20	can look at it.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I mean, Stu's

1 questionnaire proposed has the expanded work 2 history section. Right? Is that basically it, Stu, and that that would cover --? 3 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, the work history form accommodates as much work history 5 6 as the person has. You know, it is the CATI 7 interview process is, you know, we show a static picture of, when we distribute the 8 picture of the interview form, we show you the 9 10 static picture. But it is entered, you know, the CATI information is entered directly onto 11 a computer in a computer application. 12 13 the fields expand to accept, you know, everything that, you know, all of information 14 15 that is provided. 16 MEMBER GRIFFON: And those would go into -- where would those print? 17 I mean, those would end up in like comment sections or 18 19 20 MR. HINNEFELD: There are a couple places they could be. I mean, it depends on 21

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what they are saying.

	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: If what they say
3	kind of fits in line with the question of, you
4	know, that is on the form, then it would go
5	there and if there is additional information,
6	that would go in the comment section. You
7	know, if the interviewer feels like it is
8	additional information but it is not exactly
9	responsive but it is additional information,
10	so it would go in like a comment section.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. Right.
12	Right.
13	CHAIR MUNN: The additional
14	information that we received recently included
15	two completed CATI interviews. Did you
16	receive that?
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Yes, and
18	CHAIR MUNN: It is a good
19	demonstration of how expansive the comment
20	section can be.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: It is a great
22	demonstration and actually I would propose to

hire Heather because I have never seen this many comments in the current questionnaires that we did. But I have never seen, you know, I mean, those who have been involved in the DR reviews, I have looked at a lot of cases and I never recall seeing anywhere near -- now maybe with this new form, it will give opportunity to have this, you know, expanded information. Stu, is that what you are trying to get at?

MR. HINNEFELD: I think the form has always expanded in that fashion. I think that the comments, you know, certain interviewees are very expansive and so they end up with a lot of comments and other interviewees are not.

I, to be honest with you, don't see any more, very few more dose reconstructions than the dose reconstruction subcommittee does. I just, it is not part of the role I play.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right,

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MR. HINNEFELD: So I don't really have a real clear view. I know I have seen some CATIS with essentially no comments and I have seen some CATIS that I thought had really nice information, good information to know in the comment field. But I don't really have a kind of a meter, a metric of what I would expect in the comments field.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I mean, I, have only the seen ones on our But like I have said, I have subcommittee. never seen this level of comments added. I guess, you know, the notion is that our, I mean, I guess the proof is in the pudding, you know, that kind of thing. Ιf they are capturing all of this additional information that is very important, that is different than if it is just, you know, check boxes and any additional information is kind of, you know, it is sort of up to the phone interviewers to decide is this important enough to expand my

field and take it down or is it, you know, not important enough or not relevant to dose reconstruction, that sort of thing.

And my sense from the cases that I have looked at anyway, I mean a couple hundred, not, maybe 150 total, you know, is that I see very sparse, you know, once in a while they will mention an incident or two. And that is about it, as far as the comment section goes.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think --

MEMBER GRIFFON: They might mention another cancer that wasn't included on their thing and they don't know why. But beyond that, I have never seen this kind of expanding comments.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Pat Kraps, I believe, is on the phone. She is a team leader for ORAU's interview personnel. I don't know, Pat, did you have anything you wanted to offer about how the interviewers conduct that portion of it and collect the

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1	comments on the CATI?
2	MS. KRAPS: We essentially report
3	anything the claimant would like to provide to
4	us during the questioning process, as we are
5	going through the script.
6	So, you know, if the claimant gives
7	us a lot of detail, there is going to be a lot
8	of detail. If the claimant does not give us a
9	lot of detail, then we can only, naturally,
10	record what they have provided to us.
11	So, some CATIs will be much greater
12	in detail than others, obviously, you know,
13	depending upon the history of the claimant
14	themselves, whether it be an EE or a survivor.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: And when you say
16	record, I mean, these aren't recorded. You
17	mean write down or logged down.
18	MS. KRAPS: Yes, which is we use
19	a computer program. That is what CATI stands
20	for, is a computer aided telephone interview.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.

MS. KRAPS: So when I use the term

"recorded," I am merely reflecting that we are typing every single response that they give us and we put it into the appropriate section.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.

CHAIR MUNN: So, that being said --

MS. BEHLING: Wanda, this is Kathy Behling. I just wanted to make a comment here also because I am looking at these comments. And from the CATI reports that I have looked at, I do agree I have never seen this level of detail. And I think it is one of the issues that I seem to bring up all the time. And that is the fact that we often don't know where these workers work and sometimes you will just, they will give you three different job descriptions and you don't know what time period those job descriptions covered.

And what I am seeing in these comment sections, this comment section, is something much more expansive than I have seen before. And it would be very nice to have this level of detail in the other cases that

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we have looked at.

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MR. HINNEFELD: Well Kathy, understand we can only put the level of detail that the interviewee tells us.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Well maybe I can rephrase that question. I think it would be useful for, I mean, these hypotheticals are, I guess, useful look to at in terms of considering the questionnaire. But can we get just an example of the range, maybe different, you know, you guys can go through and give me five and show me one that has this level of detail? And then I will get off this soap box?

CHAIR MUNN: Well, Mark --

MS. BEHLING: When you are actually dealing with the Energy employee and he tells you that he had three different job functions, does it get asked, when did you work in this particular job function as opposed to the next job function?

Right now, I am putting together

some data for the Fernald SEC work and one of the things I see often is the individual will write down job descriptions from various different activities and dor activities. However, there is nothing that lets me know when those what job period, or what employment period covers what job function. And that is what I am impressed with on this particular example.

CHAIR MUNN: We discussed these concerns at considerable length in our last meeting. This was true with respect to the job title and the type of work, as well as the supervisor's name and the buildings and locations we worked in.

We all agreed that if you are talking to an employee who was in that job for only one or two years, they can probably tell you what their job descriptions, what their titles were, and some of them may even remember who their supervisors were. But if you have done what many of these individuals

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have done, who even though they were specifically a carpenter or a pipefitter, or had some title of that sort, they have worked in so many different kinds of jobs, in so many different types -- you know, I have a hard time telling people where I lived during any particular year, even though I have not moved around the countryside very much.

So, if you have an employee, which is often the case from what I have seen, that has worked 20 or 25 years and is now retired and has an infinite number of jobs that he or she has performed, telling people when they performed those jobs is a gargantuan task.

be realistic have to respect to what expect from the can we claimants themselves. If they are unable to give us the information and if we ask them that information, the question that we had earlier when we were talking about it, whether or not this is even a capable thing for the ordinary claimant.

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MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, another thing I would be curious about Kathy, are there instances when in that situation where the dose reconstruction didn't sufficiently address the uncertainty in particular, in different job titles?

If there is a situation like that where a person has moved around or has had several jobs or in several locations, the dose reconstructions that I have seen and, like I said, I don't see that many, but as a general rule, if you don't know what years they worked in what places, you generally -- and it makes a difference. You know, if they have got an exposure record, it may or may not make a difference, depending upon whether there are location-specific adjustments you have to make it. to the exposure record. Ιf makes difference, aren't they placed in the position and in the spectrum that gives essentially the highest risk factor in the dose reconstruction pretty consistently,

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unless there is evidence?

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instance, some radiation For exposure records, some bioassay records placed the person in their work location. I mean, the record itself says they worked in the one area hundred or whatever building. So there is additional evidence sometimes place them. And so, you would have that evidence, aside from the interview. And if there is not that evidence, the ones I have seen pretty consistently say if you don't know, we are going to pick the one that, and if it makes a difference, we will choose the one that provides the highest risk factor to the worker.

I mean, there is a number of things to consider here about exact -- you know, other than just how precise the information you are going to ask the person for, how many times is it going to really matter.

CHAIR MUNN: Are we getting the information we need if we ask that question?

Paul.

MEMBER ZIEMER: It is not clear to me at this point what the issue really is. Is the issue the fact that the form that goes to the claimant looks very different from a completed computer-generated CATI interview? I think there was concern initially that the form, it looked too simple. Like it wouldn't cover all of the jobs or this or that.

But the form that they get is sort of, as Stu described it, a static picture. It simply gives them an indication of the types of questions that will be asked. But it does, in fact, look quite different than the detail on a completed form. But it is not clear to me if our initial charge is to determine whether or not the things sent to the worker, sent by mail, I guess, and as approved by OMB, do we need to change that in some way. Isn't that what we are looking at?

Are we recommending changes in what is sent out? Isn't that the issue?

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I mean, there are a number of things here.

This started with a review of the CATI process. And within the CATI process, there were a number of findings related to the CATI itself, the questions on the CATI. And so the issue is in this subcommittee essentially because of that. It started as a CATI review of the procedure and associated with that, there were findings.

During this discussion, you know, there has been an issue that it is an OMB approved form. If you are going to get information for more than nine people, you have got to get OMB approval of your vehicle. And so it is in that arena. So, I guess, it's wrapped into it. But we recently renewed it and we started this conversation thinking it might be timely at renewal to issue an alternative. So, the discussion kind of went longer.

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And so we said well, we will just renew the one we have because we can change it. We don't have to wait until the next renewal date to change the form if we want to change it. We just have to submit it and get approval of the revised form. So, we are proceeding on that path now. So, I mean, that is where it is.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Well we did, Stu this is Mark, if I can interject. We did, Paul, talk about two sets of different -- you are right, in a sense, because we talked about trying to separate these things into questions or concerns about the process and questions or concerns about the form and the letter.

MR. HINNEFELD: Right.

MEMBER GRIFFON: And my comments that I sent to Wanda for that last meeting were focused on just the letter and the form that is attached to the letter.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And that is what I was trying to pin down.

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MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, so if you want to do that first and then maybe talk about the process stuff. But that might be a way to proceed.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, originally, we were sort of under pressure to recommend to the board some changes so that the OMB thing could be taken care of. For example, we have that issue about asking them if there were other coworkers who could verify their work and so on. And we found out that that was never used and, therefore, we said why ask that question, since it is not a piece of information that is ever used and that sort of thing.

So, it wasn't clear to me, talking about the detail got to on the computer-generated response, whether we were saying that we want the claimants to see what real response looks like, versus the original form. It seemed to me that original form, which is much simpler looking,

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would be more useful for the recipients, as a 1 2 means of indicating to them the types questions that would be asked. 3 MEMBER GRIFFON: 4 Yes. MEMBER ZIEMER: The fact that the 5 6 fields can be expanded in much more detail can be generated, I think is not that critical at 7 that point to the recipients, as long as they 8 sort of know what to expect and also not to 9 10 ask questions for soliciting information that will never be used. 11 Well, that is a MEMBER GRIFFON: 12 13 separate comment on my, you know, the coworker question is another question but if I can 14 15 stick to the one that NIOSH gave a response 16 on. I am still, the example CATIs you 17 sent out, Stu, those are from the current 18 19 CATI. Correct? They are not from the new proposed --20 MR. HINNEFELD: That is correct. 21

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The new proposed form is proposed.

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It has not

1	been used at all.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: So the new form of
3	the questionnaire has more, if I recall, has
4	more extensive fields for collecting job
5	information by, you know, I mean, you look at
6	your exposure information for each job over
7	time. I mean, it is broken out more on the
8	questionnaire, the new proposal, if I am
9	getting this right.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Boy, I am trying to
11	recall.
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: I know. I know
13	and I can't find my copies of the new draft
14	questionnaires, the blank questionnaires.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: There is one called
16	CATI Letter in Form EE, all Changes and
17	Deletions,
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, that is the
19	one. Yes.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: which I think is
21	the proposal from NIOSH.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: That is the one I

was commenting from. Yes. Thank you, Paul.

MEMBER ZIEMER: And it had some things highlighted in yellow. And it has some deletions indicated in red.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. So for example, even in that current version, you know, employment, number one, what jobs, blah, blah, you asked for facility and job and start and end date for each job, which is what Kathy was kind of eluding to.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. That is --

MEMBER GRIFFON: And then you also have a column for supervisors' name. So you know, that goes into my first question, which is if you are going to ask for supervisors' names, you sort of deleted the section on still asking coworkers but you are for supervisors' names, why ask for it if you are not going to use it. And I would argue why delete it. Is it just to be expedient? mean, you are not using it when --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Is it ever used?

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MEMBER GRIFFON: Maybe you should be.

CHAIR MUNN: Well this is one of those things that we discussed with respect to the fact that very few people can remember who their supervisor was 25 years ago.

And it was suggested that if we are going to use it, it should include a parenthetical, "if known" statement.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, "if known" is fine. Ι experience, Ι mean, my interviewed hundreds of workers and I think it varies greatly. I mean, I have got some people I interviewed that were at sites for 40 years and they, you know, they would come to the interviews with a listing in a written out form of every job they had, detailed dates of when they started and stopped and they would have their supervisors' names. They have incredible memories. But then you are right, Wanda, it ranges all the way to the other end where they can't really remember those times

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1	or supervisor information at all.
2	So, I think "if known" would be
3	good but I think some people do know it and it
4	could be valuable.
5	CHAIR MUNN: So would you be
6	comfortable with "supervisor's name, if known;
7	job title, if known?"
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, you
9	know, or some clause in the introductory
10	question, you know, complete fields to the
11	best of your memory or whatever. That is
12	fine.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, because even
14	the dates might have caveats.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, exactly.
16	Because I found oftentimes, they don't know
17	month and year. They can give me year
18	ballparks but not
19	CHAIR MUNN: That would be most
20	common.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
22	CHAIR MUNN: And Arjun is chomping

1 at the bit to say something here. 2 DR. MAKHIJANI: No, I am chomping at the bit. I'm calm. 3 There is no bit. 4 CHAIR MUNN: DR. 5 MAKHIJANI: The proposed questionnaire in section seven of the proposed 6 7 questionnaire, question seven, there is a new proposed addition "time period worked." So, I 8 think the issue that we were talking about 9 10 earlier actually proposed to be addressed in the new questionnaire, further down from where 11 we are looking at. 12 13 CHAIR MUNN: Down at question eight or something. 14 And I would just 15 DR. MAKHIJANI: 16 suggest that perhaps the job title question be addressed there. Where it says duties, it 17 could just say "duty/job title" and that might 18 19 kind of -- you have already got building So I think that pretty much would 20 location.

dose

cover all of the possible issues that might

reconstruction.

enter

into

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For

1	instance, if you are using air monitoring data
2	or something, which is the only case that I
3	can think of where you have something like
4	this potential would be useful to you.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Is there any
6	feeling one way or the other about that? Is
7	that reasonable and going to be one of our
8	suggestions for adoption?
9	We realize, of course, that we
10	can't tell anybody what to do but we can
11	certainly provide the questions.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: What was the
13	suggestion again? I have lost track.
14	CHAIR MUNN: The suggestion was
15	two-fold. One, that we incorporate the "if
16	known" concept.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay that is
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: That is in question
19	one.
20	CHAIR MUNN: In question one, yes.
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: Well you have job
22	title in question one.

1 CHAIR MUNN: Well yes, but a lot of people don't know what it was, can't remember 2 what it was. 3 4 MEMBER ZIEMER: Mark's suggestion, I think, on that was to include that before 5 6 the table because the "if known" might apply 7 to not only the supervisor, it might apply to the dates. 8 Mark, weren't you suggesting that 9 we add the sort of "if known" comment ahead of 10 that table? 11 Incorporate it --CHAIR MUNN: 12 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I mean, something like that. I would, you know, for 14 15 the whole section, you know, below is 16 questions on employment history, complete the fields to the best of your memory. You know, 17 da, da, da. I don't know. I haven't thought 18 19 about the exact language. I think Wanda is right that 20 some people, you know, and especially it 21

strikes me that month/year would definitely be

1	a problem with some of the people I have
2	interviewed. You know, it was the early '50s,
3	you know, they might say '51, '52, whatever.
4	They are usually nailing down month is the
5	exception rather than the rule.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Unless we have a
7	lifelong OCD practitioner who has kept track
8	of every paycheck that has ever been received
9	
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, and some
11	people have like their work cards.
12	CHAIR MUNN: There are a few people
13	who do that.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Now, do you feel
16	like that is necessary beyond the letter,
17	saying that we are only interested in what you
18	can provide easily and you don't have you
19	know, the letter is supposed to indicate that
20	we are only interested, we don't want you to
21	research, this, this is just what you are

supposed to provide readily. Do you think it

1	would be necessary to modify this question in
2	addition to that?
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't personally
4	think it hurts to re-emphasize that. I mean,
5	they skim through the letter and then they
6	start focusing on this. Maybe under
7	employment history, simply say please provide
8	the following information, if known, or
9	something like that. I mean, it would apply
10	for everything under employment history.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or as best as you
12	can remember.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: As best as you can
14	remember.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, my concern
16	sometimes is that they, you know, they are
17	concerned to sort of guess because they are
18	afraid that if it is wrong, they will be in
19	some way
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, penalized or -
21	_
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: penalized if

they wrote down the wrong dates or something.

So, yes.

CHAIR MUNN: And that, I think, was

the primary concern that moved a great deal of our issue forward from the outset, was the concern that we were placing undue stress on people leading them to believe that they needed to do research and work out the answers to these questions, if they didn't already have them, or otherwise, we actually had that sentence that led people to believe it would be to their detriment to not be able to provide information.

Having removed that or change the language, whichever we opt to do --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Is helpful, yes.

CHAIR MUNN: -- is considerably helpful. And I can guarantee you that every person sitting around this table has already spent more time reading these letters than any claimant ever has.

So what an individual picks up --

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1	MEMBER ZIEMER: We are preparing
2	for later.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I would suggest we
5	do the same thing on the detailed work
6	history. Just repeat the same phrase again.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Re-emphasize it.
9	CHAIR MUNN: The real question here
10	is what do we want that specific phrase to be?
11	MR. HINNEFELD: We can probably
12	write it, unless you have a real specific
13	interest on what you want it to be.
14	I mean, it would be easier for us
15	to have one person, a technical writer write
16	it than for us to try to write it in the
17	subcommittee.
18	CHAIR MUNN: It certainly would.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
20	CHAIR MUNN: I just wanted to make
21	sure that there wasn't anybody with
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: But it is along the

1	lines of "if known" or to the best of your
2	recall.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: As you can easily
4	provide it, or as you can easily provide it.
5	You know, to the extent that you can recall,
6	whatever words we decide. Okay.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: That's fine, yes.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. I'm sorry.
9	The second part of the recommendation, did
10	that go to question number seven or what was
11	the second part of that recommendation?
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: I actually withdraw
13	that suggestion to put job titles in question
14	number seven again because you have got it in
15	question one and it is just confusing If you
16	are asking for duties, routine duties in
17	question seven.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: And duties, I
19	think you are getting at job tasks, right, or
20	whatever? I mean, that is what you are trying
21	to
	I control of the cont

CHAIR MUNN: Correct because that

1	really and truly is what bears most
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right,
3	right.
4	CHAIR MUNN: heavily on the
5	potential for exposure. What were the duties?
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: And Larry and
7	NIOSH assured me that this is not a problem
8	with regard to classification at all.
9	CHAIR MUNN: I can't see how it
LO	would be.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: I hate to bring up
L2	this issue, but, you know
L3	MR. HINNEFELD: If the individual -
L4	_
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: people start
L6	talking buildings and on your form, you are
L7	linking together, inadvertently, exposures,
L8	buildings, and time periods, and tasks.
L9	MEMBER ZIEMER: And nuclides.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: And nuclides
21	that is what I said, exposures. Yes. Yes.
22	CHAIR MUNN: Well, but the question

1	is, is anybody of questionable security ever
2	going to have access to that information. And
3	the answer is no.
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, the other
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Well now, wait a
6	minute.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: Those can't have
8	classified information on them.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: This should not
10	have classified information in it.
11	CHAIR MUNN: No.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: What Mark is saying
13	is that if a person says I was exposed to this
14	magic radionuclide in this building at this
15	facility, I am not even cleared, but I think
16	that is one of the things that gets kind of
17	dicey in terms of what you are able to talk
18	about.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: All I am saying is
20	from my experience that I had to get my
21	questionnaires for Y-12 cleared by Y-12
22	security before I could use them in the

1	medical screening program.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: I will note
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: And we had to
4	actually have some defaults that if you were
5	an assembly worker, please do not complete the
6	following details. I mean, there were certain
7	
8	MR. HINNEFELD: I will check
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or do not provide
10	information that you think may be classified.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, Right,
12	just don't put it down.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we pretty
14	much tell them that. We tell them don't tell
15	us things you think are classified.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, but
17	sometimes, you know
18	MR. HINNEFELD: The problem is,
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: people don't
20	think about
21	MR. HINNEFELD: They don't think
22	about that.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: the linking of
2	the different sections. You know what I mean?
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Right. Because it
4	is they say well, you are clearly asking me.
5	If you are asking me about my radionuclides
6	and you are asking me about my place, I mean,
7	that must be okay
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: to answer it.
10	And a lot of people may not have that ready.
11	Just because you are cleared doesn't mean you
12	are an ADC and you are prepared to judge
13	things as being cleared or un-cleared.
14	CHAIR MUNN: This material that is
15	being gathered is not going to be available,
16	is it?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: It is available to
18	everybody that works on the project.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: It would be
20	available to un-cleared people.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Un-cleared people
22	on the project, yes.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: It is available to
2	everybody who works on the project. Most of
3	us do not have clearances.
4	CHAIR MUNN: I guess that is true.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Until DOE finds out
6	it is there and they shut down the computer
7	system.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Well knowing how
9	difficult it is for me to have access to some
10	of this, to get access to some of this
11	material, it is difficult to imagine
12	MR. HINNEFELD: We clearly can't
13	have
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, there is a
15	question. There is an issue.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: I hate to bring
17	this up in a way but I don't want it to be a
18	problem. I mean, it can be a nightmare later.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: I will get another
20	check at this. We will make sure that some of
21	our guys who are in a position, who are
22	cleared, who may be able to render judgment.

1	They still may say I can't render judgment on
2	this. We will have to get somebody in DOE to
3	render a judgment on it, on how specific we
4	can ask about your exposures, meaning, what
5	were you exposed to and at what building were
6	you exposed to it.
7	MR. KATZ: But just for memory's
8	sake, I mean, you are correct, Mark in
9	recollecting that Larry was asked this same
10	question and that he did state that this was
11	not an issue for DOE
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
13	MR. KATZ: at that time. But
14	that is not to say that Stu shouldn't follow
15	up.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: I would like to
17	follow up on that anyway.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
19	DR. MAKHIJANI: Because this is an
20	old, except for the time period, it is an old
21	question.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

CHAIR MUNN: All right, Stu will question about that. So, that will have one piece of feedback we can anticipate.

Next issue.

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MR. HINNEFELD: I don't remember.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, going back to my -- that was NIOSH's response to my second question on the letter. Really, where we started, we ended up going a little bit into the sections.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.

GRIFFON: But the first MEMBER question, I still don't -- we have touched on it but I don't know where it is being left, Wanda. Ιt is the question in the first paragraph, why was this sentence deleted. the sentence is related to or the sentence was if we need additional information that may only be available from supervisors, coworkers, others, the interview is or also an opportunity for you to help us identify, locate, these persons.

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And I understand that you are saying well, we -- you know, it is sort of a self-fulfilling prophecy. NIOSH never -- NIOSH very rarely went to these people. So, now you are just deleting it out of the form. And my question is, you know, do we feel like it is something that they maybe should have been going to more often and just haven't been using.

CHAIR MUNN: Now the question was not so much is it being used; the question is, more properly I believe, are we getting the information that we need without asking that question. Are we getting it in other ways?

And my memory of our discussion from our last meeting was it was generally felt that we were getting that information in other ways and it seldom was used, simply because there are other methods for doing the dose reconstruction.

DR. MAKHIJANI: One of the original points that we raised in our review was, it

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didn't go exactly to the point that Wanda is making but it was the question is there a level playing field between employees and survivors.

And clearly, you know, there is going to be some asymmetry because the employee was there and they know a lot of stuff. And the way we viewed the coworker question was it brings some more symmetry if you actually go to those coworkers, especially in cases where you are going to deny the claim, in case those coworkers know something because the survivors usually don't.

Now the question comes in if none of the information that energy employees themselves provide is used in the reconstruction, then of course, there is automatically a level playing field. it is, then there isn't. And the question about coworkers really is about equity and fairness, which is supposed to be part of the process.

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And just to remind you that our original review had raised it in that context because the board-approved checklist that we had, had a fairness item in it. And so that was the context, just to remind you, that was raised.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Maybe one way to address this would be to word it in such a way there wasn't a very clear expectation that we are automatically going to contact coworkers, that there may be the possibility if it is necessary. I mean, in many cases, even if it is a survivor, there is enough information about either the worker or workplace that it is not necessary specifically interview people, but if it were, then this would be important.

I think --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I mean --

MEMBER ZIEMER: -- one of the things we run into, we hear from people, I gave all these names and nobody ever contacted

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them. There is clearly an expectation when the question is asked that it's some kind of follow-up. So maybe the question has to be worded in such a way that would say if necessary for us to either confirm became something or to get additional details, if it could be worded in such a way that would make people think that you are always going to do this. It looks here like we are looking 12

for a confirmation. It is almost like you are applying for a job, who are your recommenders, and I expect that you are going to contact them.

MEMBER GRIFFON: I would accept that, Paul. I mean, I would agree that it is the exception rather than rule, where you are going to have to follow up with coworkers.

MEMBER ZIEMER: But the respondents think it rule, is the rather than exception.

> Right. Right, MEMBER GRIFFON:

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right. I mean, I would accept that kind of modification that if you made it pretty clear that it is a small percentage of ones that are going to be, you know, but these people may be needed if we can't find whatever.

I don't have the words but I mean,

MEMBER ZIEMER: That is the concept.

MEMBER GRIFFON: -- instead of just dropping it completely, I would rather see something like that.

CHAIR MUNN: Well it is pretty important that these people not develop the idea everything they that say must corroborated or else it is not adequate. And from comments that we have had in public comment sessions, it would appear that this has developed in the minds of many people. Without corroborating evidence, what they had to say is not being heard, which we don't find to be the case. But if that impression is

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being imparted, we do need to try to circumvent that, squash that now.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Now, this is from memory four or five years ago when we were developing this report. And at that time, you remember that Denise Brock was one of the sort of early organized advocates for workers in the Mallinckrodt situation and I interviewed her about this. One of the difficulties that she was having is that people go through a lot of trouble to collect these names because they don't necessarily know them. They will call up a coworker and so on.

And I would agree with the idea just from the perspective of the interviews that I remember and the questions that were raised is that if NIOSH says in exceptional cases we might need this and we may contact but normally we don't, so that it is very explicit that you normally don't. So when survivors get the dose reconstruction and they call this coworker and say did they contact

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1	you and they get no, then it kind of creates
2	an upset. That was the main kind of problem
3	that came up at the interviews. And the main
4	problem that came up in the assessment,
5	evaluation, was the question of a level
6	playing field.
7	CHAIR MUNN: So are we going to
8	recommend that Stu wordsmith something for us
9	here or not?
10	MR. HINNEFELD: I can take it back.
11	I mean, I am not the one person who has an
12	opinion and decides what OCAS does.
13	CHAIR MUNN: I understand that.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I know, but you get
15	the idea of what we are saying here.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: I have that note.
17	This is about
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not to necessarily
19	delete it fully but to word it in such a way
20	that there is not a high expectation that all
21	of these folks will automatically be
22	contacted.

1	CHAIR MUNN: As a matter of fact,
2	there is an expectation they will not be
3	contacted.
4	DR. MAKHIJANI: But that is a
5	normal practice.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, because it would
7	be unusual.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: And again, if they
9	can identify these. Again, I don't think we
10	want them going back and making a big effort
11	to track down all these people.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Track people down, no.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Well that is
14	certainly one of the things that we felt like
15	we wanted to change in this because we have
16	heard those complaints also. That I gave you
17	these names, you never even contacted them. I
18	went to all this trouble or whatever and you
19	never even contacted them.
20	MR. KATZ: And just to give you an
21	OMB perspective because OMB reviews, I mean,
22	the whole issue of OMB review is burdened on

the public. And so a natural question for the

OMB person examining this is are they asking

for information that they are not using?

And OMB routinely cuts out from our studies, from our research, from all of our work, where we survey material that they don't believe is actually going to be utilized or utilized with enough frequency to justify the burden. So you just, it is good for you to understand that expectation on OMB's part.

MEMBER ZIEMER: But if the burden is reduced by simply asking them if they know of these, if it could be worded in such a way so that it is making clear that we are not asking them to spend hours, and hours, and hours, and coming up with this detailed list, which most of the time won't be used.

MR. KATZ: I am just going to say that would be the concern that OMB, if these people are going to go and do some research to figure out who their supervisors were and so on, if 99.5 percent of the time that is not

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going to be used.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Most folks will know a coworker or two, if it is the claimant. If it is the survivor, it would be very different. But some survivors say yes, because I know they worked, you know, this was his co-worker, they worked together. They may not know anything about the job but they know who the close workers were.

MR. KATZ: Stu, can I just ask one other question that is sort of germane to this, or maybe this is an ORAU question. But do you have the opportunity if you find yourself in a situation where you feel like you want to know something from coworkers, isn't there an opportunity to go back to someone you have interviewed and obtain more information?

MR. HINNEFELD: We always tell them if something comes up, we may need to call you back.

MR. MARSCHKE: What I was going to

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1	say is in the May first proposed revision to
2	the letter, there is a sentence in there that
3	says we do not expect you to be able to answer
4	all questions and we do not expect you to
5	search for records or information.
6	So I mean, it looks like they
7	started to address these concerns. Now, I
8	don't know if that is the great wording or
9	not, but it looks like it is something
10	that's a starting point anyways.
11	CHAIR MUNN: I don't think there is
12	any problem with the wording of the letter.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: But I think what
14	you are saying, though, is that the letter
15	removed completely this that we may want to
16	contact a coworker or a supervisor, although
17	we did still ask for a supervisor or a
18	coworker. And that I think is Mark's point,
19	is why abandon coworkers all together.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: If it might provide
21	useful information.

MR. HINNEFELD: And it is a fact,

as Ted pointed out, that if we get into a dose reconstruction and we say we really need to find out more about this, we call the person back, we could at that time do it. In that case, that is not an interview of a lot of people. That is one conversation with one person. You don't need to go back to OMB to get anything approved for that.

So that is a part of things. So, I don't, you know, Ι will take the recommendations back to the staff. I am not the person who decides, necessarily what OCAS does. You know, OCAS decides what to do and then I tell the contractor what to do is the way it works right now. So, I am kind of the one that decides, the person who decides what the contractor does.

So, I can take them back and I don't know what kind of reaction I am going to get on this. My own view of interviews is maybe not as good as other people's. Because like I said, I rarely ever see a dose

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reconstruction anymore, except in that
subcommittee.
DR. MAKHIJANI: Stu, one other
question is, and Kathy Behling Kathy are
you still on the line?
MEMBER ZIEMER: Kathy are you on
the line?
MS. BEHLING: I'm here, yes.
DR. MAKHIJANI: One of the equity
questions that arises, how often do you use
the information from the energy employees?
That is in the CATI because if you have
monitoring information then, obviously you are
not using that information.
MR. HINNEFELD: I think it could be
a matter of looking at some cases, if you
want. You know, look at some cases and see in
which of these cases did the CATI the dose
reconstruction should say if the person in the
CATI says I was in this incident or there were
all these uranium chip fires where I worked,

dose reconstruction should acknowledge

the

that and say that we did in fact address that and his monitoring record would reflect his exposure from those situations. And so it is included in dose reconstruction.

Dose reconstruction would say that but in terms of the outcome of the dose reconstruction, in terms of what dose reconstructed, how many times did the affect the dose that was reconstructed? And you know, that would be a situation to think about before you want to wrap yourself around the axle or maybe not. Maybe that is way too much work and that is wrapping yourself around I'll just go ahead and write some the axle. things that are suitable that don't burden the claimant.

DR. MAKHIJANI: The reason I asked for it, and Kathy is on the phone, is Kathy has looked, you know, I have looked at some and not recently but Kathy looks at these things repeatedly from the point of actually looking at your dose reconstruction.

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From my memory, letters and dose reconstruction usually don't explicitly acknowledge. Now my memory is of some years ago because these days I am not looking at any documentation since of that Ι ammostly involved, almost completely involved in SEC work.

Kathy, what is the current situation in regard to when a person says they have been in an incident, actually reflecting that in the dose reconstruction letter that is sent?

MS. BEHLING: The information that we have on the CATI report from the dose reconstructor, they do have a section that they complete that identifies any incidents that they were involved in. It is, obviously, very specific that they are asked those questions. And it is one issue I think that during our issues resolution meetings NIOSH has really looked at that data, at least in the current dose reconstructions that we are

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reviewing, they do seem to look at that and they try to ensure that the data that they have either identifies the incident or their approach to reconstructing dose covers anything that might have been mentioned in the dose reconstruction or in the CATI report.

The other thing that we try to encourage is even if they don't feel that it is necessary to reconstruct doses or add any additional doses from an incident that is identified, that they least mention that in the report. And I think that they have been doing an adequate job of that.

DR. MAURO: I would like to weigh in on this; this is John, as it applies to AWE. I have reviewed just about all of the AWE cases and I have an interesting observation.

The AWEs generally are performed using an exposure matrix, so that the nature of the dose reconstruction is different for AWE than it is for the DOE facilities. And it

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is my observation that I can't think of an occasion where any of the information in the CATI was used by the dose reconstructor. The dose reconstructor typically goes straight to the matrix and applies the matrix to the person.

However, when I review it, I do look at the CATI and I often notice that often there will be information in the CATI that would reveal that the exposure matrix, which is often a one-size-fits-all, did not take appropriate consideration some of the very unusual unique nature of the job that the person themselves did and described, as far as the CATI.

So, what I am saying is the information is valuable, especially when I review AWE cases and I think it is important. However, to be somewhat critical, however, I don't think as much attention is paid to that when the dose reconstructor has a matrix that he is using. I think he just applies the

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matrix fairly, you know, one-size-fits-all.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well John, we are kind of getting into another discussion. I would like to comment on that first. We are getting into another discussion here.

But you are saying that and I know why you are saying that. And it has to do with the dose model and how the dose model is generated and how it is described. will agreed with you that based on how they described, they don't to be are seem describing the maximum dose anybody could have developed, could have received at that site. But I believe that is what they are intended to do.

They are intended to say, okay, we have got a dose here from these people who machine uranium of you know, 2 rem a year. We know it and certain of us know that at a uranium machine plant, that is all they did every day all year long and they had loads of uranium sitting around. Nobody got 2 rem a

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So even though our model doesn't describe the fact that this is the highest one anybody was exposed to, that should be what that dose model is. And we don't try to distinguish people in to high exposed and low exposed because we can't reliably count on having the information on each claim that allows us to do that. And so we give people a one-size-fits-all dose and it is as high as we think anyone there could have received. that is how that is.

Now, the models don't describe them as being developed that way but I believe that is what the end result was. And I don't know that based on that, you want to draw judgments about the value of a CATI for the whole program.

DR. MAURO: I understand what you are saying, Stu. I think there are occasions when some thought needs to be given to the information about this particular worker. And we have discussed this in a DR case. And I

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agree. What we have in the circumstance, well we have information that is in the CATI that does bear on how you would model the person's dose. But at the same time, the exposure matrix is designed, in general, to be fairly claimant favorable and you often never really have the intention to try to tailor it to that extent.

So, we have, I guess, a bit of a dilemma. The information is there. It can be which helpful. The degree the dose to reconstruction decides to use that information is a judgment call, especially in light of the fact that the exposure matrix often was intended to be a one-size-fits-all.

So, I agree with you but at the same time, I think this observation needs to be put on the record.

MEMBER GRIFFON: John, can I just weigh in on this one? I mean, I agree with what you are saying. One thing that you have to remember though, in terms of the CATI

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information being useful, and that is why I think Paul's suggestion of sort of qualifying that language that we are not going to call or try to contact most of these coworkers but we may. You know, it may be necessary.

But this stuff, even for interviewees, I would hope and I know that although I have never seen it that there is a database that has all this CATI information in And the people for the interview side of the shop that put together the site matrices look this stuff whatever, can at aggregate. And I think it is being used and may be beneficial in terms of them developing their exposure matrix or their site profiles for some of these interviewees. They may find out things that they didn't know from other research.

So there are different uses for this for the individual claims but also the CATI information can be used in aggregate. So I think it serves two purposes there. So, I

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1	think as long as we qualify some of those
2	these things that we may contact these
3	coworkers but however we phrase that, given
4	the suggestion that it is not likely but we
5	may, or NIOSH may, I think that is the way to
6	proceed on this.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Well, we have given
8	that charge to Stu to go off and follow the
9	thread to see where it leads and bring us back
10	something at our next meeting, I suppose. I
11	had hoped we would be able to close that issue
12	today but it doesn't sound as though we are.
13	We are in need of
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: I think, Wanda
15	oh, I'm sorry.
16	CHAIR MUNN: We are in need of a
17	break here. So the question is what is the
18	first thing before us when we come back?
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, I can run
20	down these other comments when we get back
21	from break.
22	CHAIR MUNN: That will be very

1	good.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: I think that will
3	be much quicker. You know, the other, they
4	are more form-specific things.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Let's hope so. We are
6	going to take 15 minutes. We will be back at
7	11:35.
8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
9	matter went off the record at
10	11:23 a.m. and resumed at 11:37 a.m.)
11	MR. KATZ: This is the Procedures
12	Subcommittee. We are getting back going
13	again. Mark, are you with us?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I am here.
15	MR. KATZ: Great.
16	CHAIR MUNN: We will let you take
17	the lead, Mark.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. Yes, just
19	going down my questions. After the first two,
20	I had some comments on the form. And I think
21	some of these we have already sort of gone by.

I mean, there were just little suggestions on

1	the time period. I'm using this thing because
2	we learned over time with our questionnaire
3	that we put examples so they didn't again,
4	I gave an example of years because people tend
5	not to know month and year but that is just my
6	preference.
7	On 8.2, I think I have the answer
8	to some of these other questions. Stu, you
9	mentioned earlier that these fields, basically
10	when the person is entering them, they open up
11	into a broader, so the person is not filling
12	this out and sending this in, obviously,
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: in the field,
15	so they have more room. So some of it was,
16	you know, you ask for a lot of information you
17	give one little line. But that is not the way
18	it is on your screen or whatever.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: Right.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: The other things
21	for 8.2, the only other concern I would have,

this goes back to my earlier classification

1	concerns, this even scares me a little more,
2	you know, when you start talking nuclides and
3	amounts and tests. You know, you get the
4	point there. You are going to follow up on
5	that anyway.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Was that the
7	security issue, Mark?
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, the security
9	issue.
10	Number three, 8.5; these are the
11	same, so
12	DR. MAKHIJANI: Mark, before you go
13	on, may I ask a question?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Uh-huh.
15	DR. MAKHIJANI: Do we say somewhere
16	here that these fields can open up and you are
17	free to, you know, while you may just see a
18	line or two, you are free to give as short or
19	long an answer as you like? That might
20	because it was a little confusing to look at
21	it initially and then to look at the

22

completed.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I guess it
2	was my sort of notion for the person that is
3	doing this, if they get this ahead of time and
4	they see that little tiny amount of room, you
5	know, then they are going to be gearing
6	towards a short answer.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: So this goes to the
8	letter, in a way.
9	CHAIR MUNN: But as we pointed out,
10	this is not a form that they are filling out.
11	This is an interactive process. And it is an
12	interactive process being directed by
13	individuals who have been trained to do this.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
15	CHAIR MUNN: And that being the
16	case, it really shouldn't matter how long the
17	line is.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: But all I am
19	saying is if I was to get this in the mail and
20	you know, you say don't do any research but I
21	might kind of for my own purpose jot some

indication that NIOSH on the other end, you know, you don't need to limit your answer to three words or whatever. I mean, I don't know how you do that but that was sort of where the comment came from was that, you know.

Anyway, you got the gist of it.

I'm not how you correct the thing but that is the idea.

CHAIR MUNN: And my suggestion is that it probably doesn't need to be corrected because it is interactive. This is not something that people are filling out. If they are filling out, for example, to use your own words, if you were to receive this, I would suspect that you would probably end up with a legal pad with eight different pages of information on it, which some folks may do.

But the interviewer certainly knows that the interviewer cannot in any case put a complete answer in any of these things.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. I think it is fine, as long as the interviewer gets a

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1	sense, yes, and they will, that they can
2	expand on their answer.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: So I have let that
5	one go because I understand that the field
6	opens up and they have more room.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Fine. Okay. Then the
8	same for 8.5?
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm sorry; the
10	next one is 8.7, the time period thing. I
11	guess this one, the only thing I was
12	questioning was the word "special work." That
13	is terminology that I think came out in the
14	late '80s maybe and I didn't know if there was
15	any other examples that we could use, you
16	know, that would be more reflective of the
17	earlier times. But maybe there is not and
18	maybe they get the gist of it with that
19	wording.
20	If nobody has other suggestions, I
21	guess that would be fine.
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Are you thinking a

1	generic title or other special
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: Controlled jobs or
3	something like that.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Controlled?
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Special
6	projects or controlled jobs, or I don't know
7	how to.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Well now,
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Because you know,
10	remember we have heard for example that for
11	some of the thorium work at Fernald or for
12	some of the tritide work at Mound, it was very
13	controlled. You know, there was a log that
14	had certain people that were only allowed to
15	access those areas.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Well doesn't that feed
17	right into question 8.6? Isn't that what 8.6
18	is there for?
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Maybe it does.
20	Hold on. Let me look at 8.6.
21	Oh well that is more protective, I
22	guess 8.7 is more where you would do like

1	you know, 8.7 implies that if you were on this
2	special work permit or rad work permit, it was
3	another indication that you were working in
4	contaminated or controlled areas, rad areas,
5	like I was just saying.
6	CHAIR MUNN: My question is
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: Earlier than the
8	late '80s, that doesn't really apply, those
9	terms.
10	CHAIR MUNN: But my question would
11	be why are those two even broken up because
12	the question, "What exposure or contamination
13	control measures were used to protect you"
14	should include special work permits or
15	radiological permits. Should it not?
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, I guess it
17	could. I guess you could put that into there,
18	yes.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: It just depends on
20	how you feel about that.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Another form of
22	control, yes.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well what is the
2	original purpose of this question? Because
3	there is no follow-up on the work permit.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know. I
5	wasn't here for the original drafting of the
6	form. I don't know.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is it intended to
8	be an indicator of the level of formality of
9	the program or
10	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know.
11	CHAIR MUNN: That is the only thing
12	it could be. A determination whether this
13	individual was working
14	DR. MAURO: I think it might be a
15	radiation, I'm sorry, a radiation work permit
16	on file somewhere that might contain
17	information regarding a particular operation,
18	a type of class of operations that might
19	contain a richer set of information to help
20	establish the work environment.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well I guess my
22	question is, is that in fact what happens? If

somebody says they had worked under a work 1 2 permit, does NIOSH, for example, try to locate work permits? 3 Not for every MR. HINNEFELD: No. 4 individual under those permits. 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: Not per se. 6 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. I would doubt it. 8 If a facility had 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: 10 work permits and you found a vast file of them, what would you do with it? 11 Well, 12 MR. HINNEFELD: in the 13 instance of say a task that was done for short periods of time or a limited period of time in 14 15 limited area, like thorium work at 16 place that normally didn't do thorium, if they have radiation work permits for that work or 17 the equivalent of a radiation work permit, you 18 19 would expect that you would have some pretty good characterization information about what 20 these people were working around on these 21

permits.

1 | MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.

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MR. HINNEFELD: Then you would compile that may assist in dose reconstruction for that specific work.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.

MR. HINNEFELD: I think there were probably a lot of radiation work permits that if we ran across them we wouldn't make any attempt to capture them at all. You know, they because just wouldn't be any specific than, it wouldn't give you any more information than the person's, you monitoring information would give you.

So it really depends on the situation. I don't know that --

DR. MAURO: This is John again. Interestingly enough, we find that when doing work related to data validation our completeness for SEC work, the more hard copy electronic copies of documents like or radiation work permits that are available to us to sample from, the more insight we could

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data

2	completeness, data adequacy.
3	So, in an interesting sort of way,
4	nowhere we are talking about this matter
5	within the context of CATIs or dose
6	reconstruction and I can see why one would say
7	"well we really don't go there." I know I
8	never found myself ever even thinking in terms
9	of going to check something like that when I
10	do my reviews.
11	But I can tell you, going to
12	something like that and the work we are doing
13	in support of SEC petition reviews, it would
14	be very valuable.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: That is true. I
16	mean, I think we are doing a lot of that at
17	NTS and I think well, John said it.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: So maybe the only
19	thing we need here is a generic term, special
20	work permit
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: That is what I
22	would suggest

often get related to

get,

we

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: or radiological
2	permit.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: because like
4	you said, you know, they may have the rad work
5	permit or equivalent you had just said. And I
6	am trying to think of some generic term that
7	would imply for the earlier years. And that
8	was the only suggestion by my comment.
9	If anybody can come up with that
LO	term, that would be great.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Well it probably
L2	MR. HINNEFELD: I mean, we can, if
L3	you guys would want us to try to do that, we
L4	could try to do that.
L5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, that is fine
L6	with me.
L7	CHAIR MUNN: Well, why doesn't it
L8	just say did you conduct your work under
L9	special controlled situations such as a
20	special work permit or a radiological?
21	That, essentially covers it.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I think

1	something like that probably would work. Yes.
2	I mean, Stu, you can take that
3	back, too.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, got you. Got
5	it.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: I think something
7	like that might work.
8	CHAIR MUNN: All right.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Number nine is a
10	minor thing. You know, under "wore a badge"
11	and you may get at this in another field
12	anyway.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, question nine is
14	talking about
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Wore a badge
16	weekly, monthly, you know, ask
17	CHAIR MUNN: Time periods.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, and the time
19	period, again, you know, I would suggest the
20	year thing. But then "wore a badge" was where
21	I was talking about, you know, it is sometimes
22	nice to know monthly, annually, quarterly.

1 And they should know what that means. 2 But you have frequency in the bottom section, I think 9.2. I'm sorry. 3 CHAIR MUNN: 4 Right. GRIFFON: 5 MEMBER So maybe you should have it all on the table. You know, it 6 seems like you are asking kind of redundant 7 information there in the little table in 9.1 8 and 9.2. I don't know. 9 CHAIR MUNN: Well, I --10 I'm just trying to MEMBER GRIFFON: 11 that all instead of 12 capture in one spot, 13 making them reenter time periods and frequencies. 14 15 CHAIR MUNN: I read those a little 16 differently. I read the table as whether or not they were assigned a badge to where I read 17 9.2 as to whether or not they actually wore 18 19 it. Oh. Oh, I didn't 20 MEMBER GRIFFON: really read it that way but maybe you are 21 right. 22

1	CHAIR MUNN: That is probably an
2	incorrect interpretation.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: I mean, Stu, do
4	you think, I mean, I would put "wore a badge,"
5	check yes/no and then insert a little column
6	in there. And it might, you know, I would say
7	frequency. And then you know, W/M/A, you
8	know, weekly, monthly, annually.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Well that is what the
10	badge exchange is about, isn't it, 9.3?
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: How often was your
12	badge changed? Yes. How often did you wear
13	your badge?
14	CHAIR MUNN: All the time,
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: That's true.
16	CHAIR MUNN: once in a while.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
18	CHAIR MUNN: 9.3 is how often was
19	it exchanged. That is a whole different
20	question, really.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, right,
22	right. I guess I was just trying to get those

1	all on one table instead of repeating it. I
2	guess it is okay.
3	CHAIR MUNN: And where is it worn?
4	Okay.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
6	CHAIR MUNN: So we will leave those
7	alone.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: But either way,
9	even under frequency, if you leave it like
10	9.2, 9.3, 9.4, I guess for those I would put
11	under frequency. You know, like frequency,
12	always, periodically, or never, or whatever.
13	And then the second frequency you are looking
14	for weekly example, weekly, annually,
15	quarterly, whatever, for the exchange. So I
16	am not sure that is intuitively obvious when
17	people read the form. But anyway, it is a
18	minor thing.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Can we get by with
20	just saying in 9.3 how often was your badge
21	exchanged, i.e., weekly, monthly

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MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

1	CHAIR MUNN: semi-annually,
2	annually?
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I can see doing the
5	badge exchange under a frequency statement,
6	monthly and so on. How often did you wear
7	your badge is a very different question.
8	CHAIR MUNN: It is.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, it's a
10	different question.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: At our place, for
12	example, and the university is not necessarily
13	like an AWE lab or a DOE lab but I think the
14	principle is the same. A professor, who has a
15	research project involving radioactive
16	materials, is not required to wear his badge
17	into the lecture room. In fact, we want him
18	to wear his badge when he goes into the lab.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. That might
20	be
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: And so that is not
22	like weekly or something. It is, for example,

1	the right answer is whenever I go into the
2	restricted area.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, right.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: And so, it is not
5	necessarily
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: That could be more
7	of an open-ended question, really.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: How often did you
10	wear your badge? So, I am not sure what, you
11	know, owning one, working in restricted areas,
12	or something.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think some other
15	titles are appropriate. It is not like I wore
16	it every other week or once a month or
17	something like that.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I agree.
19	CHAIR MUNN: But there is no way
20	that we can possibly imagine the range of
21	responses one might get to that.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, that might

1	have to be more open-ended if you
2	CHAIR MUNN: I would think so. How
3	your badge is exchanged was an entirely
4	different thing and that probably changed from
5	time to time, too.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
7	CHAIR MUNN: But where was the
8	badge worn, that is
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: I think they can -
10	- yes.
11	CHAIR MUNN: They can that is
12	pretty straight forward.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: That is okay, yes.
14	CHAIR MUNN: All right, I think
15	your next one
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Anyway then, yes,
17	my next one is down to
18	CHAIR MUNN: 17. You didn't like
19	the word elect.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I know. I am
21	trying to did you ever
22	CHAIR MUNN: There are a lot of us

1	who do not care for elections but
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: To be sure.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: What number is it?
4	CHAIR MUNN: Seventeen.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well the reason
6	why I didn't necessarily like the word elect
7	is because we have heard at least some people
8	suggest that they were strongly encouraged not
9	to wear their badges. So I thought maybe just
10	instead of implying either way, we could just
11	say did you ever not wear or you know, not
12	turn in your badge.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: So we don't weigh
14	whether it was their decision.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Elected or not.
16	Elected or demanded by your foreman or
17	whatever. You know, we don't imply either
18	way. We just leave it open that did you ever
19	not wear or not turn in your badge.
20	CHAIR MUNN: I don't recall the
21	result of our conversation on this point when
22	we discussed it last time. But my sense is

1	that there would be very little conflict over
2	the idea of removing the word elect. Does
3	anyone disagree with Mark's position on that?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: No, I don't think
5	we had a problem with it. It is just, that is
6	coded into the form that shows up on the
7	screen. We will just take it off.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is there a
10	difference between not wearing it and not
11	turning it in? I think many people turned it
12	in but didn't necessarily wear it.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, they are
14	allowed to, I would expect them to tell us
15	that in the answer.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, well it says
17	did you elect not to turn it in.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, well Mark's
19	suggestion is
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: That might have
21	been
22	MR. HINNEFELD: that we should

say did you ever not wear or turn in your badge. That was Mark's suggestion.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, okay.

MR. HINNEFELD: So if we just put that in there, I think that would be all right.

CHAIR MUNN: All right, that suggestion will go in.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.

CHAIR MUNN: Number 19.

MEMBER GRIFFON: And I don't know. I think my concern here was the incident, incidents thing. And it does pick up that in 19.1, you know, in the line before 19.1 it does imply -- again, this is this form versus you are not limited to one choice of an incident but in the opening statement, were you ever involved in an incident. just put parenthesis S. You know, "incident(s)" involving radiation. You know, so that they know they can list more than one if they feel it is necessary.

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1	MEMBER ZIEMER: How about "any
2	incidents?" "Were you ever involved in any
3	incidents?"
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or in any
5	incidents, yes.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: I can be any number
7	then.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. I
9	guess that was my point.
LO	And then I have a note here and I
11	couldn't find the old form so I am not sure
L2	what this is. This might be a co-worker
L3	question but why is question 18 deleted. And
L4	I can't find the old form to find question 18.
L5	So, I need some help here.
L6	I mean, number 18 on the current
L7	form is not the one I was concerned about. I
L8	don't think it is medical x-rays and stuff.
L9	It must have been an old question number 18.
20	CHAIR MUNN: I don't think we
21	didn't change any of the questions, did we?
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, yes, we did.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Did we?
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, and there was
3	some renumbering done and stuff like that.
4	But between the old form and what we proposed
5	and what we gave you to work from, there were
6	some changes. I think that is what he is
7	commenting about.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
9	MR. SIEBERT: Yes, it is. The
10	final question is identifying coworkers and
11	other witnesses.
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay, that is what
13	I thought. So it is the coworker question.
14	And coworker or other incident. Anyway, I
15	don't have it in front of me but I was
16	questioning why it was deleted.
17	MR. SIEBERT: If you are looking at
18	the one that is all changes and deletions, it
19	is actually at the end of the form that it was
20	removed.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, yes. There it
22	is, at the end of the form. Thank you. Is

1	that Scott?
2	MR. SIEBERT: Yes.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Thanks.
4	MR. SIEBERT: Any time.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: All right. Yes,
6	identifying coworkers and other witnesses.
7	Right.
8	So I think, given our discussion
9	earlier, I still believe that should stay in
10	with the caveat that Paul was saying that we
11	may, you know, it is likely we won't contact
12	these individuals. However, we may need to if
13	your dose reconstruction requires it, or
14	something like that.
15	CHAIR MUNN: But Mark
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: That way, it is
17	not expected but it could happen.
18	CHAIR MUNN: There are also some
19	serious issues surrounding the words that are
20	used here. This is a very legal sounding
21	question.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Which one are you

CHAIR MUNN: Way down at the bottom of the form. All the way down to final
of the form. All the way down to final
questions that have been eliminated.
MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, okay.
CHAIR MUNN: That question said,
"Can you name coworkers or other witnesses," -
_
MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
CHAIR MUNN: which immediately
puts people in a courtroom in their mind.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
CHAIR MUNN: So does "consulting
industrial hygienists." Most of them don't
even known what consulting industrial
hygienists are. "Or radiation safety
specialists who can confirm" again, you are
back in the courtroom.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
CHAIR MUNN: Can you substantiate
what you are saying here? How can you prove

it? And that is the one thing that no one has

1	ever tried to do and which for some reason is
2	firmly entrenched in the minds of many that
3	they have to have confirmation of what they
4	say.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: I totally agree
6	with you, Wanda
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Plus the
8	instruction to obtain the names. This
9	instructs them to obtain the names.
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: I totally agree
11	with you, Wanda. This should be, I would say,
12	identifying coworkers. And it should say can
13	you name coworkers, not other witnesses. You
14	know, such as industrial hygienists, radiation
15	specialty.
16	CHAIR MUNN: I wouldn't even say
17	can you name them, I would
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I would just
19	say coworkers.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Well, do you know of
21	other coworkers
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.

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1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or others, period.
2	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, or anyone who
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Who can expand on,
4	not confirm. I agree with you.
5	CHAIR MUNN: who might have
6	additional information that would help.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
8	CHAIR MUNN: But then there is the
9	caveat that we have already discussed. We
10	have to make it very clear to them; this
11	doesn't mean we are going to contact them,
12	even if you give them to us.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. I
14	completely agree with what you said, Wanda.
15	CHAIR MUNN: So the question as I
16	identify it before us is, one, does this type
17	of question stay in; and two, how should it be
18	worded if it does. Is that the correct
19	interpretation of the question?
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, I
21	would suggest the modification you just laid
22	out for us, Wanda, would be appropriate. And

1	then I think NIOSH, we should recommend that
2	to NIOSH and see if they agree or disagree.
3	But you know, the language you have with the
4	note that Paul was talking about that we
5	likely won't use, be contacting these
6	individuals, but we may want to depending on
7	the need for reconstruction, whatever.
8	CHAIR MUNN: All right, what is the
9	action here, to request that and to ask
10	wording from NIOSH? Do we want to approve the
11	wording?
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, or can we
13	CHAIR MUNN: You're up.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm sorry. I have
15	got my other phone ringing, too. Sorry.
16	Can we suggest language similar to,
17	and then lay out what you just sort of framed
18	it as. Because I think the legal language
19	that is in there already, you are right, it is
20	a problem. So, in this case, can we sort of
21	suggest language similar to, you know, this be

included for question number 18? And then

1	question 18 be reinserted in the
2	questionnaire.
3	And then NIOSH has the liberty to
4	edit it but they, you know, they get the gist
5	of what we want.
6	CHAIR MUNN: All right. So what I
7	am going to do is say that our action as a
8	subcommittee is recommending to NIOSH that
9	this type of question be returned to the
10	questionnaire with complete revision and
11	wording, so that there is neither expectation
12	nor pressure on the interviewed employee to
13	provide this data. Right?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: That's fine, for
15	me anyway.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Anyone have any
17	heartburn with that?
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm good.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm sorry. Am I
20	supposed to write something for you or are you
21	going to write something and then send it to
22	me?

1	CHAIR MUNN: Wanda will put some
2	words together for a recommendation and send
3	it to you with a "for instance" language. And
4	actually, I will send it to you and the rest
5	of this body so that if anyone has any grief
6	with the wording, we will relay that to you.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: That sounds good,
8	Wanda.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. Does that come
10	have we covered your general comments in
11	our other discussions here?
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: I believe so. I
13	was just looking through there. The one is
14	that it is a lengthy questionnaire but I think
15	we understand that. You know, you could have
16	done these with people that have six, seven,
17	eight, jobs, so it could be a lengthy process.
18	And the last one is really getting
19	to the security question in the end. So I
20	think we have covered both of those, though.
21	CHAIR MUNN: So we can consider
22	your list now having been gone through and I

1	have one, two, three, four, five, six, seven
2	actions for NIOSH and one for me to NIOSH.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: I have got the same
4	count.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know if
7	they are the same actions, but I have the same
8	count.
9	Are you going to share yours with
10	me or should I share mine with you?
11	CHAIR MUNN: Well, I am not sure
12	that one can interpret from my scribbles what
13	it really and truly means.
14	I have an action item for Stu and
15	Steve to list the changes that have been
16	suggested from board members to the overall
17	database as we change over to SQL.
18	MR. HINNEFELD: Oh, that is not
19	relevant to CATI.
20	CHAIR MUNN: That doesn't have
21	anything to do with the CATI. That was my
22	first action item, though.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: He may have more
2	CATI items than you do.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, that is possible.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: That's all right.
5	CHAIR MUNN: The first CATI item I
6	had had to do with Stu checking to see how,
7	what security problems exist with respect to
8	our requesting information on building-
9	specific nuclides.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: I had that for a
11	second item.
12	CHAIR MUNN: All right. What did
13	you have for a first item?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: The first item had
15	to do with that employment history
16	CHAIR MUNN: If known.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: if known
18	business.
19	CHAIR MUNN: If known, yes.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: On the form. Yes,
21	that is what I have for the first one.
22	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. Well that was

my next one.

and then change of expectations of are we getting into contact with coworkers or supervisors. We were going to reword. You were going to seek wording on that, how we would make sure that it was emphasized again, that when they give us this information, when we ask for additional information -- when we ask for information on coworkers, supervisors, things of that sort, it does not mean that we are going to contact those people. We will only contact them if we need to expand on information that they have given us.

Then I had a note we are going to change 8.7 with respect to the wording of special radiation work permits. And number 17, we are going to remove the word elect and change it to wear or turn it badges. Number 19, we are going to say and any incidents, rather than incidence.

And then I am going to deal with the wording and recommendation that we insert

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1	something like section 18.
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, I have one
3	other comment for either 9.2 or 9.3. It is
4	about the frequency of badge exchange when
5	talked about, you know, there are some
6	examples in the frequency heading.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Frequency of use
8	versus of frequency of exchange.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, now, I want
10	to make sure that we are clear on that.
11	Because you were saying that frequency of use
12	is sort of an open-ended thing.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think, in my mind
14	it is.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: In which case, you
16	know, for instance, if I wore a badge every
17	time I went into what we called the controlled
18	area, I would answer that way, as opposed to
19	weekly or monthly.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Other people might
22	say I wore my badge every day, or daily.

1	Okay, so you think there might be some benefit
2	in not listing examples there and just letting
3	them describe the situations in which they
4	wore their badge. Or you could say instead of
5	asking how frequently did you wear your badge,
6	under what situations did you wear our full
7	badge or something like that.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or something like
9	that.
10	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, okay.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Your last
12	comment is probably the more broad way to ask
13	the question.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I had one other and
15	I am not sure this was an action item but I
16	jotted down that Stu, you were going to check
17	back on the wording relating to security
18	issues. Were you going to have the DOE at
19	some point look at this?
20	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or you were going
22	to talk

1	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know.
2	MR. KATZ: Check internally.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Internally to see.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: I will check
5	internally.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Internally, we may
8	decide that DOE needs to see it.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, I got you.
LO	But there was that security question,
L1	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
L2	MEMBER ZIEMER: the one I
L3	thought was sort of an action item.
L4	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, an action item.
L5	MEMBER ZIEMER: It relates to time,
L6	place, location, and amount.
L7	CHAIR MUNN: Time, place, yes, it
L8	covers several things.
L9	All right. I think we have
20	responses to the previous questions. Now, I
21	have revisions of the proposed new wording on
22	I guess the CATI letters themselves is what I

was thinking about at the time.

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MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we looked at the two CATI letters, the proposed revision and the original version.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MR. HINNEFELD: And then also we were asked what is the introduction or the introductory script to the CATI.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MR. HINNEFELD: And so we produced what appears on the interviewer's screen. And Pat told us at the last meeting, well interviewer doesn't read that verbatim, they introduce in the fashion that we want in introduced. And so we have prepared a revised introductory screen, despite the fact that the interviewer doesn't it. use You know, theoretically at some point you may hire a new interviewer and you wouldn't want to necessarily have a screen up that shows them the incorrect wording. You want to show them what you want it to be. And so should we

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1	revise that as well. Now, I sent those out as
2	well. Both for the current existing language
3	and a proposed revision to that. And we might
4	figure out what I called those.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, let me see.
6	Those went out on the 24th.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: It wasn't very long
8	ago, probably.
9	Yes, one is called "Introduction to
10	CATI Script Original" and the other is called
11	"Introduction to CATI Script Proposed Revision
12	May First."
13	CHAIR MUNN: And I believe was it
14	the introduction to the CATI script item that
15	I had said last time I would look at some
16	words for that I just sent you yesterday?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: They are not
18	included in what I sent you.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: What was that that
20	you were calling them?
21	MR. HINNEFELD: It was
22	"Introduction to CATI Script."

1	CHAIR MUNN: "Introduction to CATI
2	Script."
3	MR. HINNEFELD: And then one of
4	them is underscore "Original" and the other is
5	"Proposed Revision May First."
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is that a Word
7	document?
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, they are a
9	Word document.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, because the
11	wording that we were complaining about was the
12	end of the second paragraph that said,
13	"However, if you choose not to be interviewed,
14	this would hinder NIOSH in conducting the dose
15	reconstruction for your claim. Choosing not
16	to be interviewed may also result in a dose
17	reconstruction that incompletely or
18	inaccurately estimates the radiation dose to
19	which you may have been exposed."
20	We took exception to that in our
21	last meeting and said we feel that was
22	inaccurate and left the impression that there

1	is undue pressure on the person being
2	interviewed to provide more information. And
3	that isn't necessarily the case.
4	So I sent you, since I accepted
5	that as an action item last time, I sent you,
6	let me see, did we have any other correction
7	to that, that introduction? We didn't, did
8	we? I didn't see that there was any change
9	made to that.
10	So, I sent you yesterday, I
11	believe, no, day before yesterday, maybe
12	yesterday.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, you sent it to
14	me yesterday.
15	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, before I left.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Actually at 5:29
17	Eastern Time.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, right. And it
19	was entitled "Procedures Subcommittee Proposed
20	Revised Language Action Item." And what I
21	submitted was "You alone can choose whether
22	not to be interviewed." Dose reconstructions

for your claim can be made only on information 1 2 that is available to us. So any additional facts might help complete or expand 3 information we have and could be very helpful. 4 That was my suggested change from 5 the two sentences that Ι just read 6 you 7 previously. That was script.

Yes, Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: I like what you say. I have a minor suggestion that might make it feel less -- it still feels to me like there is a little bit of pressure on them here. And what I am thinking is something like "This dose reconstruction for your claim can be made with information that is already available to us but additional information might help us complete or expand what we already have."

CHAIR MUNN: I have no problem with that.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Do you see what I am saying?

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2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Like we only have
3	so much and so we really need your additional.
4	It is a very slight nuance.
5	CHAIR MUNN: But it is a worthwhile
6	nuance. And I have no objection to it at all.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Could I propose
8	that I ask that you send to me in the proposed
9	revision I sent you, how you would like this
10	incorporated or accommodated in that? Because
11	it is going to be a little bit I mean, we
12	wrote a new introduction.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, okay.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: And so we wrote a
15	new introduction and so this may or may not be
16	particularly fitting.
17	MR. KATZ: Someone put us on hold,
18	I think.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, they did.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Probably.
21	CHAIR MUNN: At least they have a
22	nice carrier.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Are the others on
2	the line hearing music?
3	MR. KATZ: Is anyone on the line
4	who can hear this?
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, we can.
6	MR. KATZ: Okay, I'm sorry about
7	that.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Somebody put us on
9	hold and we are getting music. Could you all
10	sing along with it?
11	(Laughter.)
12	CHAIR MUNN: If you could just
13	consider us properly directed via Hollywood.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is there anyway to
15	cut that off?
16	MR. KATZ: Yes, someone probably
17	just did that.
18	AUTOMATED VOICE: The pass code you
19	are attempting to enter 9933704 is invalid.
20	Please check your pass code and try again.
21	MR. KATZ: Okay, I assume that will
22	be the end of it. If it comes back, we can

1	get her to cut the line.
2	CHAIR MUNN: So, you should have
3	that on your email.
4	AUTOMATED VOICE: The pass code you
5	are attempting to enter is invalid. Please
6	check your pass code and try again.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Are we out? Are we
8	going to get thrown out of the conference?
9	MR. KATZ: Folks on the line, can
10	you still hear us?
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, we can.
12	MR. KATZ: Yes, okay.
13	AUTOMATED VOICE: This entry is
14	invalid. Please confirm your pass code and
15	try your call again.
16	MR. KATZ: I am going to get her to
17	cut that line.
18	AUTOMATED VOICE: Or call your
19	conference leader for assistance.
20	CHAIR MUNN: So the action item is
21	for Paul to clean up my language and send it
22	to Stu.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Preferably in the
2	proposed revision as it stands. Because
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: you know, where
5	in there you want it. That kind of thing, the
6	addition.
7	CHAIR MUNN: It is the last two
8	sentences of the second paragraph.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, but those
LO	don't exist any more. Those are gone. The
11	two sentences you objected to, that paragraph
L2	is gone.
L3	CHAIR MUNN: Is gone. The entire
L4	paragraph is gone.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, the whole
L6	thing was rewritten. So, in order to
L7	incorporate this language, I would like you to
18	let me know where you want it in there.
L9	MEMBER GIBSON: Oh, okay.
20	MR. KATZ: If you look at the
21	rewrite, I just would suggest that this sort
22	of really has been handled already.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: I think it has.
2	MR. KATZ: So, I am not sure that
3	there is anything to be done.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, there may not be.
5	MEMBER GIBSON: The third paragraph
6	in the proposed, I think captured it.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: In the letter
8	itself?
9	MR. HINNEFELD: It is the
10	introductory, the introduction to the CATI
11	script. The introduction to the script.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Now, it is in the
13	third but it really and truly doesn't say.
14	MEMBER GIBSON: The first sentence
15	seems to me to real simply just tell it. It
16	is voluntary.
17	CHAIR MUNN: No, you see it hasn't
18	been fixed. Because look at the last sentence
19	of the second paragraph. That is, if I am
20	looking at the correct introduction to the
21	CATI script, the last sentence of the second
22	paragraph still says

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: That may be the
2	original one.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: The last sentence
4	in the second paragraph says, the one I sent
5	says if we need to divide this interview into
6	a couple of shorter calls, we can do that as
7	well.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So, I am
9	looking at the wrong CATI introduction.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: I was looking at
11	the old one.
12	CHAIR MUNN: And the introduction
13	to the CATI script.
14	MR. KATZ: Yes, it is the title of
15	the file is "Introduction to CATI Script
16	Proposed Revision May 1, '09"
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: I've got it.
18	CHAIR MUNN: And why it is not
19	where I want it to be, I don't know.
20	MR. MARSCHKE: Wanda, it was up on
21	the screen a few moments ago.
22	MR. KATZ: Yes, it's there.

1	CHAIR MUNN: It doesn't even
2	address the issue. Therefore, it is fine with
3	me.
4	MEMBER GIBSON: I just moved it
5	down to the third paragraph.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Well yes, but it
7	doesn't even all it really says is that it
8	is voluntary. That is fine with me.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: The second
LO	paragraph, I think, covers it in the sense it
L1	says, "We would like you to help us gather
L2	additional information to ensure that what we
L3	use is as complete as possible." I think that
L4	covers it, doesn't it?
L5	CHAIR MUNN: I think so.
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: It is not at all
L7	like it is their burden to
L8	CHAIR MUNN: No, it does not.
L9	Mark, are you seeing this?
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Yes, I
21	looked at it and I think it is okay.
22	CHAIR MUNN: No grief?

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: No grief. Can we
2	make as a statement that the subcommittee
3	approves the selected, the proposed new
4	introduction to the CATI script?
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Any opposition to
7	that? Stu, you may pass that on.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Okay?
10	MR. HINNEFELD: I was thinking that
11	could have been a little easier.
12	(Laughter.)
13	CHAIR MUNN: All right, do we want
14	to take up any other items? Are we complete
15	with as far as we can go right now on the
16	CATI, absent the action items that we have
17	today?
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well what about the
19	other CATI form for the survivors? I think
20	that there are a lot of parallels and maybe to
21	the extent that things apply to both, we can
	1

say that they are covered. But are there any

1	differences we need to look at between the EE
2	form and what is the other one?
3	CHAIR MUNN: SV.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: SV?
5	CHAIR MUNN: For survivor.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, yes. Or were
7	you going to handle that separately?
8	CHAIR MUNN: I did not have any
9	issues with it. We originally undertook to
10	look at both of them at the same time. But I
11	think the issues that we were discussing with
12	the EE form were among those that were
13	overlaps for both of them.
14	It has been a couple of months
15	since I, personally have reviewed the language
16	on the SV form. Does anyone have any specific
17	concerns that they are aware of at this moment
18	on the SV form?
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Let me ask first,
20	does the same letter go is the letter
21	itself the same one for both groups?
22	MR. HINNEFELD: I think the letter

1	is the same. I think the letter is the same
2	but the questions are somewhat different for
3	the survivor.
4	CHAIR MUNN: The letter says
5	employee/survivor, I believe.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: So we are okay. It
7	is the same letter. There is not a different
8	letter.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I believe it is the
10	same letter. It is the same text of the
11	letter. Electronically they may be filed
12	differently and they may have different names.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Just for file
15	handling.
16	CHAIR MUNN: So the question is
17	really do we need to
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Is there anything
19	we have to attend to out in the survivor form
20	or is everything overlapping?
21	CHAIR MUNN: And of course,
22	everything is not overlapping. It is a

1	slightly different form, as I repeated
2	earlier. I will repeat what I said earlier.
3	I personally did not identify any problem that
4	I had with that form but if anyone has done
5	so, we should know about it now or we need to
6	make the decision that we will address that
7	form completely separately.
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: I am presuming that
9	this coworker question, parallel things will
10	apply to the earlier comments we made. You
11	are asking for any new comment.
12	CHAIR MUNN: That was my intention,
13	yes.
14	I don't hear any strong feelings
15	with respect to setting aside a time on our
16	next agenda to go through this.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: To go through it
18	on the next agenda. Is that what you are
19	saying?
20	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, because
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: That would be
22	okay, I was trying to scan through it quickly.

1	I mean, I agree with Arjun's comment that the
2	coworker comment would still apply here. But
3	I haven't gone through this as much as I did
4	the other one.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Is it the desire of
6	the subcommittee that we accept the changes
7	from the EE questionnaire as being applicable
8	also to the SV questionnaire or do you wish to
9	move this into a separate agenda item for our
10	next meeting?
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, I think, my
12	opinion, Wanda, is that not all the changes we
13	made are applicable. You know, the comments
14	on the first, the EE questionnaire, not all of
15	them will be applicable to this one.
16	CHAIR MUNN: No, of course not.
17	But those that do overlap, will.
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Those that do not,
20	obviously drop off the table.
21	Do I hear any desire to yes.
22	MR KAT7: Let me just ask a

procedural question here and I quess Stu may have perspective here about this but I thought aim provide recommendations, our was to whatever they will be, at this next Amarillo Because then otherwise, meeting. waiting for another, there is that long gap. And I don't know how quickly OCAS wants to go forward and get the improvements implemented. But the longer it takes for the Board to make its recommendations, the longer that So, I just, if this work can get delayed. done today, that would be great, I would think, so that you can report out to the full board.

CHAIR MUNN: I agree. I would prefer that.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Can we go, can we just step through the sections, Wanda? I mean, I think we got the gist of it from the other one and I am willing to just go through this one as I am looking at it, if you want to do it that way, that is fine with me.

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1	CHAIR MUNN: May I suggest that it
2	is our lunchtime and that if we take ten
3	minutes of lunchtime or so to read through the
4	survivor's questionnaire, as opposed to the
5	one we have just looked at, that may give us
6	the answer that we need. Can we, is that
7	amenable with everyone?
8	MR. KATZ: We could have an hour
9	and 15 minute lunch break if you want and that
10	way, everybody has plenty of time to read and
11	think a little bit about differences.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Any problem with at
13	that?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: That is fine.
15	CHAIR MUNN: All right, very good.
16	We are going to break for lunch. We will be
17	back at 1:45 Eastern Time.
18	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off
19	the record at 12:31 p.m. and
20	resumed at 1:57 p.m.)
21	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
22	1:57 p.m.

1	MR. KATZ: This is Ted Katz with
2	the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker
3	Health Procedures Review Subcommittee and we
4	are coming back into session after a break.
5	Mark, do we have you on the line?
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm here, Ted.
7	MR. KATZ: That's great.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Mark, this is Wanda.
9	Do you have anything that you want to call to
10	our attention with respect to the survivor
11	CATI questionnaire?
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Not a lot
13	but there is a few things, I think, in
14	addition to the ones that overlap from the
15	first one.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Right.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: But I had a
18	question as to whether we should have
19	somewhere included, and I was thinking maybe
20	it was a possibility around question 14 where
21	we asked if they had, did the covered employee

receive any biological monitoring. Oh, it

says after an incident, though. I don't know if I like the way that reads either. But anyway, I mean, what I was trying to get at was I know the exposure, the whole list of radionuclides was dropped out for the survivor questionnaire and I agree with that.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes.

MEMBER GRIFFON: But I wondered if somewhere we wanted to include an opportunity, an open-ended question on like exposures to And I thought maybe one place to radiation. related to biological monitoring it was where if they have biological say we monitoring and then we could follow up with a question saying if you know, do you know what the monitoring was for or something like that.

CHAIR MUNN: Do you not feel that is redundant from question 15?

MEMBER GRIFFON: Fifteen, did I miss that?

CHAIR MUNN: If yes, tell us everything you know.

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1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well that is kind
2	of asking about conditions, yes.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Situations or
4	practices.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, I
6	think overall it looked good. And I know why
7	you wouldn't. I mean, I don't want to ask
8	them do you know what radionuclides you were
9	exposed to because I think people would say
10	what is a radionuclide.
11	CHAIR MUNN: What is a
12	radionuclide.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
14	CHAIR MUNN: You don't want to go
15	there.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: But if they had
17	monitoring and if they knew they had urine
18	monitoring they may remember it was for
19	uranium or whatever. That is all I was
20	getting at is some sort of follow-up where we
21	would, you know, an open ended question where
22	you know, if they have that information they

1	can include it.
2	CHAIR MUNN: Do you feel strongly -
3	-
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm not sure 15
5	gets to that part of it. You know, that sort
6	of talks about
7	CHAIR MUNN: Would you think 15
8	covered it if we inserted a word like
9	biological monitoring or situations or
10	practices in there?
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Have we missed
12	asking about any conditions, situations, or
13	practices where that occurred?
14	CHAIR MUNN: Practices,
15	parenthesis, including monitoring and
16	biological testing practices.
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I don't know,
18	I think it would be easier to add it onto 14
19	and say do you know what they if yes to
20	14.1, do you know what they were testing for,
21	or something like that.

CHAIR MUNN: Okay.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: How does that help
2	us, Mark? In other words, will it make a
3	difference in record retrieval? I'm trying to
4	think of
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well it may not
6	make a lot of difference, unless, you know,
7	because you are not asking a lot about
8	exposure anyway. But it is an opportunity for
9	them to add if they knew something about that
10	end of it that, yes, I know
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well if the person
12	said they took urine samples, it was for a
13	particular nuclide,
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: And you don't find
15	any records related to that.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well whether or not
17	they knew what the nuclide is, I am sort of
18	saying how important is it for us to know what
19	nuclide it is, in most particular cases.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, I guess it
21	depends on where they work. But I will give
22	you an easy example is Fernald and they say,

yes, they tested urine for uranium but also they did thorium. I remember them talking. I remember them saying some special projects for thorium. And we looked at this list of people that NIOSH has and the person is not included.

You know --

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MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, I see.

MEMBER GRIFFON: So that sort of I doubt that many people are going to thing. have it so I don't want to make it like a big matrix. I agree that that is a good idea dropping that. But I just thought an openlike that, ended question if they know something that could be helpful. I don't know.

That was the only real thing I had.

And then as I was reading 14 again, the only other comment I would have is on 14, I guess 14 is lumped under incidents. This section in incidents. And I wonder if we don't want to keep that more generic. In other words, did they monitor --

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1	This is after the incident.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well there is
3	biological monitoring in the general, earlier,
4	under the general monitoring.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, did it? Okay,
6	I'm sorry.
7	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, it gets
8	redundant.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm sorry. I
LO	missed that.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, under monitoring,
12	we have the whole thing.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Item 9 covers
L4	regular monitoring.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, okay.
L6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Maybe the same
L7	comment would hold for you there, though, what
L8	nuclides.
L9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Yes, so the
20	same comment would hold there. And then to
21	relate that one to the incidents. And that
22	was really it.

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: And I am not
2	objecting to asking that. I mean, I was just
3	kind of trying to get a feel for whether it is
4	something, in what way that helps NIOSH.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: yes, I mean, that
6	was the only hypothetical that I could give
7	you, Paul, is that it may help.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, maybe it might
9	suggest that they work with something that we
10	don't know.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
12	CHAIR MUNN: And from my
13	perspective
13 14	perspective  MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't
14 15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't have any urine uranium records for the
14 15 16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't have any urine uranium records for the individual at all.
14 15 16 17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't have any urine uranium records for the individual at all.  CHAIR MUNN: But my perspective is
14 15 16 17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't have any urine uranium records for the individual at all.  CHAIR MUNN: But my perspective is there are enough open ended questions in there
14 15 16 17 18	MEMBER GRIFFON: Or that you don't have any urine uranium records for the individual at all.  CHAIR MUNN: But my perspective is there are enough open ended questions in there that and remember, we have trained people

1 on duties and process and sort of practices, 2 which I think is right. Because there, especially a survivor is most likely to know. 3 And much more likely 4 CHAIR MUNN: to get information in that regard, too. 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right but Ι 6 7 thought at least maybe one open-ended on the economy sort of that might get 8 into the radionuclides would be okay. And I thought it 9 10 would be valuable to add in in that section. I guess those two sections, now that I am 11 looking at it again. 12 13 CHAIR MUNN: Yes. 14 MEMBER GRIFFON: That was my only 15 comment, really. Other than that, I thought it looked pretty good. 16 Well I have one thing 17 CHAIR MUNN: that bothers me as I go through this. 18 19 that is, there are three or possibly four, I can't remember, questions on here, which is 20 the very last, when you get to the very tail 21

end of the information, the folks are asked if

-	there have and if there do have records
1	they have , and if they do have records, would
2	they be willing to provide copies to us. And
3	then there is the question, if they say no,
4	"Why not?" And if I were a survivor and were
5	getting that question and if somebody asked
6	well why won't you, I think my response would
7	be well it is none of your business.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: It can't be
9	included on the transcript?
10	CHAIR MUNN: Well, I think it
11	probably wouldn't be wise to include it on the
12	transcript. But I guess that is another one
13	of those questions that what purpose does that
14	serve. Does it get us anything? Does anybody
15	ever say why they wouldn't give you the
16	information?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know.
18	CHAIR MUNN: If they are not going
19	to give you the information, they are not
20	going to give you the information.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: I think the reason
22	why that is there is they are afraid I won't

1	get them back. Because I want to keep them or
2	something like that. It would be to reassure
3	them that it would be duplicated and see if
4	they have anything we want.
5	I don't know why it is on there.
6	This survey was drawn up more than six years
7	ago. And I don't know why it was put on there
8	at the time. I will go back and find out if
9	anybody thinks that really needs to be on
10	there.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or maybe somebody
12	thinks it would reveal some classified
13	information that they don't think they can
14	share.
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: That they
16	shouldn't have themselves.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, if they can't
18	share it, then they shouldn't have it.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Well, in any case, if
21	that is the case, they are not going to tell
22	you I have classified information and,

1	therefore, I am not going to share it with
2	you. I think it is highly unlikely. And I
3	can't imagine you are getting anything of
4	value from that question.
5	So my only action that I have then
6	is Stu is going to ask whether that is serving
7	the purpose.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, I mean I
9	think I agree with you on the no part. Some
10	people have supplied records, I know that.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Well, yes, but those
12	are people that answer yes.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, okay.
14	CHAIR MUNN: If they answer no,
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: I agree.
16	CHAIR MUNN: then they are not
17	going to I mean the probability you are
18	going to get an honest answer as to why not is
19	probably remote and what would you do with it
20	after you got the answer? That was my point.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
22	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Then that

1	is Stu will get back to us with a response to
2	whether or not that gives us anything.
3	Anything else?
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: What is agreed now
5	going with the March first issue? Are we
6	going to ask for the nuclides or not going to
7	ask for them?
8	CHAIR MUNN: We are not going to
9	ask for nuclides on the SV.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not necessary?
11	
	CHAIR MUNN: Not necessary.
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: We are not going
13	to ask for them?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, Mark wants a
15	conversation saying that it might be something
16	to ask. Something like that, you know, some
17	additional follow-up. If they say yes, I know
18	my spouse or whatever was monitored. Some
19	more than
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Do you know what
21	they were monitored for or
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Or do you know why

1	or do you know what they were monitored for.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, something
3	like that.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Something like
5	that.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: I would leave the
7	wording up to NIOSH.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that is what
9	he suggested. I am not advocating it or
10	arguing against it. I am just trying to
11	repeat what I believe he has suggested.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Under the radiation
13	monitoring section, we were talking. Right?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Under Section 9
15	and 14 I was looking at.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think 14, it
17	almost comes out in the description of the
18	incident.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well yes, so it
20	might not be necessary in 14. But for
21	consistency, maybe you just want to put it in
22	both places. And yes, I would keep it very

1	simple and open-ended.
2	CHAIR MUNN: An open-ended question
3	and it probably along about 9 or 10.
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I would make
5	it a subset of that, like 9.1(a) or whatever,
6	under 9.1. But I will leave the formatting up
7	to NIOSH to consider how they want to get that
8	in there or if they want to get that in there.
9	CHAIR MUNN: Okay.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: And I think Arjun
11	had an item, too, he was going to leave here.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Did he say he left
13	it with me?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: What he said, what
16	he left with me was that the survivor does not
17	make any mention of coworkers. And that
18	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm sorry, Stu, I
19	can't hear.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm sorry. I'm
21	behind my screen.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, okay.

1	MR. HINNEFELD: He said that the
2	survivor CATI makes no mention of coworker at
3	all. And he thought that the same sort of
4	gentle solicitation of coworkers, if you want
5	to call it that, I am only saying what he
6	told me would be useful, he thought would
7	be useful there as well, the same thing as in
8	the EEs.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well yes, I agree.
10	I thought we
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well the end of
12	this form, in the cross-out section,
13	MR. HINNEFELD: The same cross-out.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: has the same
15	cross-out as the other one that we thought
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Was going back in.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: perhaps could go
18	back in
19	MR. HINNEFELD: As modified.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: with some
21	modified wording, so it didn't sound like a
22	legal

1	MR. HINNEFELD: That is what he
2	told me and he must not have just seen that.
3	Because it is kind of down at the end and
4	crossed out, if I am not mistaken. He just
5	must not have seen it but that is what he told
6	me.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, can you name
8	supervisors, coworkers, or and here it had
9	that potential witnesses business. So
10	whenever that wording changed, we probably
11	need to parallel what we did on the other one,
12	I would think.
13	CHAIR MUNN: So that gives us three
14	recommendations.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay and what were
16	the three? Are you counting mine and 14 as a
17	separate one?
18	CHAIR MUNN: I think we should
19	decide that right here.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I'm trying to
21	figure out what you have as three because I
22	only have two.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Oh. Well, the no
2	answers.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: One was 12.4, Stu,
4	do we need to ask, or how do we ask why not.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that one I
6	got.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: The earlier
8	bioassay one about nuclides.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: And then this third
11	one,
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Oh, yes, the
13	survivor one. Got you. Thanks.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, but that, "if no,
15	why not" question occurs on more than one of
16	these. Under it is 10.2, and in 12.4
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, yes.
18	CHAIR MUNN: You know, it keeps
19	coming up again. And in 14.3, so it recurs.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
21	CHAIR MUNN: All right. Are we
22	content with what we have suggested? Then we

1	will leave Stu with those three suggestions to
2	proceed on and we are, unless someone stops us
3	now, going to leave the CATI for the moment.
4	Yes?
5	MR. KATZ: For the moment or for
6	the meeting?
7	CHAIR MUNN: No, for the moment.
8	Unless you feel it is important for us to
9	identify exactly what our recommendation is
10	going to be at this juncture.
11	MR. KATZ: Well, by the end of this
12	meeting, I think you need to sort your
13	recommendations. But what order you do that,
14	I don't know.
15	CHAIR MUNN: I would like for us to
16	do that, too, but we have a significant number
17	of items that are going to be involved in that
18	recommendation.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Before we can make
20	them.
21	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, and I am not at
22	all sure that we can wordsmith those and get

1	the answers that Stu is going off to get yet
2	this meeting.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: You weren't
4	proposing to get this today.
5	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm not going to
6	write anything today.
7	MR. KATZ: So will there not be
8	recommendations at the Amarillo board meeting
9	from this work group/subcommittee?
10	CHAIR MUNN: The only way we can
11	have a recommendation is if we have some
12	communication between now and then with
13	respect to feedback that Stu gets.
14	MR. HINNEFELD: It would be very
15	hard. I am not in the office. I am barely in
16	the office next week until Friday. Monday
17	morning and Friday are my only times in the
18	office next week.
19	So, I will not have anything back
20	to you next week.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, there are a
22	number of NIOSH actions.

CHAIR MUNN: We can indicate we accepted the language of the letter but I don't know how we can proceed otherwise.

I don't believe we have a choice.

MEMBER ZIEMER: No.

CHAIR MUNN: The next item we have on our agenda is Steve reviewing a PDF file that tracks OTIB-0027.

MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. This came out at the last meeting when we were talking about some of these OTIBs that we reviewed. I guess third setup of procedures that reviewed we got a lot of procedures from some of the other working groups. For example, in this example it is the Rocky Flats working group. We were looking at the, I think it was the SEC for Rocky Flats and we reviewed a lot of procedures. As part of that effort, we rolled all those procedures into the third report that we prepared. And during the last meeting that we had here back in March, we looking at OTIB-0027 and we

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1	there were four findings associated with OTIB-
2	0027. And I think three of the four we have
3	closed.
4	MEMBER GRIFFON: What is OTIB-0027?
5	MR. MARSCHKE: OTIB-0027,
6	Supplementary External Dose Information for
7	Rocky Flats Plant.
8	CHAIR MUNN: That is the one that I
9	am supposed to give you a formal indication
10	for that we have what the status is because
11	it refers to Rocky Flats.
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
13	CHAIR MUNN: I am supposed to
14	transmit information to you but I have
15	hesitated to do that because I need to draft
16	an email to send it to you. And what Steve, I
17	think, is preparing to do is tell us what that
18	email is going to say.
19	Essentially we closed two, wasn't
20	it?
21	MR. MARSCHKE: Three.
22	CHAIR MUNN: Three?

2	of the four and the status of the one that is
3	in progress, we can look at and see. I'm not
4	sure okay.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: I guess this is
6	the, my concern was this, and several of these
7	ones in the document that you sent along was
8	shouldn't we just transfer these to the work
9	groups? I mean, there are profile issues in
10	these coworker models, especially the one you
11	are talking about. This neutron coworker
12	model, I mean that TIB that is under
13	discussion, I think, I don't even know if it
14	still exists or does it defer to the CIB
15	profile?
16	I mean, I don't even know if that
17	TIB is still being used.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Twenty-seven?
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Maybe I was
20	looking at the wrong one.
21	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, Mark, it says
22	basically yes.

MR. MARSCHKE: We closed three out

CHAIR MUNN: Supplementary External Dose Information for the Rocky Flats Plant.

MR. MARSCHKE: That was the, actually Mark, that was the NIOSH response was information in this ORAUT the had been transferred to the Rocky Flats site profile And then what we did is we asked document. Ron Buchanan to track down or go into the Rocky Flats site profile document and follow this issue into the site profile.

And for the first one anyways, he went in there and he felt that the issue had been resolved.

Right, I quess my MEMBER GRIFFON: feeling with any of these, these kind of, you know, they are procedures but they are all, almost, you know, well a lot of these ones in the package that you sent are coworker models. And I am not sure they even belong in the procedures review. You know, because I mean, maybe I missed the discussion at the last meeting but think this is because Ι one

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1	neutrons, assigned neutron for exposures for
2	coworkers. Is that correct or am I wrong?
3	MR. MARSCHKE: I am not sure.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Does 27 involve
5	neutrons?
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: If Ron Buchanan
7	was reviewing it, I am assuming it is
8	neutrons.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: I have to look at
LO	our historic. It is not current. So I
11	believe it has been canceled.
L2	MEMBER GRIFFON: So it is canceled,
L3	it is deferred?
L4	MR. HINNEFELD: It is not on my
L5	list of active ones. I will tell you that.
L6	MR. MARSCHKE: It has been
L7	canceled, yes.
L8	MEMBER GRIFFON: It is canceled.
L9	It is deferred to the site profile and then
20	you have got someone looking at the I still
21	think these should be on the site profile
22	review and I say that not only because I am

1	sharing Rocky Flats but because I have got
2	this Ruttenber database hanging out there with
3	Rocky Flats, which may or may not have
4	different neutron information. I mean, there
5	are a lot of other tangential issues that I am
6	afraid to, you know, if we say this is closed
7	and I get on the site profile work group and
8	we disagree with what we have done here in the
9	procedures, it is going to create problems
10	down the line. You know? So I don't know how
11	to deal with it.
12	But the same thing with all these
13	coworker models. You know, I am not sure it
14	makes sense to go into them on the Procedures
15	Work Group and you do have to go into them to
16	really
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well weren't we, in
18	effect, doing that, we were was this a
19	transfer, do you call?
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well that is the
21	question.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well only in the

sense that we basically said you guys have already closed it. Wasn't that what you were saying?

MR. MARSCHKE: No. We closed it in the -- I mean, Ron Buchanan is going to look at it from SC&A's point of view. He is going to look at it whether it comes in through the Rocky Flats work group or whether it comes in through this work group.

Now, he has looked at it -- so, he has looked at it and his recommendation is it be closed. Не presented recommendation, I guess, to the procedures subcommittee last time and the procedures subcommittee on three out of four of these OTIB-0027 issues agreed with that they should be closed. And the fourth one, Ron recommended that it remain in progress.

And so the subcommittee agreed with Ron's recommendations and closed three of them, left one in progress. Now again, out of the and I am just trying to remember here, but

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as I recall, the last time we got together, it was decided that we shouldn't be doing this stuff in a vacuum because these are site-specific OTIBs and so let's inform the work group chair of that site-specific work group chair of what our status is and how we have changed this.

MEMBER ZIEMER: But what was Ron's basis for recommending that it be closed? He went into what the Rocky Flats site profile folks had done and basically said they have dealt with this issue. Did he not?

MR. MARSCHKE: That is correct. He opened up the revised site profile that had taken the information from OTIB-0027 and now incorporated it into the site profile. He went -- this was under our, what we perceived to be our charter to track the issues to their closures. And so he went into the site profile, looked for where this information was being presented in the revised site profile, you know, looked at it, and he was satisfied

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that the issue was resolved.
MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, and maybe
Mark, maybe what you are saying is does the
work group agree that the issue was resolved.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Well yes,
MEMBER ZIEMER: Because I don't
think we are saying we resolved it here. We
are saying that it was resolved by your work
group but maybe you don't agree with that.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Well I just heard
Stu say that the subcommittee agreed that
these things were closed. And I don't know
that
MEMBER ZIEMER: Only in the sense
that it appeared that your group had closed
them, I believe.
MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, no. I think
Ron looked at the site profile and it would be
his opinion.
MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh.
MEMBER GRIFFON: But I don't think
the work group

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: The work group
2	didn't necessarily.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: No, the Rocky
4	Flats Group didn't.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: No, Ron just looked
6	at it for his own self. And because SC&A, we
7	don't close issues. We make a recommendation
8	that an issue be closed. And in the past, it
9	has been this subcommittee who basically had
10	been closing, or at least on issues that I
11	have been associated with, it has been this
12	subcommittee who has closed, you know, acted
13	upon our recommendation.
14	Either accept them or to come up
15	with some different status.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: I am suggesting, I
17	mean, this is a blanket suggestion that, it is
18	site-specific, if we have site-specific
19	procedures, we should just defer them back to,
20	if a site-specific work group exists. And if
21	it doesn't exist, that is a different issue.

I mean, we should keep them here, probably.

But if a site-specific work group exists, then I think we should refer them back.

Because in this version I have here is that, you know, it may be that Ron's analysis is fine but Ron hasn't looked at this Ruttenber stuff that we have got in. And that is kind of on the table and everybody is curious of whether that is going to make any difference or not. And I don't know one way or the other. I mean, I am assuming all the the original data is and these same conclusions are likely to be fine.

But, you know, we did tell the petitioner and the public and everybody that we would look at this Ruttenber data. It is all the neutron data related to Rocky Flats. So, before we jump the gun and close the coworker model, I think we should, you know, I think I would like to keep it in the loop with the site profile.

CHAIR MUNN: Well you are correct,

Mark that this would be a change in process.

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Our process in the past has been this subcommittee gets only what the Board has recommended that we get. It doesn't just magically appear to us.

The Board has recommended that we get these things and following your recommendation that any procedure which is directly relevant to a specific site should not be dealt with in this committee, should be dealt with in the work group, if that exists, and in almost all cases, I believe it would exist, then we need to probably ask the Board that question, since we never get anything that the Board hasn't already presented to us.

MR. MARSCHKE: Well is John Mauro, John Mauro, are you on the line?

DR. MAURO: Yes, I think I can help out here because and this came up the last time we had this work group meeting and it actually came up in the context of OTIB-0029.

The reason we have this dilemma is about two years ago we were all working hard

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on reviewing site profiles and part of work very often ended up reviewing OTIBs. we did prepare white papers related to various OTIBs or various site profiles, which stood And what happened was, we were also alone. simultaneously reviewing lots of generic procedures, which are also OTIBs. And our mandate originally, this goes right back to the beginning of the first contract, was the procedures group was primarily focused generic procedures.

But what happened was along the way, I had mentioned before the full Board, I said listen, we are putting together our next package of procedures, review documents, big three-ring binders and by the way, we also have about ten OTIBs that are site-specific and they are all written up more like white papers. And I asked would it be appropriate for us to simply take those and it was at a modest marginal cost, and convert those into the standard format and content of a procedure

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1	review and package it along with all of the
2	other generic procedures that were undergoing
3	review.
4	So, it was a good intention that
5	now has created an administrative dilemma.
6	What we have now is a number of site-specific
7	OTIB reviews that are commingled with a large
8	number of generic OTIB and PROC reviews. And

it has created this administrative problem.

So I think that this issue, when the subcommittee received its mandate from the Board, quite frankly, we didn't really give it much thought that there were these two different types of procedure that were in the package. And there is certainly room for discussion here how best to proceed from here.

So, I don't think there is any real problem other than agreeing on administratively how would you like to move forward.

It sounds like that Mark has certainly a reasonable approach. That is, you

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can transfer the ones that are active and not transfer others. We could theoretically do them here but not close them and make this almost like a service being provided to a work group. For example on Y-12, which we will get to in a minute, I don't think there is an active work group. And it is possible that if we could make some progress in closing OTIB-0029 issues, at least from the perspective of the Procedures Work Group, we can use that process and documentation of it, as a service being provided to a Y-12 work group that may or may not formulate some time in the future.

With regard to Rocky, which has an active work group, I sort of agree with Mark. In fact, I agree with the Mark that it does create a bit of a dilemma and that transfer probably would be a reasonable thing to do in that case. I hope that helps.

MR. MARSCHKE: Maybe we should transfer it with a recommendation or something like that. If the subcommittee agrees with

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2	maybe we could transfer back to the work group
3	and say we have finished our work on this. We
4	recommend that it be closed but we are leaving
5	it open until we hear from the Rocky Flats
6	work group chairman.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Steve, could you
8	follow up a minute on that? The work group
9	meeting was 3/24. And it says Wanda is to
10	inform the Rocky Flats chair that the issue is
11	in progress.
12	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, that's for
13	issue number three. There was
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: The work group
15	meeting? You mean the subcommittee meeting
16	was 3/24.
17	CHAIR MUNN: Well, yes at the time
18	we were a work group.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, okay.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Now below that is a
21	follow-up action. Is that on the same item?
22	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, this follow-up

Ron's recommendation, SC&A's recommendation,

1	action is on the same item.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Follow-up to what?
3	MR. MARSCHKE: It is a follow up to
4	actually it is NIOSH response. Then SC&A
5	follows up NIOSH response. So we are a little
6	bit off
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: So that follow-up
8	was before the work group meeting?
9	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
10	MR. MARSCHKE: follow-up was
11	before the work group meeting, and the work
12	group meeting gave us this direction based
13	upon SC&A's recommendation that it be closed,
14	the subcommittee agreed with that, and we
15	agreed also that Wanda would contact Mark to
16	let them know that this is the action we had
17	taken on this particular and this is what I
18	entered into the database based upon our, what
19	was it, March meeting, March 9th meeting.
20	MR. KATZ: Yes, can I I can just
21	remind you of what was discussed, although you

are fresher, you read the transcript.

22

I

1	didn't actually read the transcript, but I
2	recall this discussion. And we went around on
3	this, what the procedure would be for a little
4	bit, but the resolution was that this
5	procedures committee, when it was dealing with
6	a site-specific issue and resolving it, that
7	the procedures subcommittee would close it, if
8	necessary, whatever, if it decided it was
9	ready to close it but that it would inform,
10	just as it is shown in this matrix, that it
11	would inform the working group chair that it
12	had closed it.
13	That would not prevent the working
14	group chair from continuing with the issue

itself, but it would be closed as far as the procedures subcommittee.

MEMBER ZIEMER: It is out of our hands.

Out of the procedures MR. KATZ: subcommittee's hands. So that was, at least that was the thinking at that meeting as how we would go forward with these because the

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1	procedures subcommittee, at this point, is
2	finished with it.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: That doesn't close
4	it necessarily
5	MR. KATZ: It doesn't close it for
6	the Board.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: for the Board or
8	
9	MR. KATZ: Right.
LO	MEMBER ZIEMER: the other work
L1	group.
L2	CHAIR MUNN: But my interpretation
L3	was that this information was going to be
L4	communicated from me
L5	MR. KATZ: Absolutely.
L6	CHAIR MUNN: directly to Mark
L7	and give him what we, from our perspective,
L8	what the status is now, including that item
L9	number three is still in progress not closed.
20	But from this subcommittee's point of view,
21	all of these items are now closed and
22	transferred to him. And that was going to be

the thrust and actually the content of my email.

You know, this, as you pointed out, we keep going around this what is the process when we come to these things, especially with respect to transferring things. And since we are not going to be transferring responsibility, we are going to say our responsibility is closed and we are not going to be dealing with this anymore.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.

CHAIR MUNN: Is that making sense to you?

Well, yes, MEMBER GRIFFON: I To me, it just creates a little quess. confusion because if, you know, what if we pick it up in the work group and then we decide that, no, the issue wasn't resolved and yet it was posed in the procedures -- I just as soon transfer it right away and not deal with it in two places. I mean, I think we are going to have similar people handling it from

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SC&A's standpoint.

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KATZ: I mean, Mark, I mean MR. that whole idea is that procedures subcommittee has nowhere to go with it. in notifying the work group chair, you in this case, with Rocky Flats, that the Procedures Work Group has done its work on this and this is what it has found, you are certainly, as a work group chair for Rocky Flats, you are welcome to keep this as a live issue for the Rocky Flats work group.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Then why just transfer it all? We are not going to lose the work. I agree that any work that was done could be transferred but just transfer it instead of saying closed and transferred. That is confusing to me.

MR. KATZ: But Mark, if you agree that it should be closed, there is no reason to adopt this open issue and have to close it in your work group. I mean, if you were to agree with these, then you would have nothing

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to do.

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MR. MARSCHKE: I kind of agree with Mark, actually. I would recommend, I would like to see it transferred to the Rocky Flats work group with a recommendation that it be closed. Because once it gets closed, you know, if they disagree with our recommendation, then basically they have to reopen it or something like that. It becomes confusing to people who are looking at the record.

Because if all of a sudden we have an issue that is going along, going along, it is closed, and now all of a sudden it is reopened, you know, I think it would be cleaner if we went along, went along, and transferred it with a recommendation to be closed and then it was either closed in the work group.

MEMBER ZIEMER: How did we handle TBD-6000 stuff? Did we show it just as transferred?

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1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, just
2	transferred.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, those are all
4	just transferred.
5	CHAIR MUNN: It was my intention
6	that this would show simply transferred and
7	that the communication would say we closed
8	this, we closed this, but it doesn't
9	necessarily
LO	MEMBER ZIEMER: But that's on TBD.
11	Did we show it as closed
L2	MR. MARSCHKE: No.
L3	MEMBER ZIEMER: or simply
L4	transferred and that is it?
L5	MR. MARSCHKE: Basically, we didn't
L6	
L7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or is it out of our
L8	hands as a transfer?
L9	MR. MARSCHKE: On the TBDs we
20	didn't get into, well, we did get into some
21	discussion on it. But we just transferred it.
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, they had

1	started to resolve the
2	MR. MARSCHKE: Right, but in the
3	
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: In fact, some of
5	the items were resolved in this work group,
6	not on the appendix BB but on TBD-6000, I
7	think some of them had been dealt with before
8	the transfer.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: You know, I just
LO	think as a long as I don't think it's good
L1	to close it because then I agree with
L2	exactly what Steve was saying. Then if we get
L3	it on the Rocky Flats Work Group and something
L4	we find something else and then we decide,
L5	you know, that it is a problem or whatever.
L6	And then what do you do?
L7	Do I contact Wanda and it is
L8	reopened? I think that creates confusion. I
L9	think it would be easier just to say, you
20	know, we have got this initial findings, we
21	have got initial comments from or response

from NIOSH and then transfer them on ones

where the work groups exist.

I mean, there are several, like Y12, I would say arguably it should stay here
because we don't have an active work group,
and I don't think there was actually ever a Y12 work group. I mean, it was always done in
a larger subcommittee. So the ones where we
don't have any, just keep them here. I think
K-25 is another example that we don't have an
active work group so we could handle that
under procedures, for lack of a better place
to handle it. You know? But I think that
would be cleaner just overall.

CHAIR MUNN: Well my concern remains the one that I stipulated earlier. We don't get these things unless they have been given to us by the Board. And if this is the way that we are going to handle it, then it is fairly clear to me that the Board needs to be made aware of what the issue is and, in the future, simply avoid selecting any sitespecific procedure for which a work group of

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any kind exists.

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MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. I think it was sort of a mistake. But I think part of what we were was trying to do, if I remember right, was SC&A needed a workload and we were in the process of tasking and we assigned a lot of these procedures and nobody really, like John said, we didn't really look that closely at the facts or the implications down the line that they were --DR. MAURO: Yes, Mark, it really was something that we thought would be, this was way before workload, we had already done all of this review work, and we really -- it didn't really have a home other than white papers and as part of the work group meetings that were addressing site-specific issues. And we said, why not convert, in order to get a nice, clean complete record, let's turn these reviews into procedure reviews and package them and deliver official deliverables them because it as really didn't have much of a cost impact.

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1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
2	DR. MAURO: And it was really well-
3	intended. But now we are here, and I think
4	that whatever decision the subcommittee makes
5	on how you would like to proceed, you know,
6	that is fine. Please, go ahead.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: I mean, Wanda, if
8	you want to bring it back to the Board, that
9	is fine. I am not sure, Paul, how you feel,
LO	if we need to vote as a board, I mean
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I think
L2	Wanda's point is appropriate,
L3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
L4	MEMBER ZIEMER: in a general
15	sense. And in a sense we did that on TBD-6000
L6	because the Board established a new work group
L7	to specifically handle those.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Right.
L9	MEMBER ZIEMER: And I think it
20	would be fairly simple to mandate as we go
21	forward, and then the transfer could be done

but to mandate that site-specific procedures

1 for which there is a work group should be, as 2 a matter of course, turned over to that group. And it seems to me we can still 3 track them here and show the transfer 4 having occurred, so that we are still tracking 5 the procedures --6 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Right. MEMBER ZIEMER: -- as a procedure 8 work group and then just show it in the table 9 10 as having been transferred. And that way we still have it in the starting database and 11 then show where it is going. 12 13 So, I think we can do that in a formal way. I think that was Wanda's concern. 14 15 Otherwise, we are doing something that was not mandated by the Board to start with. 16 CHAIR MUNN: Correct. 17 That is fine. MEMBER GRIFFON: 18 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: And perhaps it would be appropriate for the chair of the 20 subcommittee to make such a recommendation to 21 the full Board as a method or a way of going 22

1	forward on these things. And if that passed,
2	then I think what would happen here, is we
3	would just revert to that as the policy and
4	then we would show it as transferred.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: So right now
6	basically we are
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: And we wouldn't
8	close it then.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, right.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: It would be their
11	job to close it. Because once we show it as
12	transferred, in a sense, it is out of our
13	hands.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, correct.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: It has the effect
16	of closing it for further work by this work
17	group.
18	MR. KATZ: Just for clarification,
19	does that mean, will procedures subcommittee
20	continue to track it until the work group
21	closes it or does the work group have its own
22	tracking then? What happens in tracking?

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well one thing that
2	we could ask for as part of your
3	recommendation is that the appropriate work
4	group inform us when they have closed it and
5	then we could show it as having been closed by
6	them. That is one way of handling it.
7	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, that would
8	work.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: If you want to
10	close the loop here within the Procedures Work
11	Group.
12	MR. MARSCHKE: If you look at the
13	one that we talked about there, this is the
14	TBD.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
16	MR. MARSCHKE: It is basically, it
17	is still being tracked.
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: But it is being
20	tracked, and it is showing that all 13 of them
21	have been transferred.
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.

1	MR. MARSCHKE: Now essentially,
2	maybe the TBD work group will come back and
3	say we have looked at these 13 and we have
4	closed them all out and basically they can
5	move over into this column.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right, and if the
7	Board so mandates that whenever a transfer
8	occurs that the appropriate work group report
9	back.
10	MR. MARSCHKE: Report back to the,
11	yes, with an email saying that yes, we have
12	closed these out. And so that would be, but
13	to answer your question, Ted, right now, we
14	are still carrying them on the books.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: As a transfer.
16	MR. MARSCHKE: As a transfer.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: They are tracked
18	but only tracked out, right, and then that's -
19	- right now we don't have a formal follow-up
20	on these.
21	MR. MARSCHKE: That's right. Like
22	I said, I mean, once it gets transferred, it

1	's more or less off the subcommittee's books.
2	CHAIR MUNN: It is off our books.
3	Right. We will not take further action on it.
4	And so, unless we are advised by the work
5	group at a later time, it remains forever
6	simply a transferred item for us.
7	MR. KATZ: Right, so we will want
8	the work group to advise
9	CHAIR MUNN: To advise.
10	MR. KATZ: to advise the
11	subcommittee when it has closed the issue.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. This is the
13	MR. KATZ: That is the piece of
14	instruction that is needed.
15	CHAIR MUNN: feedback loop that
16	we have not even discussed in the past.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
18	Hinnefeld. I have just one thing to offer on
19	this. If we could have the transfers occur
20	quickly rather than after a while because we
21	would readily rather avoid going through a
22	resolution process in one forum and having it

1	transferred to another forum for another
2	resolution process.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: I think if we take
4	this action, it becomes automatic. If it is a
5	site-specific procedure for which a
6	subcommittee or a work group exists, it goes.
7	CHAIR MUNN: It does directly to
8	the work group.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. And that
10	can show up immediately and
11	MR. MARSCHKE: I can go through and
12	make a list of the procedures which are site-
13	specific that are currently in the database
14	and
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: That are site-
16	specific for which we have work groups.
17	MR. MARSCHKE: Yes, site-specific.
18	It would be, well, if you look at the list of
19	procedures, you can go down, there is one with
20	SRS in it here.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
22	MR. MARSCHKE: A couple with SRS on

that screen. Y-12, but there doesn't seem to be a work group for Y-12; X-10; K-25; Rocky Flats, there is one Rocky which is the 27 that we are talking about; Hanford, Savannah River; Paducah.

Ι through this rather can go quickly and pull out the procedures that have a specific site in their title, and I can work with John or somebody who can tell me whether these are, there are work associated with these procedures and then let the subcommittee know via email that these are the ones that have work groups associated with them and do we want to transfer all the issues associated with these procedures to those work groups.

CHAIR MUNN: If you will provide me with that list when you have completed it, so that it identifies specifically work groups exist, work groups do not exist for those specific procedures, I will include that in my discussion to the full Board at Amarillo when

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1	I am giving our report.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: And that would be
3	important for the Board to make the decision
4	because it is shifting workload
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: to other work
7	groups, too.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, it is.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: They need to know
10	that in advance.
11	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
12	MS. BRACKETT: In some cases, I am
13	thinking particularly the internal dosimetry
14	coworker study, since that is what I am most
15	involved in, where there is multiple
16	documents, several of the issues are not site-
17	specific. They are related to how the
18	coworker studies are done.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Across the complex.
20	MS. BRACKETT: And even within this
21	group, we get conflicting comments because
22	different people have reviewed them and they

1	give, you know, kind of opposite comments.
2	And I am concerned that if they start going to
3	different groups, they will be even more
4	divergent than they are now. It is very
5	difficult to answer questions when you have
6	different opinions coming in.
7	MR. KATZ: That sort of relates to
8	what Stu was saying earlier.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, she said it
10	better than I did.
11	MR. KATZ: Yes, about recovering
12	ground that one thought was resolved.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Even more so
14	though, I think, having heard her say it now
15	is if these are very similar, the approach on
16	these internal coworker studies, even though
17	it says coworker for Y-12 or coworker for
18	Paducah, the approach that is done to build
19	that coworker model tends to be the same. And
20	so when you have one review group look at it,
21	now I think we would have the benefit of

having SC&A be the constant, would be the

constant.

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MEMBER ZIEMER: Well both NIOSH and SC&A are a constant.

MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, so then you would have that as a constant, but now you have one body with comments and resolutions to resolve and then another body with a very document with similar comments and resolutions. And so the difficulty here will be will we get the same type of resolution on comments from these two different resolution bodies since it will be the work groups and not SC&A who actually determines the status and when a case is closed or not. So that is going be, just to you know, somewhat difficult. I mean, is that --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, it seems to me that that is the point at which both SC&A and NIOSH need to point out to whatever work groups are working on this to say this was the approach done at this particular facility and if some other approach is completely out of

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1	whack with that, they need to know that those
2	two things are not sort of in parallel.
3	Now I don't know the resolution to
4	that, if we have strongly held views on one or
5	the other, but it would seem to me it would be
6	important for people to be involved who have a
7	more detailed knowledge of a particular site
8	who have been looking at all the related
9	documents.
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: Can I ask Liz a
11	question? Isn't there a, I mean, looking at
12	many of these internal coworker models, I
13	can't remember the procedure number but there
14	is a procedure for, a generic procedure on how
15	to develop these internal coworker models,
16	isn't there?
17	MS. BRACKETT: There is OTIB-0019
18	and there is procedure 95.
19	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, 19 is the one
20	I was remembering.
21	MS. BRACKETT: That is not
22	extremely detailed. It gives kind of the high

level view of how they are done. Well, and maybe -- you're right. Maybe the resolution is to move some of the comments that are on the individual coworker studies to that OTIB because some of them are more geared towards what would come from following OTIB-19. It is just that there are conflicting comments on some of the individual coworker OTIBs.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

DR. MAURO: I think we have, this is John, a dilemma on both sides. Namely, I could envision that you would have conflicting comments coming in from SC&A, if different people are involved. We also groups of noticed that the implementation of, I noticed in being involved in many of these groups that on some occasions, one approach would be used and one application at a site, and another approach would be used at another application at a site. And it's not always immediately apparent why different two approaches were taken.

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So I think we are all -- it difficult to keep things in a very consistent manner, especially when we are talking many years of work, where there is a maturation process, where the approaches are evolving. So I think this is something that we have to deal with, and it is really a matter of crosstalk between the different groups of people involved, whether we keep them here or if everything is distributed to separate work groups dealing with site-specific, there is still the issue that each of those work groups must resolve their issues in a consistent manner, if there site-specific are work groups, separate ones.

So, I mean, this problem with consistency is going to always be a challenge. And so I think the way in which this issue is handled, whatever you decide administratively, we are still going to have to struggle with the consistency issue because it will exist amongst different work groups dealing with

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1 different site profiles. CHAIR MUNN: It is a shame we 2 didn't have this thorny issue a little more 3 completely fleshed out. We could have very 4 easily spent that third day 5 in Amarillo dealing with this. 6 Well, I think the 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: third day is already --8 MR. HINNEFELD: The third day in 9 10 Amarillo has been spoken for. Yes, yes, I know it CHAIR MUNN: 11 has been gone. I am not suggesting that. 12 13 am just saying I do not see any simple way to work through these issues. It appears to me 14 15 that it is going to take a significant meeting 16 of the minds and a rather large group of people. 17 Well, I mean, one MEMBER GRIFFON: 18 19 possibility for cutting through it, and this is difficult but we do have, you know, 20 procedures review, the one thing that we could 21

look at is, just reflecting on what Liz said,

is we have the benefit of seeing all of these coworker internal models in front of us and we could say, you know, finding number 1.1, 2.1, 2.4, are all sort of generic, you know, overriding issues. We are going to look into that on our Procedures Work Group because we want consistency on the generic policy going forward, you know, application of the coworker models. And then these other findings get more data-specific or site-specific and we are going to transfer those immediately. So we may discuss some of the more -- I don't know.

That gets complicated, too, I know. As I am saying it, I realize that. But it may be a way to maintain sort of some level of consistency on the -- I can see that point. mean, TIB-0019 is an overriding document but it is a little bit, you know -- so there could be some findings that come up that may benefit from you know, we want to have some consistency. But there is definitely utility transferring of the to some

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information to the site-specific work groups.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Here is another thought. If it becomes evident, let's say, to NIOSH or ORAU or to SC&A that a couple of work groups are quite divergent in addressing some sort of issues and maybe neutron related issue or whatever it may be, it would be quite in order to ask two work groups to get together to have a joint meeting to address approach this particular issue that sense is common to both sides. They will have some individuality but why not, and you know, ask the Designated Federal Official to ask both work groups to get together, and we have to work that out, in terms of --

MR. KATZ: We have a numbers issue.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well often, it is

same people. We are making one

No, I mean, we would have to work that out and if it is a quorum, it is a public meeting. We can take care of that, too, I

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the

recommendation here.

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1	suppose but
2	MR. MARSCHKE: Or just have the
3	chairmen of the work groups get together.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or the chairmen or
5	a couple of people from each work group.
6	Maybe a work group of the work group.
7	MR. KATZ: Right. I mean, we could
8	hold a Board meeting where not all Board
9	members have to come to every Board meeting.
10	You could
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: I am just saying I
12	think there are ways to address this if it
13	becomes evident that we are going off on
14	tangents. We can get the appropriate folks
15	together.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: I guess I will
17	restate what I was saying, Paul, maybe and
18	MEMBER ZIEMER: And I heard what
19	you were saying, there are some issues very
20	site-specific and some more generic anyway.
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, but I was
22	thinking what we would do in the procedures

review, you know, maybe instead of, you know, you said going forward immediately transferring them to a work group. Maybe we can provide sort of a triage function on the procedures review process that we --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Once Steve identifies all the --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, well, we look through and we say, you know, procedures review looked at finding number one, three, and seven, because we felt they were generic and we don't trust many of the coworker type procedure.

Two, four, six and eight we didn't We will transfer them all to address at all. your work group for consideration but hear one, three, and their input on five, whatever, you know. So we do sort of a triage approach where we defer the obviously sitespecific issues and we discuss and try to resolve the generic issues more procedures review group before work we

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transfer, if that makes any sense.

CHAIR MUNN: But then the work group chair, if they react as you just did and say I am not so sure I am enthusiastic about accepting your recommendation, then --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, yes at least we let it out for consideration and maybe we can, I don't know. Yes, I know what you mean, Wanda. It is more of, you know in an attempt to try to get some consistency, you know for some findings, we would just say, well, we look at this and you can tell right away that it belongs in said profile group. I am not even sure what I am saying. I'm not even sure what an example of that is.

CHAIR MUNN: Well, --

MEMBER GRIFFON: But then another finding clearly looks more generic and we try to at least say -- and then we give it to the other work group you know, here is -- we looked into this a bit. Here is what our subcommittee identified. And you can consider

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this and agree or not agree with it, but here it is. So, we try to do some work ahead of time for you.

CHAIR MUNN: My concern continues to be how many times we reinvent which wheel. We have gotten into this early on in our program by, for example, going through the whole list of radionuclides. Have you considered this, have you considered, have you considered this, at each and every site that we encountered.

But there is, I don't have a recommendation and I certainly don't have a resolution. But if we are going to pursue the possibility of what you have referred to as a triage function, then there needs to be, seems to me, some sort of agreement by the full Board as to --

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well you might even work something into your recommendation Wanda but one concern I have, if you make the analogy with medical triage, medical triage,

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1	those are very quick decisions. You can't
2	spend a week trying to decide which patients
3	are going to die and which aren't.
4	CHAIR MUNN: No.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: And we don't want
6	to end up in a situation where we are debating
7	for days which ones to transfer. It has got
8	to be very rapid.
9	MEMBER GRIFFON: That was part of
10	my point, Paul.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: If it is obvious
12	from the title of the finding or the item, and
13	we can make that decision rapidly, I would say
14	great. Otherwise, it seems to me well, you
15	understand what I am saying.
16	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I mean, that
17	was part of my point, using that term was if
18	we look at the finding and say we just talked
19	about this with whatever model and we knew,
20	you know, this is what it is.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: If we can decide
	II

very quickly, boom, boom, --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

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MEMBER ZIEMER: -- then I think that is great.

This is John. DR. MAURO: I could offer a perspective. I see the process of the Board, the concept of the Board, the concept of the subcommittee and the concept of work groups as a hierarchy of organization subcommittee, the where the procedures subcommittee, maybe we should think about the procedure subcommittee as a vehicle to help ensure that all the work groups are consistent in the way in which they make their decisions regarding technical issues.

So, in other words, we never talked about this before but the very fact that there would be work groups working problems particular sites, they are doing their job as best they can for that site. I see the Procedures Work Group as а higher organization whose its part of mandate certainly should be to make sure that those

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decisions and judgments that are being made
amongst all the different work groups are
consistent. So, I mean, it is a different way
to think about what we are doing here in the
Procedures Work Group. We never talked about
it that way. So the very fact that we may,
because of the way things unfolded on this
subcommittee, let's say we do start to
transfer, particular OTIBs over, I still
believe the Procedures Work Group has a
mandate to make sure that whatever is going on
in the individual work groups, with the way
they are dealing with a particular issue is in
fact consistent and compatible, not only
amongst the different sites, but also
consistent and compatible with the generic
procedures, the ones that Liz had mentioned
before.

So in other words, I see us as an integrating function across the program. And that may help in terms of thinking through the best way to move forward.

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MR. MARSCHKE: Well I think also, John, along the same lines, if you look at, just looking at what I have got on the screen, have half а dozen internal dosimetry coworker data procedures that are in procedures database. And we can go through -the next step that we can take when we look at these is identify those as being site-specific But then we can go through and procedures. take an action item to look at the issues in each one of those and compare them. Like Y-12 that in the the issues are associated with OTIB-0029 for Y-12 and compare those with the issues that we have raised in OTIB-0034 for X-10 and see whether or not there are similar issues or whether they are a

Because if we find out that we look at all six of these internal dosimetry coworker procedures and we find out that nine out of ten of the issues that we raised in each one of these are the same, then we have,

completely different set of issues.

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basically we come back and we have generic issues that maybe need to be addressed by an overall body like the subcommittee. But if all of the issues that are in these individual site-specific procedures are more or less site-specific issues, then I think, you know, transferring them back to the site-specific work group would be the right thing to do.

Does that make any sense?

CHAIR MUNN: Yes, it does, to a degree. But like you, when I run my eye down list that and Ι see internal dosimetry coworker, external dosimetry coworker, internal, external, internal, external, the instinct is to make an assumption up front that a significant number of these issues is going to be duplicative.

MR. MARSCHKE: That is what we want to confirm.

CHAIR MUNN: Yes, and how we go about doing that without putting them all out on the table at the same time and looking at

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them issue by issue, I don't know. Being a slacker by nature, it is the amount of work that might be involved in that seems rather large to me. I don't know how else to do it. I can't think of any other approach.

MR. MARSCHKE: That is why I would suggest that, you know, we can, somebody here at SC&A, we can do that for the subcommittee. At least take a first shot at doing that for the subcommittee. I don't know if we would have it ready for the, that portion of it ready for the Board meeting because like you say, it would be a rather large undertaking.

CHAIR MUNN: That would be too much to ask, I believe. But maybe definitely by the time this subcommittee gets together again and I think it is in about a month or so, we might be able to have something that we would be able to put on the table and discuss.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well I think after we look at it, we will get a better feel for what direction we might have to go and a feel

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for how much commonality there is from siteto-site, on these findings.

MR. MARSCHKE: If we do that, we can bring some examples and say, you know, these are from Y-12, X-10, K-25. We think, you know, these are three or four different, these are three or four issues from these, we think they are all basically the same issue, show them to the Board and say or show them to the subcommittee and the subcommittee says yes, we agree with you or no we disagree with you or what.

But we can get that piece of work for the subcommittee probably by the next time we get together in June.

CHAIR MUNN: This discussion just keeps moving into deeper and deeper water from my point of view. For example, when we started this discussion, it was my expectation that I was going to recommend to the full Board that anything, any procedure which was site-specific and had an existing work group

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not be recommended to the subcommittee to begin with. Now, I look at this and I see up there are several items which have subcommittees, I mean which have work groups, several items which do not have work groups. The identifying title is the very same for them, except for the name of the site.

And if we are going to perform this function we were just discussing with respect to commonality, then I cannot make this recommendation to the Board because if we are going to address the commonality issue, then we must see each of these procedures as they come to us, whether there is a work group attached or not.

So, this becomes stickier and stickier.

MEMBER GIBSON: And then there is also the point that once we look at these similar documents from different sites, then we are going to have this, discuss some common issues, separate procedures, so it is, even at

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that level, down in the weeds and it is -
CHAIR MUNN: Stickier and stickier.

Paul?

MEMBER ZIEMER: And it is going to turn out that for some sites, such as Y-12, the procedure defaults back here. So, we are going to have the same discussion as some of the other work groups, just not on their site-specific issue. So, it is almost hard to make the recommendation until we see what we have have.

CHAIR MUNN: It is.

I think this -- when we DR. MAURO: do get to OTIB-0029, item 3. We are going to find out something interesting that what is happening there, and it goes right to what you just said Paul, there is the implementation of the generic approach has taken a special form on Y-12. And there is reasons for it that need to be discussed and whether or not the judgments, in which OTIB-0029 the way implements its coworker model, is especially

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designed for Y-12, for a variety of reasons.

So, you know, what I am getting at is that in the end, I think that, and this is something you know, I will say it again, I think that the procedures subcommittee does have a mandate to help ensure consistency across the Board. And I am not quite sure of the vehicle by which it will do, perform that service. And one of the things that is going to happen when we do get to OTIB-0029 is we will see it in action. But still, we really never discussed the role of the Procedures Work Group in ensuring consistency across the board and how it will do that.

I can't see any other place, except at the Board level, where there is the place machinery in to make sure that. everything is being implemented in consistent way.

CHAIR MUNN: But if it is tough here, it is impossible at the Board level.

DR. MAURO: Yes.

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1 CHAIR MUNN: And if you 2 suggesting that there is something OTIB-0029 item 3 that might lighten the load of this 3 batch of albatrosses that we have around our 4 neck, perhaps we should go directly there. 5 DR. MAURO: Well you will see very 6 7 quickly what was done there and why, for that item 3 in particular. There are other items 8 have different problems. And I think 9 10 it goes right toward consistency and there will be a very nice example. Whether 11 you want to continue this or move on and try 12 13 that out and see what happens but I just want to let you know that OTIB-0029 number 3 is 14 15 going to be a very nice example of the very problem that we are talking about. 16 Thank you for the 17 CHAIR MUNN: heads up. Paul? 18 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: I have a suggestion for moving forward here. And that is, why 20 don't we take specific action on Rocky Flats. 21

My suggestion would be that we simply change

that status to transfer to the Rocky Flats group and delay the other recommendation that we talked about that you described where you were going to recommend --

CHAIR MUNN: To the Board.

MEMBER ZIEMER: -- to the Board, until see the outcome of what prepares on kind of the breakdown of these. And then we can have that discussion in more detail. I don't think there is an urgency today to get that recommendation to the Board. think we can deal with the Rocky Flats issue for Mark if we have that right before the of the us. We need to get rest information as to what these look like in more detail.

And then in relation to that, we can discuss John's idea of our responsibility.

I don't like the idea that we are going to be the policemen for the other work groups but we do want to ensure consistency in the review of the procedures not on how they do their work

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1 but on how they evaluate their procedures. So my suggestion is that we only 2 take an action on the Rocky Flats thing and 3 defer action on this Board recommendation 4 until we have a chance to look at more detail 5 on these other items. 6 7 CHAIR MUNN: If we are seriously going to consider performing an integrating 8 function then clearly we have to --9 10 MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't feel like we are ready to go to the Board with the big 11 picture yet until we see this. 12 13 CHAIR MUNN: No. I have no idea where the frame is, much less the picture. 14 15 And we don't even know how big it is. really can't do that. 16 Mark, do you have any problem at 17 all just with our simply showing 18 19 transferred and sending you -- you have all of information with respect to what 20 recommendation of this group was regarding the 21

22

respective items.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: That is fine,
2	Wanda.
3	CHAIR MUNN: All right. I will in
4	fact
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: I opened up this
6	can of worms but
7	CHAIR MUNN: Well yes, it is,
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: we had to deal
9	with it. You know?
LO	CHAIR MUNN: It is a can of worms.
L1	Yes, Mike?
L2	MEMBER GIBSON: We could also think
L3	about possibly continuing to operate as we do
L4	currently. And if the work group, chair sees
L5	a particular procedure that he feels should be
L6	in their domain rather than this one, to make
L7	that request, to give his reasons why, just
L8	like Mark just did. And then that way, it
L9	might put some of the worms back in the can.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: In the meantime,
21	yes, sure. Or if we see something that should
22	he transferred

MEMBER GIBSON: It is obvious.

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I was thinking along the MR. KATZ: same lines, Mike. I mean this is a natural place because of the consistency issue for these things to have a home base, in effect, but that in every case where there are particulars that might matter to the group, where there is a work group, that there is that opportunity to send it to them, for them to address their issues. It can still come back here for consistency manner, if there is any final closure.

MEMBER GIBSON: Or for the work chair to request the procedure.

MR. KATZ: Right. Absolutely. Either way, whether this group sees that it needs to go there or the work group chair requests it. I think that makes a lot of sense in sort of simplifying it away about having to do all of this analysis.

CHAIR MUNN: And probably it doesn't have to be formalized, as long as all of the

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1	parties involved understand what the general
2	process would be.
3	Nevertheless, it requires a full
4	Board discussion, so that all involved will
5	have some understanding of what the general
6	consensus appears to be.
7	And I am still going to need the
8	list from you, Steve, definitely.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: Are we talking just
10	about the one list where we identify the
11	procedures or the detailed list?
12	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. My, I didn't
15	expect that to happen. Do we need to plow on
16	here or do we need a five minute break?
17	MR. HINNEFELD: A break would be
18	helpful to me because I have a phone call I
19	need to make.
20	CHAIR MUNN: Okay, let's do five
21	minutes.
22	MR. KATZ: Is five minutes enough,

1	Stu?
2	CHAIR MUNN: Well let's be
3	realistic, ten minutes.
4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off
5	the record at 3:18 p.m. and resumed
6	at 3:32 p.m.)
7	MR. KATZ: Okay, folks on the
8	phone, we are back, or most of us are back.
9	Mark, do we have you?
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I am here.
11	MR. KATZ: Okay, great.
12	CHAIR MUNN: We are going to take a
13	look at new OCAS-IG-004, review findings.
14	So, Steve, would you like to do
15	that for us?
16	MR. MARSCHKE: Okay. I will start
17	anyways. And John and Hans, I think are both
18	on the phone and they were the ones who
19	actually did the review so if they want to
20	jump in, they can jump in.
21	Back on March 30th, we sent to
22	NIOSH our review of OCAS-IG-004 in the draft

report. And there were, if you look in the executive summary, there were seven findings that we identified and they have been entered into the database. Actually, when I looked at it, I found there were six findings and one really observation which was, basically, SC&A was in agreement. We put it in based upon previous items, similar type items, I did enter that into the database as well.

If we want to look at the -- if we want to walk through all seven of these items, we can do it here on the database or we can do it in the report itself. I'm not sure it might be easier to read in the report because we can get more on the screen at one time.

CHAIR MUNN: It probably is, yes.

MR. MARSCHKE: The first one is Part 82 has no explicit language permitting the use of data from other sites for the purpose of performing dose reconstructions. And I don't know if you want to read the whole thing or if we just want to --

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1	CHAIR MUNN: No, just the gist of
2	it. Just the sense of what the finding is.
3	MR. MARSCHKE: We believe that this
4	ambiguity in Part 82 should be brought to the
5	attention of the Board because the manner in
6	which Part 82 is interpreted with respect to
7	this matter has profound implications with
8	respect to SEC petitions, evaluation of the
9	Board site profiles, dose reconstructions.
10	So that is really, I guess this
11	issue is, was brought forward so that the
12	Board would be aware that there is no explicit
13	language in Part 82 about permitting the use
14	of other site data.
15	And John or Hans, you want to
16	expand on that at all?
17	MR. KATZ: Let me just suggest
18	first,
19	MR. MARSCHKE: Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: I think, because I am
21	not even sure this is properly characterized
22	as a finding if findings are actionable items.

the Office Ι mean, of General Counsel already given has legal interpretation that surrogate data is allowable under Part 82 and has informed the Board of that. I mean, it notified the Board that it has made that finding. And really, to me, it is sort of out of scope.

The Board, of course, already was engaged on that issue but it out of scope for SC&A to be questioning this as an ambiguity because it is not ambiguous anymore. It is a matter of HHS interpretation which governs all legal interpretations of EEOICPA, as far as the OCAS work is concerned and the Secretary's work, under the Secretary's responsibilities is concerned.

CHAIR MUNN: That being the case, there really is not anything that this body can do with respect to that finding, other than to make a notation, which seems appropriate, that the content of this finding has been covered by a legal interpretation.

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1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, and I think we
2	should maybe even identify that the Designated
3	Federal Official has informed the work group
4	or reminded the work group
5	CHAIR MUNN: Sure.
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: of what you
7	said.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Of what he said.
9	MR. KATZ: That the Office of
10	General Counsel of HHS has rendered a legal
11	guidance on this matter, which is that
12	surrogate data
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: My 004 isn't
14	matching up with his 004.
15	MR. KATZ: is allowable under
16	Part 82.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: His shows 0011, IG.
18	CHAIR MUNN: IG-004.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: I got the wrong
20	one. It is the wrong one, I guess. It's task
21	three, it says that.
22	MR. MARSCHKE: The Designated

1	Federal Official has stated that the HHS IG
2	has rendered his opinion.
3	MR. KATZ: Office of General
4	Counsel.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: The Office of
6	General Counsel.
7	MR. KATZ: The OGC is the acronym.
8	MR. MARSCHKE: OGC.
9	MR. KATZ: has rendered its
10	opinion.
11	MR. MARSCHKE: Its opinion. Its
12	opinion that Part
13	MR. KATZ: 82.
14	MR. MARSCHKE: 82
15	MR. KATZ: allows
16	MR. MARSCHKE: allows for the
17	MR. KATZ: the use of surrogate
18	data.
19	MR. MARSCHKE: the use of data.
20	CHAIR MUNN: From other sites,
21	right?
22	MR. KATZ: Yes, which is by

1	definition from other sites.
2	MR. MARSCHKE: Do we need to add
3	that or is that just understood with
4	surrogate?
5	MR. KATZ: I think it well, you
6	can. Either way. You can be redundant if you
7	want to be, for clarity.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, redundancy is
9	sometimes a good thing.
LO	MR. MARSCHKE: Therefore, this is
l1	a non-issue and closed.
L2	MR. KATZ: Not an issue.
13	MR. MARSCHKE: Not an issue and is
L4	closed. And today's date is 5/1/2009.
L5	CHAIR MUNN: That is very good.
16	Can we do as well for two, three, four, five,
L7	and six?
L8	Item 2.
L9	MR. MARSCHKE: Item 2 is, you know,
20	if we go back and read from the
21	DR. MAURO: Maybe I can help out on
22	Item 2. Because the finding on Item 1 and its

closure basically makes Item 2 moot. I will explain why.

2 simply states that the Item OCAS-004, whereby arguments made in the statements are made that precedent regarding surrogate data that they draw upon, basically this is a section of IG-004 that describes the reason they feel it is appropriate to use surrogate data is by drawing from experience in other venues, mainly, the epidemiological studies.

We find the arguments made in 004 not to be convincing. Mainly, the use of surrogate data in epidemiological studies for the reasons discussed at length in our report really are not applicable to the use of surrogate data in dose reconstructions.

nevertheless, the So but issue, number 2, only goes toward one, namely, we do find the arguments made related to epidemiological studies and the use of surrogate data to be convincing.

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1	So it really is not important any
2	longer in terms of the judgment that the
3	interpretation of the regulations of 82 are in
4	fact embracing and provide for the use of
5	surrogate data.
6	MR. MARSCHKE: So John, as I
7	understand what you are saying, basically we
8	are going to retract or withdraw issue number
9	two, in view of
10	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well let me can
11	I weigh in? Can we slow down on that one?
12	DR. BEHLING: The reason I
13	obviously went through a lengthy discussion
14	regarding the use of surrogate data that is
15	defined under epidemiologic studies, radiation
16	compensation program, and general exposure
17	modeling, those are the three areas that I
18	discussed at length because it was really
19	those three areas that were used to justify
20	the use of surrogate data in 29 or in
21	implementation guide 004.

a result

of

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that, I

basically went through each of those and said I can't buy in on the justification but as has already been said on behalf of finding number one, if the Office of General Counsel has decreed that surrogate data are okay, you don't need to justify on the basis of the use of epidemiologic studies, radiation compensation programs, or general exposure modeling.

And so it doesn't go away. It just simply has no value left in terms of its own justification for being binding.

MEMBER GRIFFON: Can I weigh in on this one? I think it does have some value, Hans and John.

I think that the first item is a legal question. Ted answered that correctly that the regulation, I mean interpretation from counsel was that it is allowed. Allowed doesn't necessarily mean that we believe it is -- I mean, we can still question the basis for it. It is allowed. I think that is what

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surrogate work in the subcommittee looking at actually, surrogate work or work whatever, that you know, group, we don't dispute the fact that NIOSH has that interpretation but we are questioning what kind and what circumstances would allow for or should we have some ground rules on this when a surrogate worker can and cannot be used or at least in terms of our recommendation. mean, NIOSH can or cannot accept those.

So I think this is still relevant, relevant discussion. I don't think it necessarily goes away because it gets to the sort of background of when do we think it is prudent to use surrogate workers and when do think it is not scientifically we so defensible. And I would like to hear more discussion on this, quite frankly, because I think it is important.

MR. KATZ: Thanks, Mark. And I just want to confirm completely that your interpretation, that is exactly right. The

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SC&A certainly is charged with helping the Board think through when it is scientifically and technically defensible to use surrogate data. That is absolutely intended to be sort of the subject for discussion. And HHS' legal interpretation is limited just to that, as to whether it can be used, not how it is to be

CHAIR MUNN: That certainly is under discussion by the surrogate data work group. And Dr. Melius has already presented the group with his hierarchy of data and plenty of thought-provoking information is available to that work group, which has been unable to meet. Unfortunately, there has been too many conflicts among the members but for whom we do have a scheduled teleconference coming up prior to the upcoming Amarillo meeting.

So that group will be meeting by telephone and I am quite sure that this issue will be part of that discussion.

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used.

1	MR. KATZ: Well, let me just update
2	you on that surrogate data. Jim is convening
3	the meeting next Friday but that meeting is
4	not going to take up this issue of looking at
5	this IG and the surrogate data in general.
6	CHAIR MUNN: Oh, it isn't.
7	MR. KATZ: It is limited to
8	addressing one site where he wants to get some
9	resolution as to what technically needs to be
10	done to go forward with one of [Identifying
11	Information Redacted] sites.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Texas City.
13	MR. KATZ: Texas City, thank you.
14	That is the limit, the scope of it. It is
15	just going to be a several hour meeting, I
16	believe.
17	CHAIR MUNN: All right. I didn't
18	realize that. Thank you, Ted.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: But Texas City is
20	kind of a test case on the draft criteria for
21	which the surrogate data can be applied.
22	MR. KATZ: That is correct.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Because there are currently four criteria that are being looked at.

But this one, Hans, your argument is that it is inappropriate to base surrogate data on epi studies. Is that --

DR. BEHLING: No, no, no.

MEMBER ZIEMER: No.

DR. BEHLING: Ιt is not inappropriate. What I was, the central theme here is to say that the reasons for surrogate just data, because they used in are epidemiologic studies in the other or radiation compensation programs, do not necessarily, they are not transportable to the Energy employee issue.

And as I have mentioned before, the exact write-up that I had written, and I elaborate extensively as to why. In epidemiologic studies oftentimes there is no alternative because you really start out with a premise that there is a correlation or that

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there may be a correlation between a given the physical, chemical, agent, whether radiological agent and a certain health impact that we are looking to study. But the intent is never to reconstruct an individual dose. Ιt is just to show а dose-response relationship so that if you have a positive dose-response relationship, you can reasonably conclude that there must be a causal effect between an agent and what it is that you are looking at.

I mentioned in my final And as epidemiologic with regard statement to studies, which is if there is any of the three categories, this is still the one that has the largest or highest level of credence. But even in the case of epidemiologic studies, we know that there was very early indication that as you increase the dose, so you increase the cancer risk. But it never really mattered the early leukemia whether or not coefficients were off by a factor of two or

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three, as long as you showed a positive trend.

So my argument here was that the epidemiologic studies don't have it as their principal incentive or objective to do a reconstruction of individual doses other than to show a positive correlation between a given agent and a studied health effect. And as I said, this is the best of it.

The worst of it is obviously the last one, which is the general And in the case of the RESRAD modeling. building, you are looking at facilities that essentially have been completely or an attempt was made to completely clean these up. And so when you use some of these surrogate numbers or data, this has very little to do with the reconstruction of doses on behalf of Energy employees.

So I found all three categories to be of limited value in convincing me that this can serve as a justification.

DR. MAURO: So in a way, it goes

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back to the statement I was saying before. This doesn't go toward the implementation of surrogate data and how to go about when it is being used properly and when it is not. I think other findings go toward that.

This particular Item 2 went more toward the use, the arguments being made that it is okay to use surrogate data --

MEMBER GRIFFON: Exactly.

DR. MAURO: -- because we did elsewhere. And felt that that argument, that it is okay to use surrogate data because of these other places where it is used because it was an inappropriate justification.

So you see the distinction between Item 2 being an item that goes toward when you use surrogate data and when you don't within the context of this program and the use of Item 2 as being more of a critique of using those examples as a rationale for why you can use surrogate data.

So that is why I think Item 2 goes

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away.

CHAIR MUNN: Okay, folks, I am going to interject something here. And that is, I don't know what the intent of the other members of the subcommittee was, but my intent in putting this item on the agenda was to have us take a quick look at what those specific findings were, so that we would know they were out there. Bear in mind that NIOSH has had no opportunity to respond to any of these.

It was not my expectation that we would attempt to resolve them here today. I simply wanted them to be covered so that we would be aware of what NIOSH is looking at, with respect to this particular procedure.

So rather than discuss this at length, although we appreciate your rationale, my personal feeling is that we need to move quickly through these items because we aren't prepared to discuss them today and until NIOSH provides some response to them, it is probably inappropriate for us to discuss them at too

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1	great a length.
2	Does anybody find any fault with
3	that reasoning?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: We won't be able to
5	provide a detailed response. Some things come
6	to mind but I would rather really get a
7	response from the organization.
8	I think I should tell you, though,
9	that today I was getting, I had some update
10	done to my computer and an automatic restart.
11	And since it restarted, I can't get back onto
12	my account. I can get back onto the internet
13	but I can't get back onto the CITGO and get
14	back to my stuff.
15	So I will be able to speak from
16	what I can recall but I can't look up any
17	references that I submitted. Sorry.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Well it is not
19	expected that we would do so for 004.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Wanda, I don't
21	have a problem with what you said, I just
22	would say just in response to what John said,

I mean, I see that last one as more of 1 2 observation. I don't think it should go away because it is good information on how SC&A 3 views the IG. But maybe an observation. 4 CHAIR MUNN: We will have NIOSH 5 make a response to it at a later time. 6 7 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. CHAIR MUNN: Let's move on to take 8 a look at Items 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. 9 10 DR. MAURO: I'm going to be very Three simply says it is going to be brief. 11 very difficult to implement. 12 That is, 13 order to implement the protocols, procedures, requires a great deal of judgment to know when 14 15 you can and when you can't apply the criteria. 16 So I mean, it is really not -- if anything it is really an implementation issue 17 that will not come to life until we try to 18 19 apply it. And that is why I think the Texas City example is interesting and other places, 20

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Steel and the list goes on.

where surrogate data are applied. Bethlehem

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1 So I don't know, you know, just to 2 alert you that all really number 3 says is that it is going to be a challenge for the 3 4 reasons given there. It is more of an 5 MEMBER ZIEMER: observation, then. 6 7 DR. MAURO: Ιt is more of observation, yes. 8 The item, number 9 next is 10 interesting. Our sense is that when you read OCAS-IG-004, it appears that it really was 11 written for AWE facilities. In other words, 12 13 when you get into the more technical substance of it, it is clear that it goes toward the 14 15 application of surrogate data to AWE 16 facilities. And number 4 simply says if that is 17 the case, then do you really need OCAS-IG-004? 18 19 Because you have got TBD-6000 and TBD-6001, which does a much better job in terms of 20 building a matrix of surrogate data from a 21

perform range, a vast amount of information

that is out there and a construct for applying that data from other uranium handling and processing facilities to other facilities of the same nature.

So in a funny sort of way, what we have here is an IG-004 that is written as if it were generically to be used across the board to all types of facilities when in fact, when you look closely at it, it clearly seems to be more applicable to AWE facilities. And then given that, you don't really need it because you have got TBD-6000 and TBD-6001 and its associated appendices.

So perhaps that is an observation also. I will move on.

Five, we are in agreement. I think six we are in agreement.

There is a little qualifier there, where we just make a suggestion with respect to the discussion of using other site film badge data. It is one thing to use models as a surrogate in Item 6 for external exposure.

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We believe it is a lot easier to use surrogate data and models for external than it is for internal. But we also recommend that if you are going to use, and here it goes toward an example, the examples of when using film badge data is appropriate and perhaps when it is not.

So that will get you a little bit more into the granularity of the use of surrogate data. There are certain conditions under which film badge data might work well for you and certain conditions where it won't. And that is the point that we are making in number 6.

Finally, what we did in number 7 is prepare a table comparing the four draft criteria prepared by the surrogate work group against the criteria prepared in OCAS-004. And we found them to be entirely consistent, with the exception of one that has to do with the time frame.

In OCAS-004, the statement is made

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that it is okay to use data from one facility to another, even if they are in different time frames. That is, the data may have been gathered much earlier here, much later here, but it is being applied to another facility for an earlier date. And the point is made that we have to do that very carefully and of course we agree with that.

However, our interpretation of reading the guidance provided by the surrogate work group is that you really can't do that. That is, you have got to make sure that the data set from the surrogate site comes from a time that is about the same time as the time period for the facility that you are going to apply it to.

So there is a bit of, I guess, incompatibility between that criteria. Just to alert the work group to that.

And finally, there is the issue of plausibility. OCAS-004 has adopted the concept of plausibility. However, the four

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criteria by the surrogate data work group does not explicitly include plausibility.

Plausibility is going to become an important subject when we talk about Texas City and when we talk about a number of other sites where surrogate data is used in the various capacities and they are used in a way where one could argue that they are bounding. And the surrogate data is clearly bounding. But in some cases it is bounding to the point where it is really not a plausible exposure scenario.

In other words, the doses that you would get from the surrogate data as applied to the site of interest overestimates by orders of magnitude. You know, not by two or three but by orders of magnitude.

So there is some point, and plausibility is a word that is actually used in the regulations, Item 3. And so we believe it is important that the Surrogate Data Work Group and this, the Procedures Work Group

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1	engage the issue of plausibility when
2	discussing surrogate data.
3	And that really covers the scope of
4	what we have to say on OCAS-IG-004.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Thank you very much
6	John and Hans, we appreciate that. Now we
7	know better what to expect and NIOSH knows
8	what needs to be responded to, I think. And
9	we will move forward from IG-004 to our next
10	item. But before we do that, even, I
11	understand Mark is going to be leaving us here
12	very quickly.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I am sorry.
14	I planned around the adjourn time of 4:00 p.m.
15	for another call.
16	CHAIR MUNN: Well
17	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh, I know, things
18	run over. I understand that.
19	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, and I tried to
20	get that across in my preliminary statement
21	before the draft agenda.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: I mean I just

1	wanted to stay on if we were going to try to
2	get some summary statement for the CATI. Or I
3	just didn't know how you were going to handle
4	that in terms of having something to say at
5	the upcoming meeting.
6	CHAIR MUNN: I am going to provide
7	you with some notes. I am going to provide
8	the entire subcommittee with notes from what
9	I understand we can and cannot bring to the
10	Board in my report. And you will have an
11	opportunity to comment on that.
12	But I am not going to try to do it
13	tonight.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
15	CHAIR MUNN: It takes too much
16	wordsmithing. There is too much involved in
17	what we have discussed today.
18	The other issue that I wanted to
19	make sure to touch base with you about, Mark,
20	is your availability for Procedures meeting on
21	June 9th. You are okay with that. Right?
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: June 9th?

1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we had set aside
2	June 10th and 11th I mean 9th, 10th and
3	11th as possible dates. And the LANL Work
4	Group has taken the 10th. The 9th is my
5	preferred date.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: June 9th I have
7	the Procedures on my calendar already.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Very good. So
9	hopefully you can plan to be in Cincinnati on
10	the 9th.
11	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, I will try to
12	actually make it out there. I am sorry I
13	didn't make it out there this time.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Okay, very good.
15	MR. KATZ: The last thing before
16	you go, Mark, is just, if he is leaving right
17	now, is we will need an agenda for that June
18	meeting because I am going to need to do a
19	Federal Register notice. So Mark, if you have
20	any particulars you want to contribute towards
21	that agenda, this would be a good time for me

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to know that.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: I will email them
2	to Wanda and let her
3	MR. KATZ: That's good.
4	CHAIR MUNN: Very good. Thank you.
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Thank you.
6	CHAIR MUNN: All right.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, I have got
8	the internet up.
9	MR. KATZ: Bye, Mark.
10	CHAIR MUNN: Bye, bye. And now we
11	are going to look at 0029-03.
12	MR. MARSCHKE: 0029-03 do you
13	want
14	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, please, Steve.
15	MR. MARSCHKE: 0029-03 was one that
16	we discussed again back in March, the last
17	time we got together and it was one item which
18	SC&A and NIOSH have kind of come to an
19	agreement to disagree at this point. And the
20	subcommittee instructed us to get together and
21	have a technical teleconference to resolve the

issue.

1	That teleconference has not
2	occurred due to a number of reasons. It
3	hasn't occurred but as I understand it, there
4	was a meeting of the Fernald Work Group that
5	occurred back on April 22nd. And at that
6	meeting, I guess John Mauro and Jim Neton both
7	attended that work group meeting. And many of
8	the same issues that are being discussed in
9	OTIB-0029-03 were discussed at the Fernald
10	Work Group meeting.
11	And I think John, if you want to
12	help me out here a little bit?
13	DR. MAURO: Yes, I would be glad to
14	and now I am going to ask Hans to help me out.
15	So I will introduce it in the broadest of
16	terms.
17	On Y-12, the fourth model for

On Y-12, the fourth model for internal exposure basically says we have all bioassay this data for, data for reconstructing internal dose and to build a coworker model. And for those workers who do have any bioassay data not and want

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reconstruct their internal dose, we will simply use that distribution.

Our position is well, there is more to the story. We argue that there are times when the whole distribution doesn't really, isn't necessarily claimant favorable. In fact, we would argue it is claimant neutral. And there are times when it may be more appropriate to use the upper end distribution. And Jim and I agree on that philosophy. So in that regard we agree.

And then it comes down to, and here is where it becomes -- remember earlier I said here the application this is where of particular concept is where we differ as it applies to Y-12. It is Jim's position that of the extensive because nature of the bioassay program, one can argue generically, one can argue that those workers who would not monitor, were not part of the bioassay program at Y-12, by definition means they probably had potential for exposure. And

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result, universally, we will apply a full distribution.

And Jim's argument is, and it is understandable, given that is the case, given you accept yes, the people who were not part of the bioassay program, you accept that as correct, probably add little potential for internal exposure, then using the full distribution is certainly claimant favorable. And for a variety of reasons, we believe that that may not be the case.

And Hans, here is where I pass the baton off to you, where you have a couple of examples of where that may not really be appropriate.

DR. BEHLING: Yes, I will start out with actually the section one purpose in the implementation guide 29, which states the following. There are instances of Energy employees who, for a variety of reasons, were not monitored for internal exposures due to the course of their employment at the U.S.

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Department of Energy facility or whose records of such monitoring are incomplete or unavailable. And those three words, either they were not monitored or whose records are incomplete or unavailable, those are not necessarily identical.

And for instance, as John already pointed out, you have a situation where there was a conscious decision to say let's focus on people who have a reasonable chance of being will monitor exposed to uranium and we everyone who has a reasonable chance. And instance, office workers, forget, for who carries a document through a someone facility on occasion and we will not monitor them. I will be the first to say let's use the 50th percentile as a full distribution and assign that and consider that a very claimant favorable assumption.

On the other hand, the potential exists, and I will give you an example because I am also reviewing the Harshaw TBD, where

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especially for early years, the people who may not have been monitored do not necessarily fall in the category of an office worker or a secretary or something like that but may very well have been process workers who were simply not part of the sampling program. Much like the practice in the early days was to cohort badging of people where you have ten people going into the location with the same potential for almost identical exposures but you would only assign one person a badge and that that particular value would be applied to everyone who was not badged.

And I will give you an example of this because I am reading and I will give you the actual section in the Harshaw TBD. It occurs in section five for internal dosimetry and in section 5.3.1.2 and it is under the heading of routine urine program.

And I will read to you just a couple of sections that basically points to that issue. In the first paragraph under that

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section, it says Sergeant, an attorney,
somebody who worked for the NRC, 1950 he gives
a sample. And it is a reference that says
while it referred to a previous line of
sampling program as of late of December 1949,
Sergeant no, I'm sorry. I misread the
line. While it referred to a previous line of
urine samples, also requested that Harshaw
institute a urine sampling program on a
running basis to sample about 100 workers per
month, including occupations that the AEC
specified. Thus, the January 1950 time point
could represent an acceleration of urine
sampling rather than its start. And then it
goes on to say it starts in 1958, another
reference, stated that 200 workers were
subject to urinalysis which appears to have
included workers in all three major areas of
Plant C. While there was no tally kept by
Harshaw, the number of people exposed to
uranium who had left their employment in
November 1951, Harshaw provided an AEC

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estimate of several hundred of such people who had been exposed for more than a year.

What it means, how I interpret that to mean, is that the initial phase in 1950 at Harshaw was obviously looking to sample people who were exposed to uranium. But it was not a comprehensive sampling program.

And so you have people who may all have been process workers and out of that pool of several hundred, a hundred people were sampled; which means that if you are now a member of that group who was not sampled, and you have no particular information on your bioassay available to you to be judged as a 50th percentile value full using distribution, will clearly not be a claimant favorable assumption because you could have also been a member at the 95th percentile but you were just not part of that sample who was in fact monitored during that time.

I think that the whole issue centers around who was not monitored as

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opposed to people whose data are incomplete there only or was sampling protocol in place where other people who were equally exposed to the high level were simply not monitored. And I think the collective argument that John had started to talk about the is that 50th percentile in full distribution may not be claimant favorable to those people under that condition.

MR. MARSCHKE: Hans, just listening to what you said, it seems to me like the issue is still open and the teleconference is still necessary and we have got to get basically the right people involved. And I don't think we have the right people involved at this particular point in time because Jim is not here. So I think --

MR. HINNEFELD: Well Jim and I did talk about this. I can comment a little bit here. First of all our conversation, our finding moved from Y-12 to Harshaw during the course of the discussion. And I don't know

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that you should judge the sampling practices at Y-12 by the sampling practices at Harshaw.

There is evidence that there were cohort sampling done early at Y-12 and in fact, this storage database of data doesn't include what appears to be a comprehensive sampling but is in fact a cohort sampling, then I think that would call into question the use of the 50th percentile for those years when cohort sampling was done.

Now, as far as I know, that is not the case. And if in fact the Harshaw site profile describes a coworker approach that uses the full distribution, I think there is probably evidence that there should be some changes made to the Harshaw site profile. But with respect to the Y-12 site profile, I don't see any particular evidence in here of that.

DR. BEHLING: Well, I am not saying. I was using that strictly, Stu, as an example. And of course, we are talking a few minutes ago about surrogate data. And it is

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possible that somebody may make reference to that. But it does occur in the same time frames. We are talking about 1950, 51 and that is also the time frame that this OTIB provides surrogate or coworker data for.

But there are a host of other questions. In fact, just to jump the gun, we did try to establish a technical discussion between SC&A and NIOSH that would include Jim Neton, you, and Liz Brackett. And we made that request back on March 30th and we never got a firm date for doing so. So, we may be jumping the gun here in discussing things that should be best left for a reduced technical discussion among SC&A people, and the NIOSH, and ORAU people. And perhaps include people like members of the work group because we did in fact contact Wanda and others so that if they chose to participate in that luminary technical discussion, they would be more than welcome to do so.

DR. MAURO: One more thing, Stu, I

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think that we are not that far apart. I think that in fact we may not be far apart at all.

Our main concern is that if you are going to use a full distribution, I think you have to make an affirmative argument why it applies to a worker when you can't. Then I think you have go with a more conservative approach. Your argument is that you could make the universal affirmative statement for all workers. I don't know if you are saying this but that is how we are interpreting it.

MR. HINNEFELD: That is not how I tried to make the argument.

DR. MAURO: Okay and let me say, I will be the first to say if it is the intent of 0029 to implement the full distribution only when it appears to be appropriate to a given worker at a given time, that is exactly, we are in full agreement and I think that has been the intent of NIOSH all along.

But I didn't read it that way. But when we reviewed Y-12, it looked as it was

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going to be a universal. And if the appropriate qualifiers are in the OTIB of the nature that for example Hans just pointed out, I think we are in agreement.

Yes, I think Jim's MR. HINNEFELD: point was, I talked to Jim about that, and his point was the judgment almost has to be made on a dose reconstruction-specific basis and the information, and do you have sufficient information about this person who has no data, has no bioassay data, to understand that while there is a reason why they had no bioassay data, he wasn't probably heavily exposed. if there is not that evidence or if there is evidence that they were in fact a heavily exposed person, a chemical operator, Fernald it would be chemical а operator, someone who would be in one of the higher exposed categories, then what you are saying is that there should be a statement to that effect in the TIB that in that situation you just can't go ahead and apply this coworker as

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it is described. You would have to have some other application to provide that.

I think that is what you said. And I think Jim is onboard with that.

MEMBER ZIEMER: I thought Jim said that at the last meeting.

DR. MAURO: Yes. Now of course now the question becomes agree \_\_\_ SO we principle on all levels The only here. question becomes when it comes to Y-12, it has a universal position to take it there. You know, we really don't have to go through that step. That is, if we are going to reconstruct a person's dose at Y-12, we are automatically going to use the full distribution. That is the way in which I interpreted it.

MR. HINNEFELD: Okay if we were to say, for instance, if we were to come back and say this is valid that we should point this out in the OTIB so that someone just didn't pick it up and use it regardless of the situation of the dose reconstruction, then

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1	that would essentially resolve this without
2	the technical conversation?
3	DR. MAURO: Yes.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay.
5	DR. BEHLING: Well, I think there
6	are a couple of other issues, John.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, well maybe we
8	better have a technical conversation but not
9	today.
10	DR. MAURO: Well we are only to
11	Item 3 here now. I mean it is important that
12	there are other items here that still need
13	some discussion.
14	But anyway, Hans, was there any
15	other
1.0	
16	DR. BEHLING: Yes, I mean, the real
17	DR. BEHLING: Yes, I mean, the real second issue and maybe even a much more
17	second issue and maybe even a much more
17 18	second issue and maybe even a much more important one and that is the issue of the
17 18 19	second issue and maybe even a much more important one and that is the issue of the Monday morning versus Friday afternoon

1	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay, so this is a
2	different finding.
3	DR. MAURO: Yes.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. So I could
5	still resolve 3.
6	DR. MAURO: I believe we have
7	agreement that Item 3 is in abeyance.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I will send
9	you something until I send the subcommittee
10	something promising that we are going to make
11	some sort of change to the TIB, I wouldn't put
12	it in abeyance.
13	DR. MAURO: Okay, then we will keep
14	it in process. But I think we both understand
15	each other and I think we are in agreement in
16	concept that that kind of language would
17	resolve our concern on Item 3.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Right.
19	DR. MAURO: Okay.
20	CHAIR MUNN: That is good. We are
21	Steve, can you capture that? That we are
22	not the ball is

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Or it just stays.
2	MR. MARSCHKE: Basically it just
3	states that, well okay, the one to capture
4	here, what did we talk about and I will see if
5	I can go to it.
6	CHAIR MUNN: No, I just wanted to
7	point out that it was discussed at this
8	meeting but still awaiting technical
9	discussion and resolution.
10	DR. MAURO: Confirmation. I guess
11	that is the word.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Technical confirmation
13	from NIOSH.
14	MR. KATZ: OCAS is going to provide
15	some qualifying language
16	MR. HINNEFELD: I think we are.
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, thanks. We think
18	you are.
19	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't want to
20	promise to do that yet, is what I said.
21	MR. KATZ: That's right. Okay.
22	Okay.

1	(Pause.)
2	CHAIR MUNN: We are typing. Just a
3	moment. So NIOSH is going to pursue and
4	respond.
5	All right, that is the only action
6	we are going to take on OTIB-29. Now it is
7	time for lunch.
8	MR. HINNEFELD: I'm really not
9	hungry.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Let's waive lunch
11	and go ahead.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Let's see if we can
13	press through that.
14	I was going to discuss, get some
15	feelings from this subcommittee with respect
16	to when we might be reporting next to the
17	Secretary and the scope of that report but I
18	think that can wait until our June meeting so
19	that we will take that up then.
20	We verified our next meeting date
21	for June 9th but we have not identified
22	anything any further than that.

1	MR. KATZ: Agenda items.
2	CHAIR MUNN: Agenda items for our
3	June 9th. Yes. Anyone who has agenda items
4	for June 9th, please let me know. I will be
5	compiling
6	MEMBER ZIEMER: You mean other than
7	what we already know the CATI stuff is
8	going to be there.
9	CHAIR MUNN: We know the CATI stuff
10	will be there.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: We already know
12	that
13	MR. MARSCHKE: My stuff, whatever
14	you want to call that stuff will be there.
15	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: I will need to send out
17	a Federal Register notice Monday.
18	CHAIR MUNN: Monday?
19	MR. KATZ: Yes. So, I can make it
20	up? So the CATI will happen
21	MR. MARSCHKE: Site-specific
22	procedures, disposition or something like that

1	creative word.
2	CHAIR MUNN: And
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: I assume we will
4	come back to this item. Right, or will we by
5	then?
6	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, it could be.
7	I mean, it kind of fits in a broader category
8	of discussion of additional responses.
9	CHAIR MUNN: We would hope that
10	that would have gotten over with.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: How about responses
12	on the surrogate data stuff? Will that be
13	ready by then?
14	MR. HINNEFELD: I don't know. I
15	don't know. That is kind of surrogate data
16	stuff. I mean, unless we are going to just
17	transfer everything to certain date.
18	CHAIR MUNN: We are not going to do
19	that yet.
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: No, no, these ones
21	that just went through, the OTIB oh, no
22	what was it? No, OCAS-IG-004.

1	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we will, whether
2	there will be any responses from NIOSH by
3	then? It is June.
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I mean how
5	about fitting in the general category of
6	discussion of new responses? Because
7	responses haven't been discussed yet.
8	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Because I did
10	submit some just this past, in the last couple
11	of days that are essentially our second back
12	and forth on some findings.
13	CHAIR MUNN: Yes. Actually we did
14	get those.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: So those are out
16	there. Those will be with Steven I think
17	we can actually load those now. So I will
18	have to do some of that stuff.
19	And then there may be other things
20	out there where we have written like an
21	initial response or SC&A has written a
22	reaction to our response. I don't know if

1	there are or not
2	MR. MARSCHKE: There are some.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: that we haven't
4	had sorted through.
5	MR. MARSCHKE: We basically, at the
6	end of last March, we didn't make it all the
7	way through the third set.
8	CHAIR MUNN: No, we didn't.
9	MR. MARSCHKE: So that is the item
10	that you have here that was supposed to start
11	at 1:30 this afternoon.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Correct.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that item can
14	go on there.
15	Yes, I mean, that essentially
16	covers everything, everything I just described
17	kind of falls into that, including the IG-004
18	falls into that.
19	Yes, IG-004 is in the database so
20	IG-004 falls into that, too.
21	CHAIR MUNN: Okay. So essentially
22	three.

1	MR. KATZ: So we have three items,
2	then.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Three items and
4	anything else that happens between now and
5	then.
6	So do you need anything from me or
7	will you just
8	MR. KATZ: No. So I am square.
9	And we will start at 10:00.
LO	CHAIR MUNN: Excellent.
11	MR. KATZ: And we will go to 8:00
L2	at night.
13	CHAIR MUNN: We will start at 10:00
L4	and we will go until at least 5:00. We will
L5	use the 10:00 to 5:00.
16	MR. HINNEFELD: I do have to catch
L7	a plane the day after that.
L8	MR. KATZ: There is another work
L9	group the next day.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: I can just drive by
21	the airport, just work overnight and I will
22	just driver over there and catch it the next

1	morning
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CHAIR MUNN: You might just as well stay. It will be much more convenient if you do that.

MR. HINNEFELD: My wife is going.

I have a date night.

CHAIR MUNN: Anyone, although that satisfies the need for the public record notice, that doesn't change my need for any additional items that any other subcommittee members may wish to see for sure on the agenda. Please get those to me so that I will know that.

My item with respect to the impact and timing of the new security measures, we may not have enough information to even know how that is going to affect us. I don't think we have enough people with a system up and running yet to even talk about what the new computer security system is going to mean for us.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I don't

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1	think, the Agency is not ready either.
2	CHAIR MUNN: No.
3	MR. KATZ: So what I said is I
4	would poll the Board members in Amarillo to
5	see if everybody is set up in terms of having
6	the wherewithal. I think everybody should
7	have their computers but for example, Mike
8	notified me that he doesn't have his key fob
9	yet. So that I will pull. And I will also be
LO	consulting with Stu to see what stage OCAS is
L1	in getting the website ready for paperwork.
12	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, the most recent
L3	communication that I had was essentially hold.
L4	I had my computer. I had my key fob. But it
L5	runs but I don't know what anybody wants me to
L6	do with it.
L7	MR. KATZ: Well you have
18	instructions for how to did you receive
19	CHAIR MUNN: No.
20	MR. KATZ: Paul, you said you
21	received instructions for how to get to CDC?
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: No. No, they told

1	us they would let us know. They are not
2	ready.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: I talked to the
5	girl yesterday.
6	MR. KATZ: They are not ready to
7	have you.
8	MEMBER ZIEMER: They are not ready.
9	I have my PIN number now. You have to have a
10	PIN number.
11	MR. KATZ: Right.
12	MR. HINNEFELD: With your old
13	flashing, yes. You have your own four-digit
14	PIN number that you enter into the same
15	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. You have to
16	call them by phone to get that.
17	CHAIR MUNN: I called them but I
18	don't recall having received a PIN number but
19	that is all right.
20	MR. KATZ: Right, everybody will
21	need a PIN number.
22	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that is your
l	

1	only need it does not change it goes in front
2	of the digits that go on here.
3	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, well
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: In any event, she
5	told me that they are not ready yet, that we
6	will hear from them with instructions at some
7	point. I got the feeling it may be several
8	weeks or more.
9	MR. KATZ: Do you know who you
L O	spoke with?
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. Her name is
L2	on the I think I brought the sheet.
L3	MR. KATZ: We can do that offline.
L4	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we can do that
15	offline.
L6	MR. KATZ: But that would be helpful
L7	for me to know.
18	CHAIR MUNN: I had the impression
L9	that Amarillo was going to be too soon for us
20	to put that in full motion. So we probably
21	will have that as another item on our
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: Until they are up

1	and running, we are to operate as we are. I
2	mean, we have access to the O: drive
3	CHAIR MUNN: Yes.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: as normal.
5	CHAIR MUNN: Yes, we do.
6	DR. MAURO: By the way, this is
7	John, it is my understanding that the current
8	system and the new system will be running in
9	parallel for some time, so that the transition
10	going from what we are doing now and what we
11	would be doing in the future by using the
12	computer will be online at the same time, to
13	ease the transition.
14	CHAIR MUNN: Well, I got that
15	impression but I wasn't quite sure exactly how
16	that was going to work.
17	So we will just have to put our
18	faith in the electronic gurus that surround us
19	and hope that they have a better understanding
20	of what they are doing than I do.
21	Is there any other item that we
22	must bring before us before we adjourn? If

1	not, I declare this meeting adjourned. Thank
2	you, folks. We appreciate your having been
3	here. And thank you to you folks on the
4	telephone. We can't get along without you.
5	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was
6	adjourned at 4:28 p.m.)

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