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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62nd MEETING

+ + + + +

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 2009

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The meeting convened at 9:00 a.m. in the Holiday Inn Amarillo Hotel, 1191 I-40 East, Amarillo, Texas, Paul L. Ziemer,

PRESENT:
PAUL L. ZIEMER, PhD, Chairman

JOSIE M. BEACH, Member

MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member (via telephone)

MARK GRIFFON, Member

JAMES E. LOCKEY, MD, MS, Member

JAMES MALCOLM MELIUS, MD, DRPH, Member

WANDA I. MUNN, Member

ROBERT W. PRESLEY, Member

JOHN W. POSTON, SR., MS, PhD, Member

GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, PhD, Member

PHILLIP M. SCHOFIELD, Member

THEODORE M. KATZ, MPA, Acting Designated

Chairman, presiding.

Federal Official

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Agenda Ite	<u>em</u>	Page
Welcome		3
NIOSH Prog	gram Update	7
DOL Progra	am Update	39
DOE Update	e	58
IT Securi	ty Update	92
Board Sec	urity Plan	109
	Oil Development Co. of y SEC Petition (83.13)	167
	Chemical SEC Petition:	199
	ana SEC Petitioner (83.13): uation Report/WG Update	256
Public Cor	mment	
Ms. Ms. Ms. Ms. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Mr. Ms. Ms. Ms.	Bill Sachse Carolyn Whitaker Daisy Michaels Brenda Britten Sarah Ray Gary Kennedy David Pompa Daniel Sapeda Don Ray Floyd Wiley Sue Mathiasmeier Gary Brown Rita Baker Bonnie Klea Jerri Brown	309 311 314 325 334 342 347 350 362 378 380

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${\tt Ms.}$	Helen	McGill		 	 		 			386
${\tt Mr.}$	Manuel	Mendo	za .	 	 	•	 	 •		396

Adjourn

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(9:17 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, good morning everyone. I am going to officially call the meeting to order. This is the meeting of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health. We welcome you all. many had a difficult time getting here. I did In fact, I didn't even notice whether myself. or not the stars at night are big and bright in Texas.

MS. MUNN: They are.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: They are. But nonetheless, we are all glad to be here. We have a number of items on the back table that you can avail yourself of, if you haven't already. Copies of today's agenda, or this week's agenda, as well as other documents that will be discussed by the Board this week.

Also, in the foyer there is a registration form or booklet. If you have not already done so, please register your

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1	attendance with us in that registration
2	booklet.
3	Also later today, actually this
4	evening, we have a public comment period
5	scheduled. And if you would like to make
6	public comment, we ask that you please sign up
7	on the sign-up sheet that is in the foyer as
8	well.
9	Now we will have our Designated
10	Federal Official, Ted Katz, make a few
11	remarks.
12	MR. KATZ: Yes, welcome everybody;
13	the public, Board Members, the public, the
14	public on the phone as well. I hope this
15	sound system is working for the folks on the
16	phone. And welcome from we now have a
17	Senateconfirmed Secretary Sebelius.
18	VOICE FROM TELEPHONE: Hello.
19	MR. KATZ: Hello? Can you hear us
20	on the phone?
21	VOICE FROM TELEPHONE: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Okay, thank you. And a

welcome from Dr. Christine Branche, the Acting Director of NIOSH. And I am Ted Katz. I am the Acting Designated Federal Official for the Advisory Board.

Just a couple of points to make, practical points for folks on the phone. If you would please, all of you on the phone, mute your phones so that we don't have the sound from your phone coming in through this sound system. And if you don't have a mute button, please use the *6. *6 will work just like a mute button for you.

And also, if you need to go away for some time, please don't put your phone on hold. Just disconnect and call back in because your hold will interfere with the meeting as well.

Much thanks and back to you, Dr. Ziemer.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. And the record will show that all of the Board Members are present with us this morning.

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Thank you very much for all making the effort to be here.

Let me make an additional comment We will stick to the agenda on the agenda. pretty much as it is given. There are several items which I consider time certain, in the sense that there may be people the telephone lines that will want to participate in the meeting. In particular, those items the Standard Oil Development Company petition, which is scheduled for 2:00; 3:00, Blockson Chemical Blockson at SEC petition; and the Santa Susana SEC Petition at So we will try to be as close to those 4:00. schedules as possible, in order to fairly accommodate the petitioners who may be on the phone lines.

Otherwise, we will move along sometimes perhaps ahead of schedule, sometimes perhaps a little behind. If we do have to alter the agenda due to getting ahead, we sometimes move other flexible items around.

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But the time certain ones, we will try to keep them as they are.

With that, let us begin with the NIOSH program update. We are pleased that Larry Elliott is with us at this time to make that presentation. Welcome, Larry.

MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you, Dr. Ziemer. Good morning Board Members and members of the public. It is a pleasure to be here in Texas and looking forward to a good meeting.

have tried to start report in the recent series of program meetings with some informational notes for the Board and for the public, I am very pleased to announce that NIOSH and the CDC Procurement Office has Awarded a new technical support contract for our dose reconstruction petition processing effort, finally. This has been a two year effort to try to get a new contract awarded and we are pleased that of the proposers that bid against the scope of

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work, we know that ORAU and its teaming partners have again successfully competed for that and have been awarded this contract to start May first.

So the services that they are to provide under this contract are database management, data collection-related claims and petitions, dose reconstruction research, claimant interviews, dose evaluation estimation and reporting, and technical program management support. The contract is designed as a one-year contract with a fouryear set of options and approximately thirty million dollars has been allocated for the first year.

So we are very excited to see this contract awarded so that we can get back up to the capacity that we had once enjoyed in 2006.

Additionally, for the Board's information and as well for the public, I would like to give an update on the Ruttenberg Data Analysis. We received the signed

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paperwork in order to transfer the data from the University of Colorado and Colorado State Department of Health to NIOSH and immediately scheduled a trip to Denver to meet with Ms. Ruttenberg and review the data holdings and to take possession of the full dataset.

We have been working on a thorough evaluation of an analysis of the data. And we began that in mid-February. We anticipated it would take two months to complete And we are close to finishing that analysis. We will be providing a report of evaluation and the analysis the and conclusions that we have drawn from this were to the Board and we will post that report on the website for public benefit. So, we are looking forward to finishing that piece of work up very shortly.

Also, I wanted the Board and the public to realize that the Department of Labor has formally asked NIOSH to perform some dose reconstructions for RECA Title 5 claims.

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These claims that are being processed under Ε EEOICPA for RECA Title 5 Part claimants that weren't successful under RECA. And so in order to process these RECA claims for toxic chemical exposures, DOL has asked NIOSH to perform a dose reconstruction for radiation exposure to the uranium miners and ore transporters.

So we currently have about 82 of these claims and we have developed the final methodology and in review, are technical peer review of that methodology and hope to implement those dose reconstructions for those RECA claims very shortly.

So with that, those are the three news items I wanted to share with you. And we will get started into the regular presentation of the program status report.

As of April 30th of this year, 29,370 cases have been referred to NIOSH for dose reconstructions. Eighty-two percent of those or 24,050 have been returned to the

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Department of Labor. And if we look at how those were returned, we see that 20,895 were returned to DOL with a dose reconstruction report to support a compensation decision; 881 of those cases were pulled from NIOSH by the Department of Labor for reasons of ineligibility; there are currently 2,274 that have been pulled from dose reconstruction because they were felt to be eligible for an SEC class that has been awarded.

So, we have finished 82 percent of the claims that have been sent to NIOSH. leaves 16 percent at NIOSH or 4,799; and we have another two percent of cases, 521 that have been administratively closed in the dose reconstruction process. And as you know, this means that NIOSH has completed its work in providing a draft dose reconstruction report to the claimant and we are awaiting claimant's response to indicate that they have no further information by signing an OCAS-1 form.

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1 This pie chart shows the current 2 case status of the 29,370 claims that have been sent to NIOSH. And you can see in the --3 I'm sorry don't have a pointer. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Larry, I am going to interrupt you just a moment. We just got 6 7 word that we have a phone problem. Okay? And going to temporarily come 8 are to screeching halt and see if we can get that 9 10 corrected quickly. MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. 11 (Whereupon, the foregoing meeting went off the 12 record at 9:28 a.m. and resumed at 13 9:28 a.m.) 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Apparently, 15 are back in operation. So, Mr. Elliott, you 16 can continue. 17 MR. ELLIOTT: Okay. We are looking 18 19 at a pie chart here which shows the current case status for the 29,370 claims that have 20 been sent to NIOSH and it shows, again, the 71 21 with a percent completed 22 that were dose reconstruction and those are in the blue portion of the chart. Thank you.

The only active claims that would be shown in this chart would be those that are in yellow and green here, those that are active and pended. There are 1,105 of those that are pended and I will speak more in detail about those pended in the next slide. Again, the numbers that I have already spoken about on admin closed and SEC pulled are also shown.

1,105 claims Of the that currently pended at NIOSH, we see that in the six categories, which are represented top here, there are actually 1,073 claims listed in these categories. I need to note for you that you can't add these up because claims are pended for multiple reasons or more than one reason, so except for the Department of Labor issues around employer missing and cancer information missing. And you will notice that these numbers that are related to

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DOL issues have decreased dramatically. We working very hard with have been the Department of Labor identifying claims and pended reasons that relate to DOL eligibility So those numbers have been decreased issues. dramatically.

Of the 20,895 dose reconstructions that have been returned to the Department of Labor, we believe that there have been 6,701 or 32 percent that have resulted in a Probability of Causation of greater than 50 percent. That leaves 68 percent or 14,194 cases ahead of Probability of Causation of less than 50 percent were found to be non-compensable.

If we look at the distribution of Probability of Causation as shown in this bar chart, this is a typical chart that we show in every program status report, as you know, we are seeing consistent trends. This has not changed over time other than the numbers have increased.

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Of the 4,799 cases that are active at NIOSH for dose reconstruction, 1,864 of those are currently in the process of being dose reconstructed; 576 initial draft dose reconstruction reports reside with claimants right now, awaiting their return of the OCAS-1 form indicating they have no further information to provide; 2,359 cases are in development prior to dose reconstruction. we would note, as we are trying to track very closely the oldest cases in this active case load, there are 2,805 or 58 percent that are older than a year in our hands.

Looking at how we are working the oldest cases, we show the first 10,000 claims that were received at NIOSH in this slide. And of those, you can see that 7,602 have been returned to the Department of Labor, 173 have been administratively closed in dose They can be reopened at any reconstruction. point in time once we receive the OCAS-1 form receive additional information that we

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factored into would have to be the dose reconstruction. Four hundred and ten cases out of the first 10,000 have been pulled by the Department of Labor for eligibility And then 893 cases have been pulled issues. out of the first 10,000 for Special Exposure Cohort class eligibility. We have six dose reconstruction reports in the hands claimants right now. We are waiting for them to return the OCAS-1 form. If they don't, of course, they would convert to admin closed or if they do return it, they will show up in the final dose reconstruction reports to DOL.

The two items noted in red, DOL returned cases, these are cases the Department of Labor has returned to us for re-work out of first 5,000 and the these re-works primarily driven by our program evaluation reviews but there are some that are there claim because we need to rework the for medical benefits. It was paid out under SEC but there are still medical benefits issues

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that are sorted out with the dose reconstruction. Or there is a DOL eligibility issue that we identified and resolved and was back in our hands for rework. So less than, about one percent of the first 10,000 are still active claims without having had an initial dose reconstruction. That is the 110 that you see at the bottom.

Of those 110 that are awaiting dose reconstruction, we think it is important to note that 56 distinct sites are represented in 53 that are group. The in pending I kind of tried to break out some status, details here for the Board, four are there of cancer, claimant, survivor, because employment information is missing or invalid; there are 24 that are mass pends because of SEC designation issues; 18 are mass pended because of technical basis document issues, site profile modification issues underway; three are awaiting information that was provided after the dose reconstruction was

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initially done and we are working it again; two are there because of SEC petitioner issues; and two are awaiting consideration for an SEC.

There are 57 that are in active status that are not pended. And there is a couple of things to say about that 57 that are inactive. I didn't break out a lot of detail but six of these 57 have been returned to us for re-work because they were in an SEC class but medical benefits were being judged and they needed a dose reconstruction for that; four of them are fit into an SEC class but did not have 250 days or did not have presumptive cancer and so we are reconstructing the dose for those; and three were recently unpended and placed in active status based on lymphoma PER (Program Evaluation Review), once it was complete.

If we look at the first 5,000, the very oldest claims in the 10,000, 28 of the active cases are below 5,000; 24 distinct

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sites are represented across those 28; 15 are in pended status for these various reasons that are shown; and 13 are in an active status going through dose reconstruction. And you can see the breakout: five of those are awaiting DR for medical benefits; six are non-SEC eligibles and awaiting DR; and two had employment date revisions by the Department of Labor.

Our trend chart to show production experience over the course of time, we have modified this a little bit to get rid of the quarters issue, the mixed up -- so these are fiscal years. The first quarter starts the fiscal year, as you know, and you can see that in the green line, those are the cases that we had received from the Department And the yellow line -- or excuse of Labor. The blue line are the Department of Labor and the green line is receipts the reports to claimants. And then once we hear from the claimant they other have no

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information, the red line represents those reports that have been sent to the Department of Labor.

The trend here, as you have seen during the past few months is that we are consistently receiving about 200 a month from Department of Labor, 2400 a year. We are working off the backlog again. We are above, our production lines are above the receipt line. And with the new contract award, we are will able hoping that be to we see production capacity in the 6,000 range per year.

If we look at this bar chart, we are told how well we are doing within the incremental 1,000 cases breakout. And you can see that we are showing in blue the cases that are completed; in red those that have been pulled from our caseload by DOL; in mustard the cases that are active for each of those 1,000 increments; in green are the SEC cases that have been taken away from dose

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reconstruction; and in yellow, the cases that are administratively closed, which could be opened at any time, if there are additional information or if an OCAS-1 comes forward; and then the pended cases are shown in the gray.

This chart shows the number of reworks that NIOSH has been challenged with. We received a total of 9,135 reworks. We have returned to the Department of Labor 6,501. And so in our active caseload right now of those 4,000 plus, 2634 cases are still at NIOSH, which are rework cases.

We have revamped our presentation chart time complete dose on our to а reconstruction report and it is shown in this bar graph by fiscal year. And the yellow indicates those claims in that fiscal year that it took more than a year to complete. And you can see a downward trend. The green bar shows those claims in that fiscal year which took 60 days or less to complete a DR. And then the purple shows those claims in that

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fiscal year which were completed between 61 and 180 days.

on our experience To report requesting information from the Department of Energy to reconstruction support our dose efforts, we currently show that there are 533 outstanding requests placed at DOE facilities for dose information. And of those, 160 that we are tracking have gone beyond 60 days. monitor these on a 30-day period. I can tell you that these numbers change. This is a snapshot in time. And of the 160 that are over 60 days awaiting, there are 81 that are situated in the hands of the 0ak Ridge Operations Office. That is usually our Oak Ridge Operations Office supports K-25, Y-12, X-10, Paducah, Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant and Mallinckrodt Works. And so a good number of sites and a lot of claims that get requested through that operations office. we are monitoring that closely.

As of April 30th this year, there

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have been 42 SEC classes which have been added since the rule was passed in May of 2005; 22 of those classes or 52 percent have been processed through the 83.13 process; and 20 or 48 percent of the classes that have been added have been so worked by an 83.14 process.

This represents classes of workers from 33 sites, these 42 classes. It also represents 2,274 potential cases that have been dealt with through a class addition.

Now, with regard to site-specific information, given that are here we Amarillo, we wanted to present where we are at with regard to the Pantex Plant cases that have been referred to NIOSH. And you will see here that we have completed 74 percent of the 397 that we have received for DOL. That. 74 percent is 292 claims complete, of which there have been 48 or 16 percent compensation rate for these claims, 244 or 84 percent had a PoC of less than 50 percent.

Eighteen of the claims have been

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pulled by the Department of Labor. That represented Pantex employment. Eighty-seven claims remain active at NIOSH for dose reconstruction.

If we look at distribution of PoC for Pantex claims, it is fairly flat through these PoC categories, showing greater than 50 percent on the right-hand side of the graph and then by ten percent increments up to that point in the for bars or five bars to the left of the graph.

a couple of notes I on call don't know that Ι would these accomplishments, or at least the first one I don't know I would say is an accomplishment, but is progress that we think and feel that is progress based upon our work at NIOSH. DOE had originally estimated when this program started that fewer than five percent of the nuclear weapons workers with cancer would have PoC of greater than 50 percent. estimate was based upon the National Cancer

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Institute's estimates that the incidence of cancer in the general population of the United States was over 40 percent; that some types of cancer have been found not to be significantly radiogenic and that epidemiologic studies of cancer incidents were not support a greater compensation rate than that.

The numbers of dose reconstructed cases that we have returned to DOL with a Probability of Causation of greater than 50 percent is 32 percent. So, we feel that we have realized this higher rate of compensation through our work because DOL has to use the 99 limit credibility that the percent law specifies that is very claimant favorable and that the dose reconstruction methods that NIOSH is using bring the best science. But. when we have to draw an assumption, we draw the most claimant favorable assumption that is reasonable and plausible.

NIOSH has also prepared a report, as you know, to the Senate Appropriations

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1 Committee that recommends adding basal cell 2 carcinoma to the list of presumptive cancers. We produced that report in 2006, and the 3 4 report promised an update once the UNSCEAR report was available. That came out earlier 5 6 this year and so we have reviewed and revised 7 our report to Congress based upon information that was given in the UNSCEAR 8 And currently that revised report is 9 review. 10 undergoing review in HHS and will transmitted to Congress we hope very soon. 11 If there are questions, I would be 12 13 happy to answer them. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very 14 15 much Larry for that report. 16 Just for clarification, you mentioned the Part E claims now that you are 17 handling and just for clarity, I believe I am 18 19 correct in saying that this Board has direct responsibility in the involvement with 20

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ELLIOTT:

those claims. Is that not correct?

MR.

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understanding. That we don't plan to present to the Board our methodology. That these claims are not Part B claims. They are Part E Title 5 RECA claims.

The dose reconstruction that we are providing is a very simple, straight-forward modeling approach, based on the information that we have available to us. to DOL will provide a letter and to the claimant, specifying what dose was reconstructed for that RECA exposure and what dose could not be reconstructed, and provide IREP spreadsheet for the Department of Labor to use in their determinations.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius.

DR. MELIUS: Yes, I have several questions here. I will try to organize them.

First of all, thank you, Larry, for providing more detailed information on some of these older cases. I appreciate it. And I am trying to make some of these numbers add up and understand them. But first of all, on

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1	your table, the 14th slide, days required for
2	completion of initial draft DR report.
3	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.
4	DR. MELIUS: I am just a little
5	confused by the labeling there. Is there a
6	column missing or is a column mislabeled? You
7	have 60 days or less, 61 to 180 and more than
8	one year. I am trying to figure out what
9	happened to 180 to 365.
10	MR. ELLIOTT: Obviously, we left it
11	out. We didn't want to talk about it.
12	(Laughter.)
13	DR. MELIUS: I just didn't know if
14	it somehow
15	MR. ELLIOTT: We have been
16	targeting more than a year. We have been
17	looking at one year
18	DR. MELIUS: Oh, okay.
19	MR. ELLIOTT: as our trigger
20	point. You know, we are trying to figure out
21	what it is going to take for us to move claims
22	out the door in less than 180 days and in less

1	than a year. And so we certainly could add
2	that if it has information to it.
3	But I would say to you that 180 to
4	365 is included in the yellow bar. No, I
5	can't say that.
6	DR. MELIUS: No, you can't say
7	that. Please don't. You have got me
8	MR. ELLIOTT: Only more than one
9	year is in the yellow bar. So we don't have
LO	it.
L1	DR. MELIUS: You don't have it up
L2	there.
L3	MR. ELLIOTT: We don't have
L4	information on this slide for you for 181 to
L5	364.
L6	DR. MELIUS: Okay.
L7	MR. ELLIOTT: It is not there. I
L8	don't know why it is not there.
L9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: If I could
20	interrupt, I suppose it is the difference in
21	the total of the three because it has got to
22	total 100 percent.

1	So for example, for 2008, you have
2	got like 43 percent plus 27. That is 70 so
3	you have got a I mean, we could figure it
4	out.
5	MR. ELLIOTT: You could get at it.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We hate to do all
7	that work.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: I know. Well, we
9	want to make you work a little bit. My
10	apologies. We should have included that.
11	DR. MELIUS: No, there is no need
12	to apologize. I just wanted to make sure it
13	wasn't mislabeled or whatever. Because I was
14	trying to understand that.
15	DR. MELIUS: Well, we appreciate
16	the comment. We are working hard trying to
17	improve our communication materials and this
18	is certainly a good point for us to take home.
19	DR. MELIUS: Yes. And then I am
20	the tenth slide, which is summary of efforts
21	to complete the first 10,000 cases. You have
22	five awaiting dose reconstruction for medical

1	benefits for non-SEC cancer. I don't quite
2	understand that category. Thirteen are in
3	active status.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, okay. So here
5	is the issue. A claim is paid because the
6	person had an SEC presumptive cancer and they
7	fit into a class. But they have another
8	cancer that is not an SEC cancer but they are
9	getting medical treatment for it.
10	DR. MELIUS: Oh, okay.
11	MR. ELLIOTT: So DOL needs to have
12	a dose reconstruction from us to determine
13	whether or not they should pay those medical
14	benefits.
15	DR. MELIUS: Yes, okay. That makes
16	sense.
17	My other comment is your the
18	number of the 32 percent of DRs greater
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.
20	DR. MELIUS: the Probability of
21	Causation greater than 50 percent. I mean, I
22	think this has sort of been a myth about the

program. There was some initial estimates from DOE. And actually I used to hear Pete Turcic use the 10 or 15 percent or something like that as to what was expected. And so something was wrong with the program because it was higher than what they originally estimated.

And I think one of the problems with this is that nobody had ever looked at the entire exposure database at the Department of Energy. And clearly, even the epidemiologic studies only tended to look at places where there good records to support an epidemiological study and didn't look at a lot of the smaller sites and a lot of the sites that you are finding do not have very good exposure records.

And so I think in truth we don't know. Yes, there is some -- you would expect it to be higher than might be estimated based on the original estimate because of the methods that are used. But I think to use

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1 sort of an epidemiological argument there is 2 facetious and we need to be careful with that. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Apparently, they 3 4 had used that argument at the front end and I think you are just quoting it. 5 MR. ELLIOTT: I am not quoting it 6 7 as a reason why 32 percent is what we are experiencing now. I am saying we understood 8 that is what the estimate of the previous 9 10 slide. DR. MELIUS: Well, I believe that 11 some members of your staff used that in some 12 13 of the publications in the health physics journals. So, I think it has some currency 14 15 within the program and I think you need to be 16 careful with that. Yes, Jim Neton, 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: perhaps has a comment on this. 18 19 DR. NETON: I might have a little clarification here. 32 20 That percent virtually made up of the respiratory tract 21 cancers that are almost 89 percent paid out of 22

1	this program. That is primarily because of
2	the missed dose associated with the bioassay
3	monitoring program associated with working
4	with actinides, where you just cannot make a
5	determination as to what the dose of the lung
6	was.
7	So, you will see if you go through
8	this 32 percent, virtually most of the lung
9	cancer cases in the program.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you.
11	DR. MELIUS: But my response there
12	is so. So what?
13	DR. NETON: Well, we don't know
14	that that is really the dose that these people
15	incurred. It is a plausible upper bound,
16	based on the generosities of the program.
17	DR. MELIUS: But you also don't
18	know it is a dose they didn't get.
19	DR. NETON: Right.
20	DR. MELIUS: Because you are unable
21	to estimate it.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: In fact, an epi

program could not look at that, because they 1 2 wouldn't have a dose value to use. DR. MELIUS: Exactly. 3 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Did you have an 4 additional question? 5 6 DR. NETON: Not at the moment. Ι need to find another slide here, if anybody 7 else does. 8 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, Ms. Beach 10 has a question. MS. BEACH: Back on slide 13 of the 11 reworked cases, you said there was 2,634 that 12 13 are yet to be completed. Is there, are you tracking those from the oldest to the newest 14 15 or how are those being completed? I am just 16 curious because the charge doesn't really indicate. 17 Yes, we like to see MR. ELLIOTT: 18 19 the first in be the first to go back out. of multiple 20 some these reworks have modifications that have to be attended to. 21 So in some cases, a rework will be 22

1	returned very quickly and in other cases, it
2	won't follow in the queue that it came in it.
3	You know, it won't go out as quickly as we
4	would like.
5	But yes, we are monitoring the
6	progress on completing reworks. We are
7	watching. We have an ability within our
8	tracking system to understand how long a claim
9	has been in our hands and what its issues are
10	and how it is moving.
11	MS. BEACH: Well, I guess I would
12	like to see maybe a column that says back
13	from, maybe your heavier periods, how many are
14	still left from that time frame, for 2007,
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Okay.
16	MS. BEACH: if that is a
17	possibility.
18	MR. ELLIOTT: We will consider
19	looking at that, yes.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: There is another
21	question from Dr. Melius.
22	DR MELTIC: I have two questions

1	One on the Department of Energy information
2	request that you indicated you had 160 that
3	were greater than 60 days.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.
5	DR. MELIUS: Are any of those
6	greater than one year, those requests for DOE
7	information?
8	MR. ELLIOTT: No. We have two that
9	go greater than 180 days.
10	DR. MELIUS: Okay but
11	MR. ELLIOTT: But none that go more
12	than a year.
13	DR. MELIUS: Okay.
14	MR. ELLIOTT: And the two on 180
15	days, we know exactly what is going on with
16	those.
17	DR. MELIUS: Okay. And I take it
18	among the first 10,000, I don't see listed
19	here any cases where you are unable to get
20	adequate information from DOE.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: No, that is not an
22	issue for those.

DR. MELIUS: I mean, you may find somewhere it doesn't exist, or --

MR. ELLIOTT: Right.

DR. MELIUS: -- whatever. But okay, good.

MR. ELLIOTT: And some of those, many of those, are AWE facilities. So, I mean, it is not DOE that doesn't have the data. It is an AWE situation we can't find the data perhaps.

DR. MELIUS: I would also, this is a comment and I have said it before. don't necessarily need to respond, Larry, but it seems to me at some point you need to consider just taking some of these first 10,000, first 5,000, if you are unable to resolve it. It seems to me somebody applying for a compensation program shouldn't have to wait five or six years or more to get their And at some point it just case adjudicated. becomes ridiculous that people are pending this long in this type of program.

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1 And I know you may be limited by 2 your regulations but maybe it is time change the regulations in order to deal with 3 this issue. 4 Thank 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: you. Additional comments or questions? Apparently 6 7 not. Thank you again, Larry. 8 Next we will have the Department of 9 10 Labor program update. And again, Jeff Kotsch is with us this morning. Welcome, Jeff. 11 Good morning. 12 MR. KOTSCH: little 13 background. Α lot of this is repetitious, unfortunately, other than some of 14 15 the numbers changing, but the content. But 16 for the people that haven't heard this presentation before, we will through a 17 go little bit of a summary of the program or the 18 19 background of the EEOICPA. Part B became effective on July 31, 20 the numbers in the 2001, and as of 21 most

presentation are as of April 30th of 2009,

66,023 cases are 97,633 claims have filed. Just a note that the claim number is higher because if the employee always passed away, there may be more than one survivor. So, like I said, the claim claim number will always be higher than the number of cases. And 29,495 cases have been referred to NIOSH for dose reconstruction as of the date.

However, historically, with the always had issue numbers an corresponding. They had been getting closer. We have been working with Larry's people as part of a dose reconciliation project to look at cases that we believe to be either with us or with NIOSH or in transit kind of thing. And those numbers are actually closing. These numbers are relatively close concerning the history of the numbers we reported. So they are closing. That operation is continuing and we appreciate NIOSH's efforts in working with us to resolve some of these issues.

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also saw on Larry's slides that the number of the pended cases dropping radically as we get monthly reports, which are submitted to the district offices. And those cases are looked at and determined how to resolve those issues and how to respond to NIOSH with those things.

For Part E, that became effective on October 28, 2004. That was formerly the Part D program, which was administered by the Department of Energy. And 56,956 cases or 80,032 claims have been filed and over 25,000 cases were initially transferred from DOE.

Just as far as the overall compensation for the program, 4.8 billion dollars have been paid in total compensation; 2.94 billion of that is for the Part program; 1.56 billion for the Part E; and 316 million in medical benefits.

The cases paid under the EEOICPA, there have been 51,135 payees in 37,932 Part B and E cases; 36,485 Part B payees in 23,909 cases, which is about 53 percent of our total

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cases; and 14,650 Part E payees in 13,923 cases.

Just a quick look again, for the people that have not seen this presentation before, at Part B. Part B includes radiation induced cancers, beryllium illness, basically chronic beryllium disease, beryllium sensitivity, the special exposure cohort, silicosis for the miners in Nevada and Alaska, supplement for the RECA uranium workers Radiation Exposure Compensation Act workers, the millers, the miners, millers, and ore transporters; and the old Part D, which is now the new Part E program.

As far as eligibility for Part B, it includes the DOE employees, the DOE subcontractors, the contractors, atomic weapons employers, the beryllium vendors and certain survivors of the deceased workers which are listed there, which are a little different than we will see in the Part E program and the RECA Section 5 radium workers.

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Again, the miners, millers, and the ore transporters.

Presumptive coverage for workers with 22 specified cancers at the SEC sites, those are the covered cancers, the four legislated or the statutory sites, the three gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Paducah, K-25, plus Amchitka. And as of February 15, 2009, we are showing 39 SEC classes.

So the benefits paid out under Part B are \$150,000 lump sum payment, medical benefits for covered conditions and the medical treatment and monitoring only for the beryllium sensitivity.

Now for Part E, it was created, again, in 2004 to replace the old Part D program. It is a federal entitlement program like Part B and results in lump-sum payments up to \$250,000, usually on top of a Part B payment. If there is a Part B payment, it rolls over almost automatically into the Part

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E program, plus medical benefits for the accepted conditions.

Eliqibility under Part E is again, under E it only covers the DOE contractors and subcontractors. Ιt does include not the atomic weapons employers or the beryllium vendor employers. Certain survivors deceased workers and here it is restricted population of survivors, due to the way the Act was amended.

Any occupational disease, any toxic exposure, including Part B disease. So there is, again, dual eligibility. Basically if you get Part B compensation, you pretty much automatically get Part E compensation.

Just a graphic of the final decisions under the Part B cases. We are showing again as of April 30th, 25,593 final decisions approved, 19,204 denied. The three bars to the right of the final decisions denied, 570 survivors not eligible; 13,336 with Probability of Causation is less than 50

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percent; and 5,298 with medical information insufficient to support the claim.

This slide is the NIOSH referral case status. Again, showing 29,495 NIOSH for dose reconstruction. referred to And 23,852 were returned by NIOSH and currently at DOL; 20,516 of those have dose reconstructions and 3,336 came without dose reconstructions. Again, returned for various reasons, primarily probably a pull for the SEC class eligibility.

5,643 cases are currently at NIOSH. showing 3,053 of those that We initial referrals to NIOSH and 2,560 that are reworks or returns to NIOSH. Again, cases primarily go to NIOSH in two groups as far as reworks, ones that either have new medical information, such as additional cancers or additional employment that or ones were returned for either activity, Program PEREvaluation Report activity by NIOSH or That would be it, I guess, primarily, the PER

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type things.

The new SEC-related cases we are showing 2,861 withdrawn from NIOSH for review; 2545 with final decisions issued, of which 2,467 have final approvals; 34 recommended but no final decisions; 75 cases are pending at DOL; and 207 cases are closed. So that is 89 percent of the SEC-related cases have final decisions are ready as we work through the process of either initially getting them in or pulling them back from NIOSH and evaluating the criteria for acceptance into the SEC.

The NIOSH dose reconstruction case status, we are showing 20,516 cases at DOL with dose reconstructions; and 19,207 dose reconstructions with final decisions. That is about 66 percent; 6,476 with final approvals, those are with POCs greater than 50 percent, and 12,731 with final denials with PoCs less than 50 percent.

The numbers for the accepted Part B cancer cases, accepted dose reconstruction

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cases are 6,210; that is 8,844 payees 1 2 \$921.6 million in compensation. Accepted SEC 9,418; 3 cases are 15,150 payees in the amount of \$1.392 billion 4 in compensation. 5 6 Cases accepted based on SEC status 7 and a PoC of 50 or greater is 266; 343 payees are in this group with \$39.7 million in 8 compensation. 9 And the totals. All accepted SEC 10 and dose reconstructed cases, 15,894. 11 Ιt into 24,337 \$2.353 12 translates payees and 13 billion in compensation. That is, again, as of April 30th. 14 15 Just this is the break down or the 16 chart for the Part B cases received monthly by DOI. This is for basically our incoming 17 caseload. 18 19 Most of those cases, most or many go on to NIOSH, as you see in this slide. 20 These are Part B cases sent to NIOSH monthly. 21 includes both the initial referrals to 22

NIOSH and the reworks and returns to NIOSH.

So those numbers will or may or many not exceed the incoming number just because of the timing of the way the cases are moving.

But again, I guess that average is

-- this is monthly. Right? Somewhere in the

-- anyway, it guess it is, with the reworks on
the initials, it is running in the upper 300s.

Just an overview of some of the SECs that petition site discussions that may be discussed at the meeting. Standard Oil Development Company of New Jersey. We have had one case, two claims. That is only a Part B issue. One case returned from NIOSH with a dose reconstruction, zero approvals. Blockson Chemical, 213 cases or 357 claims. Again, that is a Part B only situation; 117 cases returned from NIOSH with dose reconstruction; DOL has issues 132 Part B decisions; 54 Part B approvals in the amount of \$8.2 million.

Area IV at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory in California we have seen 776

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cases or 985 claims; 191 have been returned from NIOSH with a dose reconstruction that DOL has issued; 204 part B decisions; 57 Part B approvals; 67 Part E approvals. That site is also a beryllium site. Total compensation and medical bill payment of \$14.9 million.

And there is a Nevada Test Site number there, 5,975 cases or 8,544 claims, both Part B and E; 1,159 returned from NIOSH with dose reconstructions; DOL has issued 2,133 final decisions in Part B for 879 Part B approvals, 889 Part E approvals, and payment of total compensation and medical bill payments of \$201.1 million.

And then that is just the pie chart of the Part B cases filed and the breakdowns, percentages, 35 have gone to NIOSH, RECA is 11 percent; the others, 38 percent are the silicosis and chronic beryllium disease, things like that.

And that is it.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very

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much, Jeff, for again summarizing those activities.

Jeff, could you tell us, I want to ask a question that relates to the Worker Outreach Program. Can you tell us, are there any sites where from Labor's point of view, significant additional worker outreach activities need to be done, particularly on any of the major sites?

I am trying to get a feel for whether, you have a claim or a rate of about 400 a month that you are sending forward, does this just reflect the occurrence of new cases or does it reflect the worker outreach program where people are becoming aware of the program that perhaps were not before? And you may not be able to answer that but I am trying to get a feel for the extent to which we are confident that the folks out there know both of the existence of the program and how to get involved in it.

MR. KOTSCH: I think -- I don't

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know the exact answer, Paul. I think at all			
the major sites, people are aware of the			
programs. I know initially, for a long time,			
we had a question about the Hanford site. We			
just never saw the volume of applications from			
that site that we would have expected. Just			
because, I think, what, 60 percent of the			
people have worked at Hanford at some point in			
their career. So you would just have expected			
to see more from that site. We have seen, I			
think, an uptake, especially since the SEC was			
granted out there, more applications from			
there. But I don't know how those monthly			
numbers, I am sure we have those numbers I			
just don't have them with me, I don't know how			
they break down by say applications for			
initial sites by location at the major DOE			
sites. You know, if they are predominantly			
one side or another or just a fairly constant			
value.			

I know our group is looking at, continuously looking at outreach activities

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and where we need to be as far as facilities. Whatever SEC classes come up, we are definitely out there with those, along with NIOSH. Or if it is a small site, sometimes we just contact the claimants by telephone, if there is not an actual meeting.

But I don't know that there is,

Larry might be aware, but I don't know if

there is any active; there is not a major

outreach effort that I am aware of right now.

But I could check on that but it is a good

question as far as I don't know exactly how

those incoming monthly ones, especially the

initial ones, while the initial ones aren't

being distributed as far as location goes.

You know, if there is predominantly one site

showing up now or not.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, it sort of revolves around whether or not the cases coming in reflect mainly newly discovered medical conditions. You know, 90 percent of the cases are ones where the cancer was just

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discovered. But I don't know how easily that is answered. I was just trying to get a feel for whether or not Labor felt that the job of worker outreach has been effective or are there major sort of locations where much more needs to be done. Perhaps that is almost more rhetorical today. It is something to think about.

MR. KOTSCH: Yes, but I think you are right. There obviously has to be some kind of baseline level for new cancers or obviously living workers.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. Dr. Melius.

DR. MELIUS: Yes, a couple of comments on that. One is that the DOE still runs the medical screening program at many of the sites and has been expanding that program, I know to Brookhaven recently last year, and I think to some other sites also. I can't remember offhand. And I think that tends to make people, another group aware of what is

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going on with the program.

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Secondly, I know DOL and I am not up-to-date on it. I know DOL has worked with other outside groups on doing their own. outreach on But you have realize a lot of this population is very hard to reach because they have retired and moved and left. And you know, it is not like they are all sitting in Hanford or Richland or Many of them have moved around the country and may not be aware of the program still or not think of it until they become ill. And then when you develop cancer, you usually have other things on your mind and don't necessarily think about it.

Third, I think we did find that the facility in Connecticut, the Pratt and Whitney facility there was one where there were very few cases filed proportional to the number of workers that were eligible that became eligible at the SEC. And I think I commented at the time about the need for some outreach

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there. I mean, that is an example of facility that probably wasn't on anybody's radar screen, so-to-speak, in terms of having a population that might be eligible for the It is not in the part of the country program. where there are a lot of other sites and I suspect they weren't very aware And then suddenly when they become program. eligible, maybe the time to really do more outreach there both for DOL and for NIOSH. mean, in that example, there was an active union that is still active and is still active facilities and that will affect at other sister facilities there are still active.

But I think overall the problem is that it is just a difficult population to reach out to. And frankly, there is a lot of people that, you know, they have friends who have been turned down, rejected by the program and say why should I bother to apply if I am not going to get compensated or if the program is so difficult or takes so long that it is

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not worth the effort. I think we have heard that at many of our public meetings. So, I think that is another factor that operates here.

KOTSCH: Again, when an MR. SEC class is implemented at a specific site, there is an effort made on outreach. But you are right, Ι know we put ads in different retirement, you know, news letters sometimes you will even see them in the AARP and things like that just because it is very difficult to track some of these. You know, to get the word out, basically.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And I suppose there are certain sites and I think Oak Ridge would be an example, maybe Hanford, where there is a close-knit community that maintains some linkages even after retirement and that probably helps a lot. Other sites and particularly some of the ones such as Pratt Whitney, perhaps, I don't know. Ι shouldn't pick on them, perhaps, where that

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kind of family feeling doesn't exist and perhaps the word doesn't get out quite as easily.

But nonetheless, you are having apparently a steady stream of cases coming in and I was more speculating as to what the nature of those were, in terms of how they are getting the word and whether it is simply the arrival or the appearance of new medical conditions versus finally learning about the program.

Okay, other questions or comments on the labor report? Apparently not. Again, thank you, Jeff.

MR. KOTSCH: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are a little ahead of schedule but I think we have time -- let me see. We are not scheduled for a break yet. Maybe will take a break anyway. Let's take a little break and then we will proceed. So, we will give you a few extra minutes but we will recess briefly.

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1 (Whereupon, the foregoing meeting went off the 2 record at 10:20 a.m. and resumed at 10:50 a.m.) 3 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are ready to continue. 5 6 The next item on our agenda this morning is an update from the Department of 7 Energy. And Dr. Patricia Worthington is with 8 us and we are pleased to have her present this 9 10 update. Dr. Worthington, we welcome you to 11 the podium. 12 13 DR. WORTHINGTON: Good morning. Ιt is always a pleasure to be here and to address 14 15 the Board and to address the public. On 16 behalf of Glenn Podonsky, we are pleased to be It certainly took a little bit longer 17 here. to get to Amarillo than I had anticipated but 18 19 we are here now, so we are pleased. wanted to give you an update 20 today on where we are on several aspects of 21 the program. One thing I wanted to mention in 22

the beginning is that I certainly compliment the people that worked very hard on this program. Gina Cano, the Director of the office that has responsibility for this is here, along with two members of her staff, Greg and Isaf. And they will be around to interact with you during the course of the week.

Since we had the meeting, I believe at Savannah River in February time frame, we had some significant things we were addressing on PII in the Department. They have certainly impacted this program and some of our other programs. We have for over a year now on this program focused on how do we best juggle the requirements for national security for getting information requirements on workers to NIOSH into the Department of Labor. However, in terms of PII, I mean, that is certainly important because that is protection of vital information for the actual workers. And so while it has certainly caused

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impact on this program, it was a time out that was meaningful in terms of making sure that we are always protecting that information. And it was a challenge. It caused some delays at some of the sites. We for the most part worked our way out of them. I think we have one major hurdle to overcome. But again, we want people to certainly understand that as we go about and do our work, that it is certainly very important to us that we are protecting the information of those workers.

The responsibilities for the DOE program certainly haven't changed since we have been coming before this group and I will just mention them today in case there are some new individuals are in the audience. And one is the individual information. We wanted to make sure that we get that information to DOL and to NIOSH as quickly as possible.

In terms of doing research and retrieving information, that certainly is a major part. As you know, DOE and its

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predecessor organization has been around for quite some time. And we have some very old systems associated with data and in some cases multiple systems operating. And in some cases, they certainly are manual. They are not electronic. So, it is always a challenge. We don't want to come back with a no, without doing the best job that we can but also being timely.

And we want to update our covered facilities. You will hear a little bit more about that in a few minutes.

Here are some activities, numbers. We have been big on numbers today. Certainly, in terms of DOE, we want increase our numbers all the time and timely. Just some idea about what we do on a yearly basis.

In terms of employment verifications, about 7,000 per year; dose records for NIOSH, about 4,000; and the DAR is about 7,500 a year. And those numbers in some

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cases involved quite a bit of work in order to be able to produce the results.

We have a number of SEC's, nearly ten that are ongoing. Some of them much more mature or a longer time frame than others but here are examples of the ones that we are working on. And certainly there is a lot of energy associated with it but we are happy to be able to provide this information.

little bit about Hanford. Ι think we have heard some from Hanford this morning about the things going on Certainly as all the SECs are, this has been an important one. Let's focus on the things that we have done but also we are certainly very clear on the work that remains. That 83 boxes and that can be misleading. A lot of information can be made available in those boxes. In this case, almost 200,000 pages were reviewed by NIOSH. And from those boxes, nearly 2,000 documents identified, were cleared and indexed by DOE staff. And that is

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certainly important that we want to make available a wide range of information that NIOSH can screen and look through and then select the information that would be most appropriate for their work.

Again, things that are in process at Hanford, 17 additional boxes that we are working through. We try to communicate in a number of ways in hosting visits and conferences in whatever kind of communication might be necessary in order for us to carry out this work.

You have heard today about things that are outstanding for DOE. So those things are always in front of us, things that remain to be done. An additional 25 boxes, almost all classified, that certainly is a challenge for us but we have a firm commitment from Glenn's organization in terms of the Office of Classification, making people available to actually review these documents. Last week, Gina, myself and her staff, we attended the

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classification directors. I am not sure if that is the correct title but they have a conference on an annual basis. They come together and talk about their challenges and their processes. We actually went there and had a plea to that group about our work, making them familiar with this program and thanking many of them for the classification things that they have done and also letting them know that we anticipate more in the future and working with them on ways to staff up and to be able to help us even more so.

So, it takes a lot of organizations to make this work, especially on the DOE side and we continue to go to them. And we actually are getting much more support from them and so we appreciate that.

A little bit about the Savannah River one. That one is certainly going on. We have, as we do at all of the DOE sites, a very active and engaged, and enthusiastic Department of Energy Organization that is

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there at the site and trying to work with us.

I just left the slide on Hanford. Again, I can't say enough about the people there that work with us.

We have hosted 11 NIOSH site visits and I want to focus on the numbers for a moment because in this business complexity of the DOE operations and sort of the data and the quality of the data and the old things that are going on and sort of the changes of missions at the site, one visit or two visits just won't handle it. So in some cases, in order to get the work done, you need to get out there multiple times to be able to do it and we want to work with NIOSH and others to facilitate that. And so again, that is why you see those numbers. Again, it is making sure that there is a good understanding and that people at the site know what they are looking for and that there is lot discussion and feedback on that.

We hosted one visit of the Advisory

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Board there. There are many players with different roles and all are very important, very critical roles to be able to complete this mission. And so we want to get everybody to the places and the information they need to get.

We retrieved 152 boxes, an additional 1700 individual documents for review. Again, a lot of information out there and we are trying to find ways to get to that.

On Savannah River, did I go the On Savannah River, as of April the right way? 27th, this is sort of the stats for that. Again, you see some classified documents that are listed there and that certainly involves only iust organization but not our interface with the classifiers in the field to make it happen. We completed the information security reviews on 99 percent of the identified to date. documents So we continuing to work for 100 percent.

In terms of Pantex, we have hosted

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four visits to review documents and conduct interviews. We have some things planned this week to certainly continue to work through things here. Over 400 record boxes have been reviewed by the NIOSH team. We think that is significant. And in March, the DOE hosted members of the Advisory Board and contractors for a tour of Pantex. It is good to talk to to get data, to look at data, people. But sometimes you get a better feel of what to talk about and what it means if you can be on the ground a little bit for tours. So whenever that is needed, we facilitate that and make it happen.

Pantex is in the process of obtaining job history information for the 1990s for approximately 300 employees.

The DOE activities, the database that continues to be a main part of what we do and I will talk a little bit more about some activities on that in just a moment.

This idea about communicate,

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communicate, communicate is again, a big part of this program. And we hold weekly conference calls with members of NIOSH and its contractors to make sure that we are being supportive and getting them the we are information that they need and that we understand their request.

Again, within the Department, we are very fortunate to have the Office of Legacy Management. They bring a wealth of experience in terms of researching documents and they certainly provide a lot of insights and support to us, to this program, and then ultimately support to you guys.

DOE subject matter experts participated and contributed to the Advisory Board Working Groups in conference calls. Certainly we want to be there to facilitate. That is the main role of the Department of Energy and that we want to attend town hall meetings and be able to support NIOSH and DOL and interact with the public, as appropriate.

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The <u>Federal Register</u> notice, from time to time we have step back in a formal way, look at all the information that we have collected and update that information so it becomes much more useful for all of you. We issued the <u>Federal Register</u> notice in April of 2009 and that was an update from the 2007 time frame.

Here are some examples. I won't go into great detail on all of them but here are the kinds of things that we did in terms of that update. A lot of it was for further clarification, as we research more and understand more, we realize that some of the designations may require some clarification.

In terms of the Albany Research Center, it is no longer designated as an AWE but it still is a DOE facility. In terms of General Electric, we also, it is no longer designated as an AWE but again, it remains as a DOE facility and a beryllium facility. In terms of Granite City Steel, this was, I

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think, an opportunity to revisit the name, what as the most appropriate name, so that when you are doing searches in the future, that they are more timely and that they are more accurate.

And in the case of University of California in Berkeley, we had to do some clarification there to make sure that it was clear that we weren't talking broadly about the University of California but specifically about Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Again, back on the Office of Legacy Management, they do a wide variety of things for this program to keep it running, to make it successful in terms of retrieving documents and also assisting us in FOIA requests, by reviewing documents. FOIA is a big part of our process. There is certainly new thinking on how to do that better, in terms of FOIA but we continue to work on that in this program.

Again, this slide just describes some of the things that are going on in terms

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of Legacy Management. They have a lot of experience of retrieving in terms old documents working with the National and Archives and they bring that experience actually to our program. And there are a number of staff that are associated. And they regular staff. We don't just different people at different times. But some of you and some of your encounters with us have interacted with them. And so that, I think, certainly strengthens the program.

In terms of our facility, records research here, we have quite a bit going on and it is listed here. And you will be hearing more about that from time to time.

Some initiatives that are going on, one of the things at Department of Energy if you are really trying to influence change and to turn a major corner, is that you have to make sure that things are formalized, that they are in procurement actions and things so that when contracts go out, the expectation of

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the department are met. We are working with the CIO's office, the Chief Information Officer, to revive contract information that gives a better understanding and sets clear ownership expectation about of records. Sometimes it is difficult for us to get our arms around records because contractors change from time to time and especially in the DOE world now. You know, we had at one point in time, where you have an M and O contractor, Managing and Operating Contractor that remained through, you know, all the time but now we are doing things quite different. So we want to make sure that it is clear who owns the records and how we can get those records make and the information available for programs such as this one.

The Los Alamos medical records, you have heard about this for a long time now and that we have been working really hard with the medical center there to make sure that DOE would once again have possession of those

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records and they would be available for people if they need them for claims.

We believe that, you know, program now is being very successful. We have We are pretty much on our had successes. schedule. You know that those records were housed in a warehouse that was deteriorating. There were concerns, environment, safety and health concerns, about the records and whether just even looking at the records if they would pose any additional health concerns. actually quarantined the records. gone through the ES and H process and we are now in the process of sorting those records and getting them available for packaging.

So we believe that the program itself, I think, will be complete within a couple of months. And so those records would be available for people. So, we are very pleased about that.

We wanted to talk a little bit about where we are with again balancing all of

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these priorities of national security, of making sure that we protect vital information to individuals. We continue to do that and we want to be able to also do things in a timely manner. We think that we are able to turn things around in five to seven business days. Again, remembering that we did have those challenges with the PII where we were pretty much in a stand-down for a while and we have worked, for the most part, we have worked our way out of those things.

discussion this There some was morning about outreach. And I want to take just minute or to focus DOE's two on efforts. At the beginning of every one of these discussions, I talk about the role of DOE being facilitated and as supporting Department of Labor and NIOSH in making sure that they get what they need. DOE also wants to take a leadership role in outreach, terms of working with these different agencies and organizations making sure that

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bring all the resources, the appropriate resources together so that we can reach more individuals.

I will take a little bit of time and talk about the Former Worker Program. We had, I think, a brief discussion at the last meeting about that program that also is under Regina Cano in our organization, where we are trying to bring former workers back and have them screened to see if there are any adverse health effects as a result of the hazards and things that they have worked on. In many cases, it may have been unique to Department of Energy.

And so while there is not a one-toone link between the Former Worker Program
results and the Department of Labor, we
certainly want to provide the information that
is available on the screening to help them
figure out how that information might be used.

We have had a meeting of those different agencies together in headquarters,

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including the ombudsmen associated with those agencies. I think we have a good path forward on how we can work together and do even more outreach than we have done. And we have had, again, we had some delays as a result of PII but we are ready and up and running again to figure out how we can coordinate those things more.

incident of the PII In terms itself, it was a result of outreach. It was asking our Former Worker Program individuals to look at rosters, to update rosters, and to try to be more aggressive in getting out to those former workers. We lot use а of different ways to do that. We are trying to work with these other agencies now piggyback on each other in terms of how to do that.

While it is a little bit strange but also the Internal Revenue is used to reach out on these rosters to help find individuals and make them aware of these programs.

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Also in terms of outreach, we have had, for example, in the Hanford area, as you know, there are two major organizations in Hanford. One is the organizations that are dedicated to the Tank Farm and to the Vit Plant. That is the River Protection Project. And then the balance of Richland that focuses on all the other activities there.

a meeting that included had those managers from those DOE organizations at Hanford from DOE and Department of Labor and from NIOSH to about how we could help those workers more, if here are some things that we can do. So we are being, I think, creative and aggressive about outreach and I believe we will be able to reap some rewards down the road of being individuals, make them able to reach more aware of all these programs and activities.

Training of DOL District Office and resource centers; probably training is not the word we want to use but more awareness. The

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idea is to make these different organizations more aware of the things that went on in DOE, the terms, the processes. And that would certainly help in facilitating reviewing documents, requesting documents, scheduling interviews and things like that. Again, more on awareness.

In terms of outreach, one of the things we have is what we call a DOE oversight points of contact. Again, we can't have any broken links in this process of being able to provide support and to communicate. And so we have these points of contact at each one of the sites. They attend local public meetings. They set up site tours. They work with the Department of Labor or NIOSH to provide site experts but it is in the hole that we need to fill, in terms of being able to do this job and to do it better. And so we certainly rely on them quite a bit.

And again, we want to continue to expand on the Former Worker Program. We think

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that there is a lot to be gained there.

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Since the OPA program actually relates to both current and former workers, we have also been trying to bring those groups together so that our former worker docs can talk more with the current site occupational medical directors.

Here are the things that we are seeing with the former workers. You know, they are things that we ought to do different sort of with the current workers. So again, outreach awareness, I think is a big part. And again, we are looking for big rewards down the road.

I mention already the mission of the Former Worker Program. We think it is unique. It is important. Many, not all, but many of the former workers have private physicians but they may not be knowledgeable or aware of the occupational kinds of things that went on at DOE. So we think that this was a very good program. We want more people

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to know more about it and that it is available 1 2 for all of the former workers. The local Pantex Former Worker 3 Program, the principal investigator is Arthur 4 We actually have a representative here 5 Frank. 6 in the room with us today from the Former 7 Worker Program, Karen Gilmore. Would you stand up, Karen? This is the person here that 8 helps to shake things up and get people or 9 10 make them aware of what we believe is a great Thank you, Karen. program. 11 And I am available for questions, 12 13 joined by my team, of course. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very 14 15 much, Pat. And I appreciate your comments, 16 particularly on the Outreach Program. Could you expand a little bit on 17 what you called the training to the Department 18 19 of Labor? And I think you used the word 20 awareness. DR. WORTHINGTON: 21 Yes. Are those formal 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

sort of seminar types of presentations or how does that work in a practical sense, in terms of making the DOL, Department of Labor Resource Center people aware of, I think you said the terminology and the processes.

DR. WORTHINGTON: I will mention it a little bit and Greg or Gina, you may want to go ahead. They have actually been intimately involved in the training. But again, I view it as more awareness in terms of here are the kinds of operations and the things that went on in making available to them, S and Es, you know that can talk more about specific hazards and controls and things that were available at the site.

Gina, do you want to add more?

MS. CANO: Sure. Within the past couple of years what we did is we had our point of contacts, as Pat mentioned, we had them basically provide an overview at a district office. So we had whatever district office was responsible for DOE facilities,

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they all came in to that district office and 1 2 they provided an overview of their site. an opportunity to ask questions with regard to 3 4 the type of records that we transferred to Labor and how to interpret those records, you 5 know, lessons learned. So, it was a very good 6 7 opportunity again, for a positive improvement. The same thing, what we plan on 8 thing for the resource doing is 9 the same 10 centers. We have not yet done that yet. did attend those meetings but we wanted to 11 make sure that we also have a very focused 12 13 awareness session, I guess you can say, for the resource centers. 14 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So they gain an awareness of the type of activities that went 16 on at the site, the nature of the processes 17 within --18 19 MS. CANO: Correct. 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: whatever boundaries you can do that --21

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Right.

MS. CANO:

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: and the types
2	of perhaps facilities and nuclides, the other
3	activities that were involved, was that the
4	idea?
5	MS. CANO: That is correct. An
6	overview of site history, processes,
7	buildings, acronyms for certain buildings,
8	yes.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Very good. Thank
LO	you.
L1	DR. WORTHINGTON: We believe it
L2	makes for a much more meaningful
L3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
L4	DR. WORTHINGTON: next steps,
L5	you know, following the awareness.
L6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, very good.
L7	Other comments? Ms. Munn?
L8	MS. MUNN: Yes, I was particularly
L9	interested in the POC that had been
20	established that I wasn't aware that you had
21	such an individual. From time to time
22	situations occurred where members of this

Board have some question that is one of those. So who do I go to ask this? How do we, is it possible for us to also be aware of who those individuals are at the sites where we have some concerns. And is it appropriate for us to be interacting with them?

DR. WORTHINGTON: Greg Lewis is the person who actually is responsible for the overall coordination of the POCs. I believe that probably the first entry might be into Greg or to our office that you are interested in and he will pull together the POC or POCs at that site that could help you more. I don't know if you have anything add, Greg.

MR. LEWIS: Yes, I would back that up. I mean, you already are interacting with him. It is just typically through me and I will channel it to the POC.

But I would also say at any working group meetings there are specific questions that you would like participation from our site POC or site subject matter experts in a

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1 particular area, we would be glad to 2 facilitate that. That is very good to MS. MUNN: 3 4 know. DR. WORTHINGTON: The Site Managers 5 are very supportive of the program and would 6 7 be willing, you know, offer up their POCs for these kinds of interaction. 8 Dr. Worthington, 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 10 I have another sort of comment and it pertains And I raise this mainly for to slide 13. 11 confusion that has occurred in the past and it 12 13 relates to General Steel Industries. And in your third bullet where you mention Granite 14 City Steel, --15 DR. WORTHINGTON: I have got to 16 find it. 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- and now listed 18 19 as General Steel Industries, which is the correct designator. But I noticed you brought 20 into the picture an additional name, which has 21 caused me some confusion and that is General 22

City Steel. Is that -- I know there actually is a separate Granite City Steel Company, which had been pointed out to us which is a facility that is not the same as General Steel Industries. But this General City Steel is a new term to me. LEWIS: Yes, and looking at MR.

that now, --

I know there has CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: been confusion and [identifying information redacted] has tried to get these names sort of straight this additional and now Ι see designation.

MR. LEWIS: Yes, I would have to go back and check the facility list to make sure but looking at that now, I think that actually is a typo. I think that perhaps it should be General Steel Industries because that is what it was called during the covered period. So, we need to go back to work on that. But General Steel Industries.

> The one that was CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

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1	named Granite City Steel was the term
2	originally used and apparently was the wrong
3	name.
4	MR. LEWIS: Yes, and I believe
5	there is
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And that is maybe
7	what was meant here in this?
8	MR. LEWIS: I believe so. And I
9	think there is at least three other "also
10	known as" listed on our website.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I want to make
12	sure we are not introducing yet a third name
13	into the
14	DR. WORTHINGTON: It was intended
15	to provide clarification. So, we need to go
16	back and fix that. And so Ted, we may need to
17	fix the slide as well. I believe it is
18	probably correct in the actual AWE update.
19	MS. CANO: Yes, it should be
20	correct. And basically because we worked with
21	[identifying information redacted] on this and
22	[identifying information redacted] to make

1	sure it was correctly cited. So, I believe it
2	should be listed now as Granite City
3	DR. WORTHINGTON: But, we will come
4	back to you
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No, General Steel
6	Industries
7	MS. CANO: General Steel
8	Industries, yes.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: is the correct
10	name of the covered site. But this term
11	General City Steel, I had not heard that one
12	before. There is a Granite City Steel but a
13	General City Steel is yet a new term to me and
14	I want to make sure.
15	I don't think that has been used in
16	the past and if you wouldn't mind checking
17	that.
18	DR. WORTHINGTON: We will come back
19	to you with clarification on that and an
20	update to the slide, I believe, as well.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But we do know
22	that General Steel Industries is the right
Į.	1

1 name now. 2 Other comments, Board Members, or questions for the DOE team? 3 We will be interacting some more on 4 general security issues in just a little bit. 5 6 So we will have additional opportunities for 7 it to change. But we appreciate the summary and also the efforts that the Department of 8 Energy has made to help us move forward on 9 10 obtaining the records and getting the word out to the former workers as well. 11 I did want to ask one 12 quess 13 additional thing on former workers. Is there a master list the DOE has? Do you know the 14 15 names of all former workers at the DOE sites? 16 DR. WORTHINGTON: No, we do not. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You do not. 17 Τ did not think so but --18 19 DR. WORTHINGTON: That is challenge and that is one of the things that

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we are working with the contractors to obtain

the rosters. And then as we go forward in the

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1	future, there is a more formalized process for
2	the ownership of that kind of information.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Are you building
4	a database of these?
5	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes, we are. We
6	are building a database but it is difficult to
7	do.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Easier today.
9	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes. And the
10	outreach, I think, will help us to clean that
11	up.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. Thank
12 13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. Thank you. Mark Griffon.
13	you. Mark Griffon.
13	you. Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: Just a question on
13 14 15	you. Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: Just a question on the site database 334. I mean, I think I know
13 14 15 16	you. Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: Just a question on the site database 334. I mean, I think I know what it is. The covered facilities database.
13 14 15 16	you. Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: Just a question on the site database 334. I mean, I think I know what it is. The covered facilities database. Often we see these one pagers that outline the
13 14 15 16 17	you. Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: Just a question on the site database 334. I mean, I think I know what it is. The covered facilities database. Often we see these one pagers that outline the years of operation. I guess you said you were
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	you. Mark Griffon. MR. GRIFFON: Just a question on the site database 334. I mean, I think I know what it is. The covered facilities database. Often we see these one pagers that outline the years of operation. I guess you said you were going to say more about that but I didn't hear

1	in its content or has it and also is it
2	available for the Board Members? I don't know
3	that I have ever
4	DR. WORTHINGTON: It should be up
5	on our web page. It should be.
6	MR. GRIFFON: Is it on the web
7	page? Okay.
8	DR. WORTHINGTON: It should be.
9	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
10	MR. LEWIS: Yes, there is a link to
11	it on the DOE EEOICPA web page.
12	MR. GRIFFON: Oh.
13	MR. LEWIS: I would be glad to give
14	you that
15	MR. GRIFFON: Yes, I can find that.
16	DR. WORTHINGTON: And let us know
17	if for some reason it is not working but it
18	should be. It should be there.
19	MR. GRIFFON: All right.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you.
21	DR. WORTHINGTON: And thank you for
22	your questions. They are always helpful.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very
2	much.
3	We are going to be getting in to
4	the Board Security Plan but I don't think I
5	will start that quite yet. I am thinking
6	though while we are in the general area of
7	security and so on, Mr. Katz, would it be
8	appropriate for us to have the IT Security
9	update that is on tomorrow's or
10	MR. KATZ: I mean that is yes, I
11	can be very brief. It is not I am really -
12	_
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I was hoping you
14	would be really lengthy.
15	MR. KATZ: There is not a lot
16	there. There is not a lot there. I would
17	like to take it as I understand it, but I am
18	not hearing from everybody. As I understand
19	it, everybody has received a laptop. Is that
20	correct? Are there any who have not?
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Any Board Members
22	who have not received the official laptop?

1	MR. KATZ: And then can I just have
2	a raise of hands? How many Board Members have
3	actually received a key fob, the RS (Security
4	Device)? One, two, three, four eight.
5	DR. MELIUS: I may have. I haven't
6	opened
7	MR. KATZ: Your Christmas package?
8	DR. MELIUS: my Christmas
9	present. I told them to lock everything up
10	and I have no idea what was included in the
11	package.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The key fob
13	probably would have come by FedEx in an
14	envelope and it is very small and easy to
15	throw out with the padding.
16	DR. MELIUS: I just don't know. I
17	have been away for weeks.
18	MS. MUNN: In a little brown padded
19	envelope.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Bob, I'm sorry?
21	MR. PRESLEY: Well the message that

fob in a separate envelope. I haven't got anything except the computer and they sent it while we were gone. MR. KATZ: Okay, so you were one of the four who haven't received the key fob. MR. PRESLEY: Yes, I ain't received it. But I mean, I haven't received anything in the mail. So that is helpful to MR. KATZ: And the other thing, this is just really administrative, but there are a number of Board Members who still have to complete their 13 security work before they can go forward with getting a password and getting into the system 15 entirely. Ι have sent out notices folks individually but it would be good to 17 hear back from everybody and get that buttoned down. Because as I understand it, SC&A is coming along pretty well with their security

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through with getting online,

Isn't that right, John? Yes.

work.

they are

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And once

effect, we will want to complete the business so that we can have everybody coming in through the firewall. And that way, we will change the way we are doing IT at that point forward.

So I am hoping that, say, within a month we can have this buttoned up.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Ms. Munn.

MS. MUNN: Ted, I am one of those people that received a message from you saying complete your security work. And I blinked at it because I did not have a feel for what security work I had not completed.

The message that came along with the key fob said call and get some further instructions. I called and we had a verbal exchange but so far as I know, there was no real security information.

MR. KATZ: The main things for people to do are one, I think some people completed the security training but didn't necessarily send in the form that allows CDC

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to know that you have passed the IT security test. For folks who haven't done that, that is something. And then some individuals have fingerprinting that they still have to get into CDC.

MS. MUNN: It wasn't all that long before I got the fob.

MR. KATZ: Right, but there seems to be some disconnect because again, there is a number of people who haven't completed that process.

And then there is, CDC is trying to do this in sort of batch mode. So, until they get everybody straightened out, they are not going to initiate the process of getting everybody through the firewall and in. They are also, at the same time, they are making arrangements with Larry's IT people to set things up so that when you come in you will know. You will get to where you need to go and they are making that kind of software, they are doing that sort of software work at

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the same time. But that is just about done.

of CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: One the problems is the following. Perhaps problem is not a good way to describe it but one of the that Board Members issues is are getting pieces of this from different sources. And it has not always been clear what the total picture is. One group needs some information relating to these secure computers and what is called the key fob or the something or other, which is little encoding number а Thingy.

MS. MUNN: Thingy. It is a thingy.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then we have the password or the, I don't know if it is a password, but some kind of a pin number. And you have there is a disc and some other things that you have to do. And you have the fingerprinting and you have all these different pieces.

And I suppose that not everybody is sure that they have taken care of all of the

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1	pieces.
2	MS. MUNN: Yes and you mentioned a
3	disc. I got no disc.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, any way, I
5	am sort of suggesting maybe, Ted, between us,
6	we could compile a list of all those pieces
7	and everybody can say okay, I have done this,
8	this, this, and this but I didn't get that and
9	let you know or something.
10	MS. MUNN: It would be very nice if
11	we had a checklist.
12	MR. KATZ: I think I have actually
13	communicated to people what they are missing
14	or
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Or maybe you have
16	essentially done it.
17	MR. KATZ: pieces, when they
18	have missing pieces. So anyway, we can talk
19	offline individually but I would like to do
20	that in the near term so we can finish up that
21	process.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

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Okay, Josie and

then Gen.

MS. BEACH: Well, we can talk offline then, if some of those pieces --

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Gen Roessler.

DR. ROESSLER: Just to add to what you are saying. Board Members, we have a whole different life when we are not here at the meetings and we have a lot of things that are happening.

I think FedEx comes to my house almost every day with a package and with printed material and a disc in it. And at the time, they are probably not necessarily high priority. And I did find my disc that Ted was referring to the other day. I had recognized it and I set it aside as something to do. But I think the problem is we just have so much and we need guidance on these very important things as to what we should put at the head of the list.

MR. KATZ: Yes. Perhaps I have been remiss. I mean, I was under the

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1	understanding that the CDC IT security people
2	would be contacting people and sort of holding
3	their hand a little bit. It sounds like it
4	happened in some cases but I gather it didn't
5	happen in many others. So maybe, I am sorry
6	about that. I just, it would be good for me
7	to hear when people are having trouble here so
8	that I can help.
9	MS. MUNN: You may have said it
10	before but I think I have it.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, and in
12	parallel, I believe SC&A is in process of
13	switching over to the new system. And are
14	they all on these similar computers? John?
15	MR. MAURO: Moving forward,
16	everyone has received their computers.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You will have to
18	speak up. We are going to switch this mic
19	after lunch. But speak up real close to it
20	John.
21	MR. MAURO: Everyone has received

their computers that I spoke to. But my

1	message to everyone because they call me and
2	say well what do I do with my computer and my
3	key fob and I say leave it in the box until we
4	get further direction. So right now, my
5	computer is sitting in a box and the key fob
6	is in an envelope in a secure spot waiting to
7	be given direction it is time to plug in.
8	So, am I correct? Is that the
9	correct posture to take?
10	MR. KATZ: That is fine. They
11	don't have to keep it in the box. But the
12	reality is that they are still running through
13	the security measures with the SC&A folks and
14	they would like to as much extent as possible,
15	take care of you all in batch mode.
16	MR. MAURO: At some point in the
17	process, we have our point of contact that
18	interfaces with the IT folks, Laurie Loomis.
19	Is the next step in the process our point of
20	contact will be approached by the IT folks and
21	then she will distribute direction?

KATZ: Yes,

MR.

22

you should be

1	contacted as you are cleared.
2	MR. MAURO: Okay.
3	MR. KATZ: I would actually suggest
4	you folks take the computers out of the box
5	and make certain
6	MR. MAURO: They are working.
7	MR. KATZ: they are what they
8	should be and that they operate. It would
9	probably be a good thing to do that upfront
10	rather than wait until everything else has
11	been done and then find that your computer
12	just doesn't turn on or whatever it might be
13	or there is missing parts.
14	DR. MELIUS: Is it true when you
15	try to play solitaire, the FBI comes to your
16	door?
17	MR. KATZ: It is absolutely true.
18	There are other measures that are taken, too.
19	DR. MELIUS: I have heard that.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes we will need
21	a list of what games are permissible. Guitar
22	Hero is going to be your limit. Okay.

Any other questions on this? a business item but it does pertain indirectly to what our next item will be and we are going to take the next item up after lunch. But just for planning purposes, have we two documents that we are going to look at. One is called, I am looking at the electronic title of it, "Final Draft PROC-010-Data Access and Interview Process" and "Final Draft PROC-011- DOE Classification Review." Clawson will lead us in that discussion, introducing the proposal of the ad-hoc Work Group on security. And then I believe Joe Fitzgerald will help us or lead us through those documents and we will have a chance to discuss them.

But let me, before we make our break, let me make sure everyone has the documents. Actually, I see they are on our electronic information stick for this program. So, if you didn't receive them or didn't bring them electronically with you, they are on the

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memory stick 1 information that Zaida 2 distributed to each Board Member. So those two documents that we will 3 4 be reviewing. And Brad, any other sort of preliminary comment at this point? We are not 5 going to take these up before lunch because I 6 want to allow full time for discussion but did 7 I describe what you intend to do all right? 8 Yes, we just wanted 9 MR. CLAWSON: 10 to make sure that it got out to all the Board Ted had sent that out earlier. Members. 11 We haven't received any comments back or anything 12 13 else like that but that doesn't mean that something hasn't come up. We want to make 14 15 sure that everybody is satisfied with it and 16 so forth. After we -- oh, 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: okay. There is an additional comment, I 18 19 Greg -guess. 20 MR. LEWIS: Sure. Dr. Ziemer, you had some questions during Dr. Worthington's 21 presentation about facility 22 our covered

1	website. I have called it up here. I can
2	always send out the link to everyone later.
3	But this is just what it looks
4	like. And over here you can select, you know,
5	it has all of the various covered DOE, atomic
6	weapons and beryllium facilities.
7	DR. MELIUS: Purdue?
8	MR. LEWIS: I have it on Pantex as
9	just an example
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
11	MR. LEWIS: of how it comes up.
12	Just a brief description and the time period.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. And
14	actually this is a good supplement to the
15	information on the NIOSH OCAS website. So
16	that is very good.
17	So each of these covered sites is
18	described in some amount of detail.
19	MR. LEWIS: Just like this.
20	Similar to this, yes.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
22	MR. LEWIS: Some have a little bit

more description.

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CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.

MR. LEWIS: Some have less but this is roughly what they look like.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Very good. Okay, any questions on that?

Now, and I think what is going to happen here, and Board Members it will be at your pleasure of course, but after the ad-hoc group makes their presentation recommendation, we do want to hear from both NIOSH and from DOE in terms of any comments that they will want to make on the proposed Board Security Plan. And my understanding is that DOE has not had a full opportunity to review that. So, they may ask us to at least, if we do take action, to include some caveats that will allow them to make recommendations on changes if needed afterwards.

But in any event, that will be the plan and we will take that up right after our lunch break.

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1	Mr. Katz, do we have any other
2	items that have to come before us before the
3	break?
4	MR. KATZ: No, nothing else. Thank
5	you.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Then we will
7	recess for a lunch break. And I think in view
8	of the time, we probably should be able to be
9	back here by 1:00, instead of 1:15; although 1
10	don't know the exact layout of the food
11	situation here. Do we have to go offsite?
12	MS. MUNN: No.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It is your
14	choice, I guess.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, well, we
16	will leave that up to the individuals but we
17	will shoot for reconvening at 1:00. So, we
18	are recessed.
19	(Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., a lunch recess was
20	taken.)
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are

afternoon session with a discussion of

We

Security Plan.

A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are ready to

going to begin

This

1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

Board's

reconvene.

relates,

(1:06 p.m.)

our

course, to materials particularly from DOE sites that are classified or sensitive in some way and the access that the Board has to those documents, in terms of carrying out the Board's responsibilities for dose reconstruction and related matters.

We had appointed an ad-hoc workgroup to help us develop a formalized plan that would the Department of meet requirements and that we would coordinate with the existing security plan for NIOSH and its contractors and Brad Clawson was the chair of So, that Work Group. Brad is going to introduce this and then he will in turn, I believe call on SC&A to assist in reviewing the draft that is being presented by the Work Group.

So, Brad, I will give you the floor at this point.

MR. CLAWSON: Just to give you a little bit of background, earlier in 2009 NIOSH established security plans for

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themselves, procedures. Theirs were procedure 10 11 to themselves. the and And at Albuquerque, New Mexico meeting in February, there was some discussion about this and it got into some members of the Advisory Board felt that it took away from our independence from NIOSH so this security group was formed to be able to draft our own procedures and quidelining DOE Security Plans mainly for Energy Employee's Illness Compensation Act, which is the governing document for both of these.

the Board, there Josie On was Beach, Bill Schofield, and Robert Presley. that time, we had a working group in April 21st to be able to go over these procedures to be able to change them to the Board's procedures that would still so we implementing the Department of Energy's security plans with these. And our procedures, too, came out for Procedure 10, which is data access and interview procedures

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and Procedures 11, which is Department of Energy classification review and documents.

We have had numerous emails back and forth. And these basically, what I want you to understand, is that these basically mirror image what NIOSH's are. And we took great pains to be able to try to do that because our main issue is to make sure that the Department of Energy Security Plan is implemented, to be able to keep the security, the documents and so forth like that handled correctly.

And I guess all are supposed to, all of us were emailed a copy of this. And I guess if there is any other issues or plans, or if Joe would like to say anything about it, we are fine with it. I guess I would open it for discussion if, they would like.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Perhaps, Board Members, would it be kind of helpful if we asked Joe to kind of lead us through the document or are you --

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MS. MUNN: That would be helpful.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Joe, maybe you could kind of take us through and point out any particular, or highlight particular items or issues that you think might be pertinent and perhaps make sure that we all understand how it coordinates with the NIOSH plan because was want to be working in tandem pretty much but be able to exercise both actual independence and perceived independence from NIOSH.

Yes, I think as MR. FITZGERALD: Brad was pointing out, we did go through some deliberate review to make real this sure tracks well with the Board's draft procedures. So, the intent was to mirror both what PROC-010 and PROC-011 has in it but to provide for the independence of the Board the way we are operating sites. There on are some differences in that regard. Not many but some differences. And to preserve, I think as Brad pointed out, the adherence to the DOE Security

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Plan, and pretty much to practices that we follow right now on DOE sites. So, it doesn't change so much what we do at this site. But what it does is, I think, provides for that independence and also provides for some discretion, once we get onsite in dealing day-to-day with DOE site people.

I am going to walk through the first one, data access interview procedures, which is Procedure 010 that you have a copy of. And I am going to just highlight was is different or what is noteworthy, rather than going through all the procedures. Because most of this does mirror what is already in PROC-010.

Under Responsibilities, 4.0, that is page four, you will see the Advisory Board Facility Point of Contact, that first label. What this first provision makes clear is that the Advisory Board's point of contact is the Technical Support Contractor in this case, SC&A, an SC&A employee or consultant. And

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that individual acts on behalf of the Board at the various sites.

And in practice, it is typically one or two people. We are not talking about 30 people or 15 or 20 people. It is going to be one or two people that would be the coordination point. That is not going to change much in the way things have gone relative to DOE sites and pretty much that is going to be the same.

If you go a little further down, clearly what we are basically saying is that the POC, in this case, SC&A is responsible for notifying NIOSH, the DFO, and members of the Board, when we are going out and actually beginning a process at the site. So certainly t.hat. initial coordination of making sure everybody knows that we are doing this. some cases, there is an invitation for Board Members to participate and some interviews we have done in the past. In the case of the DFO, clearly when we start this process, we

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are going to start impinging on DOE resources in some ways. And that is certainly a key role for DFO to interface with DOE. And that kind of launches the process.

There will be a data capture plan, of course, produced and delivered. And really the beginning of the process is where I think we basically make sure everybody knows what is going on. The difference is, once we do get on site and go day-to-day, that pretty much will go without going through these various loops, unless something comes up.

and this is the way it goes now, so this isn't really a change. If something comes up where there is a problem, certainly with the DFO or the DOE, we will bring it back and try to get that solved. So that is pretty much the same.

One thing that we have made a little bit clearer under the responsibility is, and we certainly were moving in that direction last year. But I think this makes

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it more explicit that we are going to, as a first step baseline, our document against what has already been collected, in a very systematic way, bу NIOSH at that particular site. Which means we will formally go to that NIOSH POC for that site, go through pretty much their data capture plan, what is in progress, what is in the pipeline, who they have interviewed, and what notes exist from those interviews, which is certainly a bit more systematic than perhaps we have done in the past and I think it is a good way to go.

This is going to, I think, minimize and mitigate against duplication, the redundancy, and it is going to help the process, make it more efficient.

And I think the last item there is that certainly as we are now responsible for submitting pretty much everything we do at the sites, the notes, the documents collected, any draft material that we produce to DOE for security review, this pretty much adheres to

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the DOE Security Plan. This doesn't change that at all.

That is a thumbnail in terms of the POC. And this differs, I think from an earlier draft where I think we had a POC designated for each site as we went from the Work Group. I think this just makes it clear that we are pretty going to use an SC&A person pretty much for a number of these sites, unless there is an issue where we need to have an additional one.

Any questions on sort of the role of the Technical Support Contractor, in this case, SC&A, for this thing, data access? That pretty much is the description of that role.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Joe, do you anticipate that this will simply be SC&A or will it be one or two named persons that will be sort of the fixed points of contact?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, the latter. I think that has worked out well. I think the only issue going toward the future, clearly

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Cathy has been a principal, one person doing that. But as we get broader, we certainly would look at the possibility of using additional people in that role but it is not going to be a lot of people. It is going to be one, maybe two. So there will be a central point of contact and a backup, in case there is a need for a backup.

So, I think that is going to keep it more coherent and coordinated and carry the experience forward.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius?

DR. MELIUS: Yes, I would just say
I would argue in support of that because I
think having some consistency to how this is
being dealt with and continuity is probably
most important at this point in time as we
sort of implement this procedure. But I think
it should make it more efficient for NIOSH,
DOE and the Board and its contractor for
dealing with these issues.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, this doesn't

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change the status quo. This pretty much 1 2 codifies what we do in practice. So, it is going to be efficient. 3 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Poston. 4 DR. POSTON: Joe, I am pretty much 5 in favor of this but I wanted to make sure I 6 7 understood exactly how the -- let's take the situation of a working group. On most working 8 groups, there is at least one person from 9 10 Would that person be the POC? we needed data. Suppose we needed information 11 12 13 MR. FITZGERALD: Right. DR. POSTON: from whatever 14 15 working group site we are working on. How does this, is that -- if the working group 16 they would like to see the data, does 17 says that mean that the SC&A person 18 19 committee becomes the POC and has the action? MR. FITZGERALD: I think the 20 No. way it is worked, and I can speak from first 21 experience because I am sort of lead on a 22

	couple of sites like mound and Pantex and I
2	rely on the SC&A POC, onsite POC for record,
3	you know, acquisition, review, and interviews.
4	And it is sort of a cross-matrix kind of
5	relationship where the individual provides
6	that support for the site to the various Work
7	Groups and that provides the continuity and
8	the support. And that seems to work pretty
9	well in practice. We have been doing that for
10	about four or five years now.
11	DR. POSTON: So you would, whoever
12	is on the working group would pass that to the
13	POC for action?
14	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, it is pretty
15	seamless.
16	DR. POSTON: All right.
17	MR. FITZGERALD: And that would be
18	done very transparently. So clearly, if you
19	and your position as Work Group chair, you
20	would know that in fact the lead for SC&A for
21	the Work Group is relying on the so-called
22	lodge report POC to do that job.

1	And there may be more than one
2	person doing that job. In some cases, I have
3	joined that individual for interviews, as have
4	some Board Members. So, it tends to expand
5	when the time comes to do interviews to
6	collect data. It is not just that one person
7	all the time. But that person has the
8	coordination role and sort of holds that role
9	and makes sure the trains run on time, there
10	is continuity.
11	Board Members, Work Group members,
12	others can join into that process at any time
13	but at least one person is responsible for
14	making sure that this thing gets followed, the
15	process gets followed and the results are
16	shaped.
17	DR. POSTON: So those other things
18	you didn't address because we don't have to
19	address them?
20	MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry, the
21	other things?

POSTON:

DR.

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The involvement of

more than one person, Work Group people.

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FITZGERALD: Oh, that's in MR. Ι Ι think the initial here. mean, notification of the intent to go onsite and do some of the interviewing and the data access involves informing Work Group Board Members, the DFO for NIOSH and the NIOSH POC, everybody, and DOE, everybody knows that there is a plan to go onsite to begin doing this process. That opens it up for any questions, issues, that the Work Group may raise. opens up for possible participation for one or Board Members that they more want to interviews we have done in the participate, Ιt raises questions about past. documents NIOSH has collected. It also alerts DOE of the intent to go forward and starts engaging the coordination that DOE would provide.

So that really starts a process that touches just about everybody in this room and gives everybody a chance to weigh in. It

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also alerts them to this process that is going to go forward. And you know, I think this has evolved over time. I think this is probably the best, sort of, layout of that process that we have to date but I think that is where we are right now. And it has worked. I mean, that is one thing that you always wonder but it has worked in practice and has been effective.

DR. POSTON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Brad.

MR. CLAWSON: Yes, I just wanted to make sure with Dr. Melius because in the earlier draft one of my issues was, as John was alluding to a little bit earlier is a Work Group chair and so forth like that, I wanted to have be more apprised of what data access is going on and so forth like that and your comment back that the way that you read it was that we didn't have the time to be able to do that. And I wanted to make sure that this addressed what your concern was.

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I think it went a lot, I think it 1 2 is very good the way it is there. DR. MELIUS: Yes, I think it does. 3 I think Dr. Poston's comment was, there has 4 been a responsibility on the part of that 5 point of contact that SC&A to coordinate with 6 7 everybody and communicate with everybody. I think it is spelled out in different parts 8 so it is maybe not all in one place. 9 had a little trouble locating, I was looking 10 for another issue related to that and do that. 11 But I think it is all there. 12 And I think that will be the test 13 of this, as opposed to having a more -- you 14 know different, each Work Group would do it on 15 16 its own. And I think then we lose the ability to coordinate and the consistency in terms of 17 contact with DOE and so forth. 18 19 I mean, I am supportive of this. MR. CLAWSON: Yes, I just wanted --20 you know, we really have been doing this up 21

I have been involved in somewhat of

front.

some data capture and so forth and Kathy Demers-Roberts is SC&A's point of contact. We didn't, we purposely the way we worded it was wanted to keep it open if she got overloaded or so forth like that. For some procedures, SC&A may have to coordinate another person into it or whatever. And we were trying very hard to be able to implement that into it.

But in the retrieval and stuff, it makes very good like a Work Group chair myself for Fernald or whatever I can call her and find out what we are actually going through or I can go through SC&A who can go to her and we know where everything is at and it has worked quite well. She has done a fabulous job.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Joe, let me follow up, though. In practice, let's say Kathy is the point of contact and let's say a Work Group needs to some data capture where they want to be involved in something, they let Kathy know. But if she is overloaded, she takes the initiative, I assume, to ask for

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1 another SC&A person to assist. Or at some 2 point where she is overloaded, does SC&A say okay, we now have a second person and that is 3 4 who you now contact? Or is how this going to work? 5 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, I think --6 7 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: From the Board's point of view, it seems like if there is one 8 person that we contact, it would be good, --9 10 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. -- even if that CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 11 person has to offload it. 12 13 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, for continuity purposes, this is a balancing act. 14 For continuity purposes, because you know, 15 there is a number of bases that have to be 16 touched and have to be touched every time. 17 So, to some extent, you know, she is managing 18 that process. Now, to the extent she has got 19 to cover the scope of work, that is where all 20 of us come in. She is not going out and doing 21

all of the site work by herself. She is part

of the team that is doing the site work.

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I am going to Brookhaven with her next seek to do onsite work. And she is in California doing on-site work with some other SC&A people. So to some extent, this is the common thread through the onsite work but she is not the one simply doing the work by herself.

Now, one thing we do monitor is, clearly we are concerned about overstretching her over too many sites even on that basis. And that is something we monitor all the time. And a couple of times we have pulled her out from Mound have gone out with a couple of people without her just to do the onsite retrieval iust because we were stretching her too much. We can do what she does but she has got to be sort of, I think, that common thread continuity and that point of contact, so that it is done right.

And we do lean on her to make sure that the process, the bases are touched and

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1 that the interviews are done consistently over 2 And that is the value, I think, of that approach. 3 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Phil, Wanda, Jim. 4 MR. SCHOFIELD: I have just got one 5 question for you. I assume the facilities 6 7 obviously are more sensitive than others, as far as data classification and stuff. How are 8 you, SC&A going to handle that, where you get 9 10 into a facility that is just like on this Board, some of you have clearances, some of 11 you don't. 12 13 MR. FITZGERALD: In of terms classification? 14 15 SCHOFIELD: Yes, in terms of MR. classification when you go into these records. 16 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, well Kathy is 17 cleared, as am I. So you know, we have a 18 19 couple more cleared people who in tandem can handle the classified sites. Yes, it wouldn't 20 work unless she and I at least one other 21 cleared for those data 22 person were

acquisitions.

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And you know, we have to file the protocol, security plan an all of that. And certainly yes, there is а lot more expectations and requirements that come play in dealing with that situation. But I think at this stage, we are getting pretty experienced, you know, at this point. It has been four five dealing or years classified sites. And not to say it gets any easier, but certainly we do know, you know the process and the cautions that we have to go through. But you know, we certainly divided up where there is a classified side and an unclassified side. And nothing comes out to the unclassified site until DOE has cleared it and it is not shared in all documents.

And one thing we did with the procedure which I thought was helpful is the back end, there were a couple of items that were in PROC-010 on the NIOSH side. For example, a somewhat more systematic approach

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to what you do with documents that interviewees might give you in the process of an interview. Well, we have always handed We didn't have a real those over to DOE. straight procedure that laid out A, B, C, D, Ε. That is in here now. So, what we do, the documents is exactly the same as what NIOSH with documents. would do So there certainly some value in the uniformity that has now been put into place where we would accomplish the same thing. And certainly under PROC-10 we are required to do the same thing. But in the past, I am talking two or three years ago, there might not have been as much of a procedural process then.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thanks. Wanda?

MS. MUNN: Joe, there are a couple of things in the document that we have been looking at here that raise questions. I think some of those questions were a part of our original concern that underlay the request for this document. One is that the DOE

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headquarters POC is responsible for coordinating and providing funding to the DOE site POC to support our activities here. And this is something over which we, of course, have absolutely no control. Only once in my memory have we encountered a situation where one of the sites said they really didn't have the funding to support us at the time we wanted it and that was some time in the past.

But if we encounter that situation, we are sort of dead in the water before we ever get going. But there is also the DOE site classification officer will assist the team by providing guidance on how to submit notes, etcetera. And I am assuming that all of these things are already, as you have said, in place and operating. And all of the POCs involved understand that and we are now just simply codifying this appropriately.

The one thing that I am still concerned with is the security clearance of the people who are sitting around this table.

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You know, as you and I spoke last night, I mentioned to you the fact I haven't held a Q clearance for over, I personally have not held a Q clearance for over ten years. And there are times when I, as a Board Member, would very much like to be involved in some of these activities.

On some sites, that isn't the major issue. On the sites where it is a major issue, those are the sites that normally are involved in the kinds of activities and the precision of detail in which we really and truly are quite interested.

So, I guess what I am asking is whether there is anything in this document that gives us more access as Board Members than there was before we ever started this process. I don't read anything in there that tells me that it is any more likely that we might have access.

MR. FITZGERALD: No, this sort of codifies current practice.

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1 MS. MUNN: Yes, that is what I thought. 2 Thanks. MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 3 You said that. 4 MS. MUNN: Just verifying it. 5 6 MR. FITZGERALD: Right. 7 MS. MUNN: Thanks. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius? 8 DR. MELIUS: Yes, I have 9 а 10 question. And this may be as much a question for the Department of Energy because I think 11 it applies overall also to the NIOSH policy. 12 13 It is regarding interviews. I have been recently made aware of some confusion at one 14 15 of the sites with former workers and current 16 workers being interviewed offsite and confusion on their part as to whether and how 17 they were notified about the fact that there 18 19 would be a DOE review of those interviews. And I believe I had asked at the 20 last Board Meeting would DOE consider some 21 sort of communication that could be handed to 22

people who are being interviewed, indicating that they would not be, there would be no retaliation for them providing information, as long as they, you know, followed the process and so forth.

Because I think that has been a long-standing issue within DOE going many, many years from mу involvement evaluating DOE sites. And I also think it may need to be made more clear in all of procedures for interviews because one is the question of whether these people were -- how they are informed. And the informed part is captured in the current document but there is also, I think, an issue do their names need to be given to DOE when the classification review is taking place. And then is there any other communication within the facilities. it is particularly important for current communication of workers, any other that information within the facility because there workers feel current may be some

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retaliation for them having participated or 1 2 for what they might have said. So, Ι don't know the internal 3 procedures well 4 enough but if you comment on that. 5 DR. WORTHINGTON: Thank you. 6 7 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Worthington, 8 perhaps, can comment on that. DR. WORTHINGTON: Sure, I will be 9 10 happy to do that. In terms of your comment can DOE 11 proceduralize some thing that could be handed 12 13 out to the workers current informer, there would be no retaliation associated with the 14 15 interview, Mr. Podonsky would certainly be 16 pleased to do that and we will work with our security organization in terms of wording and 17 whatever it is and make sure that actually 18 19 when we update our security plan that there is information that would actually refer to that. 20 I think you had another point that 21 was related to DOE. 22

Yes, that is a very good suggestion. We are always in the business of process improvement. So we will look into making that happen as well.

DR. MELIUS: Yes, I also think it fits the Privacy Act issues.

DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes, we are very focused on making sure that we are very proactive in avoiding any PAI type activities. And since I have the microphone, I will just take one more minute to say that from a DOE perspective, we are very appreciative of the Board and its contract, in terms of all of the work that you have done in working with us on a security plan and how these requirements can be met.

And we know it has been painful and it has been longer than we all had hoped for but we are certainly pleased with where you are. And we received the document towards the end of the day on Wednesday. We are reviewing it and you will get comments back to you

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1	regarding that. And I guess the main comment
2	today is that we want to make sure that the
3	base document is referring back to the DOE
4	document, that here are the things that can be
5	done to meet those requirements.
6	So again, thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Joe, I think you
8	were still on Section 4 and maybe we have
9	asked questions beyond that
10	MR. FITZGERALD: Well actually that
11	was
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: but why don't
13	you
14	MR. FITZGERALD: To some extent,
15	yes.
16	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: go into some
17	additional things that you wanted to
18	highlight.
19	MR. FITZGERALD: Well certainly one
20	of the key ones was this point of contact.
21	So, I think that was important to address.
22	The DOE facility POC, the DOE
	l 1

headquarters, POC, I think both of those are pretty much tracking with what is already in procedures. And so I don't think there is anything there that you haven't seen already.

To respond a little bit to Wanda, I think we have very promptly gone to the DOE point of contact when we have had any issues at all at the site, whether security or resources. And in almost all cases, in fact in all cases I can remember, they were mitigated pretty quickly. So certainly, we have gotten good support from Pat's office.

In terms of the NIOSH facility POC, which is a little further down, I think the key distinction there is the point of contact, the interagency point of contact becomes important when resources are being impinged Meaning, that whenever we make upon. request for documents, we want people to do searches, whatever, these are all resource attempts in some cases. And that requires an agency-to-agency contact or interface. And we

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can't do that on our own. And that is where the value of having that up front acknowledgment that we are going to the site making this request, asking for X, Y, and Z, making sure that both the NIOSH POC and the DFO and DOE is aware of it. That is what makes that happen.

So the key issue there is certainly resources. And the other thing of course is the, what I mentioned earlier, was the value of baselining against what the NIOSH person who is working on that site -- in most cases, we do have a counterpart, what they have collected, making sure that we certainly don't ask DOE for the same information that has already been requested. Or, try to interview perhaps the exact same individual and when in fact we have a transcript of the interview sitting on the O: drive or something.

So it is certainly some useful homework before we go anywhere on the site and make sure we cover that. So that is what that

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covers.

Certainly the DFO speaks for itself and I certainly let Ted speak for himself but I think that pretty much lays out the role of the Designated Federal Official as far as this whole thing goes. It is certainly responsible for the implementation of these procedures.

Beyond that, 5.0 is the procedures themselves and I am not going to go through a lot of this in detail. It is after lunch. You have already read it. It is procedures.

Maybe some of the key things would be under 5.1.2. This is something that I mentioned earlier in response to John's comment that, you know, certainly we would notify the DFO, interested Board Members, all initial visits to the sites so that you are aware of these visits but the intent is what we are trying to get at in terms of documents.

If it is a Work Group certainly you would want to have a look at the data capture plan. Pretty much the strategy for what

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documents are being sought and what interviews are being planned. So really this is, the whole idea is to keep the Work Group fully in the loop as far as what this process is going to deliver.

And one thing we wanted to make pretty clear, though is once we get sort of to the point where we are actually day-to-day on the site and doing the actual reviews, you know, interacting pretty much with the points of contacts at the DOE sites, that is where we are not going to be looping through all the various POCs whether it is DOE, the Board or the DFO. We are just basically going to be working with the counterparts at the site that DOE has identified for us.

That certainly is very efficient. We have done it that way and it gets the work done. If something happens, there is a problem, we will surface that right away. So either Ted will hear about it, the DOE site counterpart will hear about it but certainly

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we haven't hesitated in the past to make sure somebody knows there is a hiccup. Because we really don't have that much time. You know, we are sort of on the site for four or five days. And if we lose a day, that is pretty severe. So we really do need to keep plugging ahead and make sure nothing slows it down.

I don't know, is there any question on five? You know, I could go through all of these but I think they are kind of self-explanatory and actually they mirror what is already in PROC-010, which is the current procedure in place.

This also reflects our practice over the last four or five years at the sites, as it has evolved. I am not going to pretend this is the way it was four or five years ago but pretty much the way it is now. And there is some more specification in places that we didn't have it before but PROC-010 provides, I think, for more specification. And we went ahead and put that in and we are following

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that.

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So, I think we have gone back and forth with the NIOSH procedures. There shouldn't be any differences except in those And the places where it was intentional. places where you might see a little difference is in the interview process. You know, the objectives are a little different and process is a little different. You know, we have had this experience of trying to tell the In the beginning we would say, you workers. know, we are not going to use your name. is a little bit misleading because in a sense, all of our interview notes for go to DOE review.

And even if they don't have names attached, if there is an issue, clearly they will want to get back to the individual. So we can't really guarantee any of that. We just need to be very open about that, which is in here and make sure that there is full disclosure on how the process works.

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Now our interview summary, and we do this for all the sites, we don't really put these individual interviews in the report. What we do is we summarize all the interviews and come up with this master summary that is the attachment to the, whether it is the Site Profile or whatever. And so that tends to mask identity better. And I think that is one important feature that we go through.

And the other thing that we do, I think, which is not explicit in PROC-010 but we validate every single interview with the interviewee and give that interviewee a chance to not only validate that that is what he or she had said but if on second thought after reading the notes the light bulb goes on, you know, there is some important thing that was forgotten, that is not unusual, we tell them that they can do it but the issue is, it goes to DOE one more time for a clearance because something has been added and then it back So that certainly comes out.

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exciting.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Questions? Jim.

DR. MELIUS: Yes, I think what I was asking was is there a way of completing masking the name of the interviewed individual when that information goes to DOE for classification review?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, we redact the name but the issue, as we saw it was, if there was an issue discovered, meaning that there was a classification question, we couldn't, you know, certainly, there might be a need to go back and divulge that name just to find a source of information. There was sort of that possibility that we couldn't cover and didn't want to mislead the interviewee.

In other words, if in fact something was found, there might be a need to find out what the source of that particular piece of information might have been.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So you would be saying that you couldn't guarantee anonymity.

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1	MR. FITZGERALD: That's right. I
2	mean, we would do everything we could. And
3	the likelihood was there would be anonymity
4	but there wouldn't necessarily be a guarantee
5	because there was always that loophole where
6	if something was found in the clearance
7	process, you know, there could be
8	understandably a need to go back and find out
9	what the source of that particular piece of
10	information might have been.
11	DR. MELIUS: Yes, well at least I
12	think that should be explained
13	MR. FITZGERALD: Right.
14	DR. MELIUS: in detail rather
15	than just the assumption that the main because
16	again, this is also during this transition and
17	I don't know exactly what happened here. But
18	the incident I heard about was people, you
19	know, assuming that their named information
20	was being what was submitted and was being
21	reviewed by the Department of Energy.

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MR. FITZGERALD:

Right.

1 DR. MELIUS: And there are 2 current workers at the site and they concerned about that. So, I think knowing 3 4 that they would only need to be named if there needed to be follow back --5 MR. FITZGERALD: Right and what we 6 7 have done --DR. MELIUS: -- coupled with some 8 statement, official statement from DOE saying 9 10 you know, people will not be retaliated against for this would be reassuring. 11 that is not how it was understood, I think. 12 13 And then again, this is sort of during the transition. I don't know exactly what --14 FITZGERALD: Yes, Ι 15 MR. sometimes, you know, maybe a miscommunication 16 because when one is walking through that, you 17 don't catch -- and we are trying to be very 18 19 careful to emphasize it that DOE will review But we do essentially is take 20 these notes. the names out and substitute a number. 21

there is cross code that we have so we can get

back to the individual for that particular set of notes. But we give DOE the version that has the number in it.

But you know, sort of, you learn as you go. And one thing that we have learned is that that is a possibility. So we have to be able to alert them that we can't guarantee it but the likelihood is probably relatively small. But again, sometimes it gets lost in translation. It can be misperceived as the government is reviewing these things and they know who I am. But we try to be clear, this is the process we are following --

DR. MELIUS: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: -- and we have followed this for quite a while. But I think it is probably in the last six months that we realized and we had some discussions on the question of anonymity that that is the one possibility that would affect that.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Mr. Presley.

MR. PRESLEY: John, I have got one

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1 question. It says that the Advisory Board 2 Facility point of contact conducts scanning. "When the Advisory Board Facility point of 3 4 conducts the scanning, the DOE point contact is responsible for providing adequate 5 space to conduct the scanning, and for 6 7 ensuring that all documentation is appropriately marked before scanning 8 is conducted." 9 10 Are you all really comfortable with somebody going into a facility like Y-12 and 11 doing their own scanning? 12 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I might add 13 that this is coordinated with DOE so we would 14 15 not be doing our own scanning if it were a 16 secure area. It would have to be done some 17 other way. Okay, Greq will CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 18 19 perhaps add to this. Yes, that is something 20 MR. LEWIS: that we often work out in our preplanning 21

calls when we interact with the POCs.

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Some

1	facilities do allow scanning depending on the
2	information, how it is marked, what level of
3	classification, etcetera, some facilities
4	don't. So we can all work that on a case-by-
5	case basis and we get that clearly established
6	ahead of time before the data capture.
7	MR. PRESLEY: So you all are
8	comfortable with what it says.
9	DR. WORTHINGTON: We are still
10	reviewing the document and your comments. And
11	certainly this is the place where caveats are
12	needed. Because it doesn't apply universally.
13	MR. PRESLEY: Right. That is
14	exactly right.
15	DR. WORTHINGTON: If you need a
16	space and it is not
17	COURT REPORTER: I don't have her.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Pat, could you
19	repeat that into the mic because the court
20	reporter could not pick that up.
21	DR. WORTHINGTON: I apologize.
22	Again, as I mentioned, we received the

1	document on Wednesday afternoon and are still
2	reviewing it. This certainly would be a place
3	where we would provide some feedback because
4	as written now, it kind of applies across the
5	Board universally. And as Greg was pointing
6	out, there is preplanning and you do it case-
7	by-case. And since we are talking about
8	certain facilities, the answer would be no.
9	There are some facilities where you wouldn't
10	come in and people from the outside would be
11	doing the scanning.
12	So, we will offer some suggested
13	edits for this.
14	MR. CLAWSON: Well, Mr. Presley,
15	too, I think you better look at 4 point
16	MR. PRESLEY: I looked at the next
17	one.
18	MR. CLAWSON: Okay. Because this
19	line, it is explaining exactly that.
20	MR. PRESLEY: There is also, there
21	is two things there. And I just want to make
22	sure that they are comfortable with it all.

MR. CLAWSON: Let me interject though.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well let me interject though. This is taken right out of PROC-010 which is in place right now and really this is a list of options. This is not a sequence or anything. This is three things that might happen. We do it, DOE does it or NIOSH would do it. The three possibilities exist for scanning documents.

We did not have something like this in place before. In fact we, in practice, in the past, haven't routinely scanned documents. Now for Mound, for the first time, we were shoulder to shoulder with ORAU. ORAU was at the site doing something and we happened to be there at the same time. And they scanned the documents we were collecting right into the O: drive. So, I think it is going to vary from site-to-site. These are the three possibilities and in three cases we followed a different track.

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1	I might add that on the SC&A or the
2	technical support contractor doing it, that,
3	as far as a routine option, that is brand new.
4	So that is going to probably entail a bit of
5	a change of practice for us, since we don't do
6	it routinely and we would have to figure out a
7	way to get it done.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius.
9	DR. MELIUS: If we are through
10	discussing, I could sort of figure out what we
11	are doing next to this document and I actually
12	have a suggestion.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay well let me
14	ask, Joe, did you have additional comments?
15	MR. FITZGERALD: No, I think the
16	rest of this is procedures that you will find
17	in PROC-010 as it now exists. I think it is
18	pretty consistent.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well there are
20	two things. There is an additional document -
21	_

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MR. FITZGERALD: Right.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And I believe that, it is my understanding that, the Work Group is going to recommend adoption of these two documents. Is that not the case?

MR. CLAWSON: Yes, that is correct with DOE's concurrence on it.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well and we know that DOE is not in a position to concur today. So there are a couple of possibilities. One would be to defer action. The other would be to adopt these documents with a caveat or two. The caveats would be, for example, that they not go into effect until DOE has completed their review. That would be one caveat.

The second caveat would be that they would be subject to modification the DOE might suggest. But if it is a substantive modification, then they would, in my judgment, need to return to us to have a final look at it. If it is an editorial or refinement, then possibly we could adopt it and have it be put in place once DOE's review occurred.

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1 DR. MELIUS: And I was going to 2 suggest that that final, that position on the Board's part, whether it is a substantial 3 4 difference or not would be that you, Ziemer, and Brad and Joe review that. 5 And 6 then if you decide that it does require more 7 discussion at the Board level, bring it back. If not, we would put it into this type of 8 possibility going into effect. 9 10 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right because the caveat would be that once DOE reviewed it, 11 number one, if they are happy with it, it goes 12 13 into effect. Ιf they have minor modifications, we make them and it goes into 14 15 effect. 16 Ιf in judgment they our were substantive, then we would bring it back to 17 the Board or even a subset of that might be 18 19 everything goes into effect except one particular part. 20 DR. MELIUS: 21 Yes.

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CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

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So that would be

1 | the outcome.

Now let me ask Joe and Brad, do we need to discuss the other document first?

DR. MELIUS: My personal feeling is that we really don't because the only thing that we would change from this is to the Board's POC. Everything else has stayed the same from NIOSH is. Like we said, we tried to mirror exactly what had already been approved.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Joe, any comments on the --

MR. FITZGERALD: I just want to add, yes, this is based on the DOE Security Plan and I think a very carefully worked out set of procedures based on what the security clearance process is. So really, we are doing it to be held to it.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I would like to ask NIOSH if they have any comments. Larry, has your group had a chance to review this? And if so, do you have any comments one way or the other? Are you comfortable that it

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1	parallels and provides the needed
2	coordination?
3	MR. ELLIOTT: Well, from an OCAS
4	perspective, we haven't reviewed what has been
5	drafted. We participated in the working group
6	discussion. We have no comments yet on that.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Brad, do
8	you wish to present a formal motion at this
9	time?
10	MR. CLAWSON: Yes, I do but because
11	I was the Work Group chair, I didn't know if I
12	could do that or not.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, yes.
14	MR. CLAWSON: Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: In fact, you not
16	only can, you must.
17	MR. CLAWSON: Okay. I would like
18	to thank you. I appreciate that.
19	I would like to propose to the
20	Board that we accept these two procedures,
21	with the caveat that we were discussing about
22	the DOE. And I can't remember everything that

you said into it. It kind of took me by surprise there. But anyway, DOE has got to be able to concur on this and if there is anything of great change that we could either take that out and proceed on because I think it is crucial for us to be able to get these into place.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And the motion from the Work Group then is that we adopt both of these documents with the caveat that they would not take effect until DOE has completed their review, caveat A. Number two, that if DOE has suggested changes and they are not substantive, then the changes be made and that the procedures go into effect.

Or, if they are substantive, that the Chairman of the Work Group, Chairman of the Board, and the Designated Federal Official will make a judgment as to whether they are substantive and whether or not the full document or parts thereof have to be returned to the Board.

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1	Was that your motion?
2	MR. CLAWSON: Yes, that sure sounds
3	like what I tried to say.
4	(Laughter.)
5	DR. POSTON: That is exactly what
6	he said.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That motion
8	doesn't require a second, since it comes from
9	a committee.
10	Josie, a comment?
11	MS. BEACH: I was just wondering if
12	we could hear from DOE on maybe a time frame
13	for comments?
14	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes, by the end
15	of next week.
16	MS. BEACH: Okay, thank you.
17	DR. WORTHINGTON: For the record,
18	it was by the end of next week.
19	COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Worthington
21	has made a solemn vow to have this ready by
22	the end of next week, plus or minus a little.

1	We understand it will happen very soon.
2	Are there any comments on the
3	motion? Any discussion on the motion or are
4	you ready to vote on the motion? And we are
5	voting on both documents, if anyone wishes to
6	divide the motion, we can do that. Otherwise,
7	it will remain as one motion.
8	Apparently not. I suggest then we
9	have a role call vote. We can just go around
10	the table.
11	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey suggested
12	that I randomize my role call votes for tally.
13	I can do it just very easily the way I am set
14	up here. So, I shall do so.
15	So, Mr. Schofield?
16	MR. SCHOFIELD: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: And Mr. Presley?
18	MR. PRESLEY: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
20	MS. MUNN: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
22	DR. MELIUS: Yes.
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1	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
2	MR. GIBSON: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
4	MS. BEACH: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
6	MR. CLAWSON: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
8	DR. LOCKEY: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
LO	MR. GRIFFON: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
L2	DR. ROESSLER: Yes.
L3	MR. KATZ: And Dr. Ziemer?
L4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I will vote yes,
L5	but if that is randomized, why am I at the
16	end?
L7	(Laughter.)
L8	MR. KATZ: You are the exception.
L9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: Oh, Dr. Poston. Sorry.
21	So you weren't.
22	DR. POSTON: I'm tempted to vote no
I	

1	but yes.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, it truly is
3	randomized. I withdraw my comment.
4	MS. BEACH: Now I know why he
5	wanted to mix that up.
6	MR. KATZ: I'll go back to the
7	original plan.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
9	We are going to move on to the next
10	DR. MELIUS: Can I raise another
11	issue that is related to this?
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
13	DR. MELIUS: That is, I think, and
14	I have raised this before and no one seems to
15	pay attention but that is the issue that we
16	seem to be getting involved in as part of our
17	evaluation of SEC's evaluations that seem to
18	be getting into areas where there are some
19	difficult security issues.
20	The site here in Amarillo, I think,
21	is probably the prime example but I think
22	there are others also. And I am concerned and

confused by what our procedure is going to be to deal with some of these issues.

I am told we are not allowed to have Work Group meetings to deal with some of these secure issues, that we have individuals reviewing this information. And Ι have serious questions how we are ever going to be able to get these to a vote of the Board, given some of the limitations on sharing the information, as well as how we are going to maintain our process of providing public discussion and public access to the basis for our determinations.

Now, this issue has been around for years. We sort of got around it at the Iowa site. But I think that, unless we start to develop a procedure, a policy for dealing with this, we are going to be tying up these sites for a significant period of time. There is already enough delays simply just due to some of the clearance issues of getting onsite to access some of this information, let alone how

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1 we are going to discuss some of it in Board 2 meetings and documents and so forth. And I am just concerned that we 3 need to come to grips with this in some way. 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you for the 5 comment. What I am going to do is put that on 6 7 our Board working session for tomorrow so we can discuss it at some length and maybe, at 8 least, plan a path forward. 9 10 I think it is a thorny issue. as you say, it came up at Iowa. We had kind 11 of a dilemma there for a while. It could very 12 13 well arise again. I don't have Okay. 14 DR. MELIUS: any problems with postponing the discussion 15 until tomorrow but I think it is important 16 that the Department of Energy be aware of this 17 issue. And I wasn't sure if the Department of 18 19 Energy was going to be here tomorrow. Well I believe 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: that at least Gina and Greg will both be here. 21 So, we can certainly have the discussion and 22

get some ideas on how we might proceed. I am not sure it is something -- we may have to have a Work Group address this even and come up with some brainstorming ideas.

DR. MELIUS: I mean, as I have said before when we have talked about the security issues, it seems to me in some of we may be better off just not situations, through trying to go our normal procedures, given some of the potential security issues that may arise just from our normal way that we do business, even trying to be careful about how we handle some of this information and how we make the public -- but again, it would for the discussion tomorrow and I think there would be some examples when we talk about some of the specific sites and the specific Work Groups but I think we do need to deal with it.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Any other brief comments on that? The reason I want to push it to tomorrow is that we have

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1	some times certain that we have to deal with
2	here.
3	Brad, did you have
4	MR. CLAWSON: No, I am just
5	standing up.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
7	Okay, next on our agenda is
8	Standard Oil Development Company of New
9	Jersey, an SEC petition. This is an 83.13
LO	petition. LaVon Rutherford is going to
L1	present the NIOSH evaluation report.
L2	We may have a petitioner on the
L3	line and perhaps we should check to see if
L4	they are. Can we just get a yes or no whether
L4 L5	they are. Can we just get a yes or no whether
15	they are. Can we just get a yes or no whether MR. GEDDES: Yes, this is Richard
L5 L6	
L5 L6 L7	 MR. GEDDES: Yes, this is Richard
	MR. GEDDES: Yes, this is Richard Geddes. I am the petitioner.
L5 L6 L7	MR. GEDDES: Yes, this is Richard Geddes. I am the petitioner. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you and
L5 L6 L7 L8	MR. GEDDES: Yes, this is Richard Geddes. I am the petitioner. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you and stand by and we will give you an opportunity

may have to wait until it warms up a little. 1 2 Ah, here it comes. All right, I am LaVon Rutherford. 3 Special Exposure Cohort 4 Ι am the Health Physics Team Leader for NIOSH. And I am going 5 to talk about Standard Oil. 6 received this 7 We petition on September 12th of this year. Actually of 8 I don't know how that could have been 2008. 9 of this year. 10 petitioner-proposed 11 classes: all employees who worked 12 in any area Standard Oil from August 13, 1942 through 13 December 31st of 1963. 14 15 The petition was qualified 16 evaluation on November 5th of 2008 and it was qualified based on the lack of personnel 17 monitoring or area monitoring data. 18 19 We issued our evaluation report on March 24th and we have one claim, who is the 20 petitioner for this site. We have one claim 21 for Standard Oil. 22

A little background about the site.

We have two facilities. We have the Bayway

Refinery and the Linden. Currently, Bayway is

the Exxon Chemical Company and Linden

6 Engineering.

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Some more background. Standard Oil is classified as an Atomic Weapon Employer for the covered operational period 1942 through 1945 and a residual period that is currently listed as 1946 through 2006. However, that residual period is under evaluation right now and that end date will likely be adjusted.

Laboratories is presently Exxon Research and

In our search in understanding and trying to get information about some the standard oil site, we sent a letter to Office of Legacy Management asking if they had information to support, 1) clarification of do have facilities, we two two separate facilities or are both facilities considered part of the Standard Oil site, the Bayway and the Linden Laboratories; and do you have any

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additional information they could provide us, actual locations where the radiological work occurred.

Management. They could not provide us with exact locations of where the work occurred at the site. They did -- recently, we received a letter concurring with us that they believed that the Linden facilities and the Bayway facility are actually both together, part of the covered facility under Standard Oil.

Typically, as everyone knows, when we get a petition in, there are a number of places that we go to look for data to try to resolve any issues that we have for the site. current site profiles, We went to our Information Bulletins, Procedures. Technical We looked at a FUSRAP report, interviews in a FUSRAP report and we also talked to the Standard Oil Development Company employees. Actually we didn't. That was done during the NIOSH Site Research FUSRAP process itself.

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Database and data captures.

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through the Office of We went Legacy Management, which I mentioned earlier, Nuclear Regulatory Commission; current owners the site; and operators of New Jersey Department of Environmental Radiation Programs; Department of Health and Services; and National Archives. We also went to Washington State University, which many of you know that we do get а lot of documentation from. We do DOE Opennet with database, internet searches, the OSTI database, which is the Comprehensive Epidemiological Data Resource, Hanford DDR System, National Academy of Press. So you can see that we have actually built this approach for doing our data capture and there are a lot of places that we go to look for information about the site.

An overview of the actual claims is pretty simple. We have one claim and it meets the class definition. So, it is covered under

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the operational period at Standard Oil. And we did complete a dose reconstruction for this site. We have no internal or external monitoring data.

A little bit about the operations that occurred at Standard Oil. Standard Oil with this 1942 to 1945 time period was the classic period when we were trying to produce the atomic bomb. A number of companies, if you remember my presentation on Westinghouse Atomic Power Development, there were a number of companies involved at that time working with the MED and the Office of Scientific Research and Development to try to come up with a good approach for uranium enrichment; Standard Oil was one of those sites. They actually worked on a centrifuge process, a uranium gas centrifuge process. Ιf you remember there were roughly four different approaches they were looking at at that time. They looked at the gaseous diffusion, they looked at the calutron operation, the ionic

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centrifuge and then this uranium gas centrifuge, which ultimately they focused at K-25 on the gaseous diffusion.

They also did experiments and studies of uranium with production of uranium through chemical reduction processes. And they also were involved in several other research and development activities.

We found little documentation that provides detailed process information. This is very consistent with Westinghouse Atomic Power Development. The uranium enrichment process, the gas centrifuge process, we found very little information on that. We also lack information and record holdings that specify exact locations of buildings or type of personnel involved in the work.

Areas were generally referred to as the Bayway facility or the ESSO Lab in documentation.

Again, we have limited, also we have limited documentation that details the

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source material involved amount of in the studies experiments. and Very little information at all on the pilot operations with uranium enrichment. We do have information that indicates UF6 and UO3 sent to the site in 1942, 43, and 44. And although other uranium compounds were mentioned in a few documents, no specific quantities were specified.

Other records, including Manhattan Engineering District letter from 1945, indicate that the plant was dismantled and decontaminated. Basically at the end of operations of the pilot operations at the end of 1944 period, 44 to 45, they had pretty much focused on gaseous diffusion and all work associated with the pilot operations with the centrifuge were shut down and indications are again that the plant was dismantled and decontaminated.

We have FUSRAP documentation that concludes that the facility at Bayway probably

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has been torn down and the material remaining may have been stored for some period at a location leased by OSRD, which is consistent with other documentation that we have.

Worker interviews, we did review the CATI but there was one CATI involved here and documentation provided by that petitioner as well, which was some very good information.

We also contacted representatives from the existing companies to see if they could identify personnel that we could interview at the site. One, they had no records holding concerning the activities and they were basically under the impression that the individuals involved in the operations at that time were senior personnel that were no longer around.

And that was consistent as well with the FUSRAP work. The FUSRAP did identify two individuals that they were able to interview, two long-time employees, one former employee who they interviewed, who basically

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indicated the same thing, that workers involved in that operation were senior engineers and such and that those individuals were no longer around.

Again, we lack information in our record holdings that identify the exact locations of any of the work that occurred at the site. And as I had mentioned earlier, we did contact the Office of Legacy Management requesting if they had any additional information, which they could not provide us.

Our internal exposure potential; inhalation and ingestion from operations involving uranium enrichment, as well as the experimental work that occurred at the site and external exposures exist from basically the same sources.

Again, we have no internal or external monitoring data for the site, nor do we have any specific details of any medical x-ray information required.

Our internal dose reconstruction,

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we found insufficient information to draw a conclusion regarding a potential magnitude of the internal doses involved with the exposure to uranium enrichment, as well as the other uranium work that was involved.

External exposures, we are in the same position; insufficient data to actually provide a potential magnitude of the external exposures as well.

We do feel we could reconstruct the medical dose using existing procedures that we have. And as well, if personnel monitoring data were uncovered at a later point, we would use that personnel monitoring data for any future claims.

Our feasibility, the early work at Standard Oil Development Company, included the unique enrichment operations, with the gaseous centrifuge would not allow us to use surrogate data. The surrogate data would typically be from another enrichment facility like that one. There was no enrichment facility like

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that facility at the time. This is consistent with our approach with the calutron's early years at Y-12, Westinghouse Atomic Power Development, the Thermal Diffusion Plant S-50, all of those early uranium enrichment works, we have concluded this is a unique operation.

So our feasibility determination was it is not feasible, internal or external exposures. However, we can reconstruct medical x-rays.

We also determined that the workers in the class may have accumulated chronic radiation exposures through intakes of radionuclides and direct exposure to radioactive materials. Subsequently, we feel their health was endangered.

proposed class is all Our AWE Standard Oil employees who worked at Development from August 13, 1942 through December 31, 1945. And the standard language after that.

Again, our recommendation is that

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it is not feasible and that health endangered for that time period. There was a residual. As you know, we qualified the petition up to 1963. We have not determined or come up with a feasibility finding for that residual period because right now we are date uncertain as to the ending of the residual contamination period. We do have a draft residual contamination report working its way through the system and that report does not have the current end date that is covered by the -- that we have of 2006.

And the only claimant we have right now is the petitioner and that petitioner is covered by the proposed class.

We do know that the company continued to provide consulting for AEC as late as 1953. We know that the -- but based on all of the documentation we have reviewed and information available, it was consulting information for other sites. had no We indications additional of work that any

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1	occurred at the site and the Department of
2	Energy has stuck with that position as well.
3	So, we will continue. We will
4	basically prioritize our evaluation on the
5	residual period. Once the actual end date is
6	defined in the residual contamination report,
7	we will continue to evaluate the feasibility
8	for the residual contamination period and when
9	we get some additional claims for that period
10	as well. So, that is why we decided to
11	reserve that residual contamination period.
12	And that is it.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, LaVon.
14	
15	Ms. Beach, question?
16	MS. BEACH: LaVon, did you say, I
17	might have missed it, are there any claims for
18	the residual period at this time?
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: No, there is not,
20	only the existing claimant that we have who is
21	covered under the operational period.
22	MS. BEACH: I understand that. And

1 then have you done any worker outreach in that 2 area? RUTHERFORD: At this point, MR. 3 there has been no additional worker outreach 4 at this site. We have talked internally that 5 that may occur with our contractor. 6 7 MS. BEACH: Okay. Okay, let's hear CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 8 from the petitioner who is on the line. 9 Well, you know, this 10 MR. GEDDES: of course occurred before I was born. 11 could add much. 12 say that I Ι 13 understand the work has been done and appreciate it and I certainly agree with it. 14 15 That is obviously the basis of my petition but 16 I didn't believe there was any valid data to And it really, support a dose reconstruction. 17 on that basis, it qualified for the SEC. 18 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And the petitioner probably is not in a position to 20 answer this but I will ask it anyway. Did you 21 know of additional individuals that worked at

that time, or know of them? I assume some search has been made to find out if there were other individuals. And Mr. Rutherford is shaking his head.

MR. GEDDES: No because the reason, you know, your question about outreach, well you know, it doesn't surprise that I am the only petitioner in this case because I knew about this program, not from outreach Standard Oil, but because Ι am And I also knew, you know, I contractor. noticed that Standard Oil was an AWE employer and I also knew that my father had done what he called secret defense work. And back in the 1950s, I was a child. He died when I was 15. So, but in those days, they didn't talk much about it, other than the fact he said he was doing some secret defense work.

So, it doesn't -- I put it together the fact that, oh, that was an AWE employer and that he was doing defense work, you know, later on. And I did it through my DOE

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1	involvement rather than through any outreach
2	involving Standard Oil.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
4	Mr. Presley, did you have a
5	comment?
6	MR. PRESLEY: No, I want to make a
7	motion.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Any other
9	general questions, Board Members, either for
10	the petitioner or for NIOSH?
11	If not, a motion would be in order.
12	Mr. Presley.
13	MR. PRESLEY: I would like to make
14	a motion that we accept this petition as
15	stated August 13, 1942 through 1945, whatever
16	that date is.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay the motion
18	basically then would be to accept the
19	recommendation of NIOSH and to recommend to
20	the Secretary that a class be added for this
21	Standard Oil group, which currently exists as
22	one individual but could expand possibly.

1	And is there a second to the
2	motion? And Dr. Poston has seconded it. We
3	will have tomorrow, if the motion passes, some
4	official wording for the Board to look at but
5	
6	DR. MELIUS: Chairman, if I might,
7	I can offer some official wording.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We can do that
9	now and we have time to do that.
10	DR. MELIUS: We can wait until
11	tomorrow.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No, we will do it
13	now if the wording is ready. And at this
14	point, I will double check. The caveat was
15	that the end date could change. Is that not
16	correct? And we would understand that
17	DR. MELIUS: Actually, I have a
18	sentence that covers that.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Covers that.
20	DR. MELIUS: The end date issue
21	really is only for the residual period.
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: They are clearly

1	distinct, separate.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, so that
3	would be separate.
4	DR. MELIUS: Yes, so I think I got
5	that clear.
6	MR. PRESLEY: It would be a second
7	SEC. Is that correct?
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: LaVon, can you
9	answer that?
LO	MR. RUTHERFORD: No, I don't want
L1	to say there would be a second SEC because our
L2	feasibility, we did not ever come out with a
13	feasibility determination. We will issue
L4	another feasibility determination with the
L5	true end date that is defined for the residual
L6	period.
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, so the
L8	residual period is not before us in any event
L9	right now. But you have another sentence that
20	we will throw that in.
21	And then also we want to make sure,
22	and we will before the meeting is over, that

the class definition, it is not a difficult one since it is one person, but a class definition in a general sense for Department of Labor suits their needs as far as administering it. It is my understanding that it does.

LaVon?

MR. RUTHERFORD: The class definition was provided to the Department of Labor in a draft format to ensure that they could administer it and we did get formal correspondence that they could.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Then here now is the formal wording of the Presley motion.

DR. MELIUS: Okay. The friendly amendment to the Presley motion.

The Board recommends that the following letter be transmitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services within 21 days. Should the Chair become aware of any issues that in his judgment would preclude the

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transmittal of this letter within that time period, the Board requests that he promptly inform the Board of the delay, and the reasons for this delay, and that he immediately works with NIOSH to schedule an emergency meeting of the Board to discuss this issue.

The Advisory Board on Radiation Worker Health, the Board, has evaluated SEC petition 00129 concerning workers at the Standard Oil Development Company in Linden, New Jersey, under the statutory requirements established by EEOICPA incorporated into 42 C.F.R. Section 83.13 and 42 C.F.R. Section 8314.

The Board respectfully recommends Special Exposure Cohort status be accorded to all atomic weapons employer employees who worked at the Standard Oil Development Company in Linden, New Jersey, from August 13, 1942 through December 31, 1945 for a number of workdays aggregating at least 250 workdays occurring either solely under this employment

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in combination with workdays within the parameters established for one or more other classes of employees in the SEC. The Board notes that although NIOSH found that they were completely reconstruct unable to radiation doses for those employees, believe that they are able to reconstruct the occupational medical dose.

This recommendation is based on the following factors. Standard Oil Development Company was involved in the early development work related to uranium enrichment for the manufacture of atomic weapons.

Number two, NIOSH was unable to locate sufficient monitoring data, information on operations at the site, and source term information at the site in order to be able to complete accurate individual dose reconstructions for the potential internal and external radiation exposures to which these workers may have been subjected. The Board concurs with this conclusion.

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Three, NIOSH determined that health

been endangered for the workers

exposed to radiation at this facility during

the time period in question. The Board also

these considerations and the discussions held

at our May 12th Advisory Board meeting in

Amarillo, Texas, the Board recommends that

evaluate

contamination period from 1946 to 2006 and

will make a recommendation regarding this time

the Board meeting where this Special Exposure

Cohort class was discussed. The documentation

includes transcripts of deliberation, copies

of the petition, the NIOSH review thereof, and

notes

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We enclose this documentation from

Special Exposure Cohort

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1	any of these items are unavailable at this
2	time, they will follow shortly.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Now,
4	if
5	DR. MELIUS: I have actually one
6	correction to that because I thought about it
7	later. Actually, I think it is only an 83.13.
8	Correct? Not an 83.14. Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That is correct.
LO	DR. MELIUS: So, I will strike
11	83.14.
L2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Friendly
L3	amendment to the friendly amendment.
L4	DR. MELIUS: Yes, by the friendly
15	amender.
L6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Are there any
L7	questions or discussion now on the motion? If
L8	not, we will proceed to vote following Mr.
L9	Katz's randomized procedure.
20	MR. KATZ: Okay, beware.
21	Mr. Schofield?
22	MR. SCHOFIELD: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
2	DR. ROESSLER: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
4	MR. PRESLEY: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
6	DR. POSTON: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn?
8	MS. MUNN: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius?
LO	DR. MELIUS: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
12	DR. LOCKEY: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon?
L4	MR. GRIFFON: Yes.
L5	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson?
L6	MR. GIBSON: Yes.
L7	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
L8	MR. CLAWSON: Yes.
L9	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach?
20	MS. BEACH: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes. Have you

got them all?

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DR. MELIUS: Discrimination against the lower parts of the alphabet.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion carries, nonetheless.

Mr. Clawson?

Ι just MR. CLAWSON: had I was just -- I didn't know when to question. bring this in. I wanted to get the amendment out of the way. But where there hasn't been any worker outreach and we heard from the petitioner how he did find it. I am wondering if maybe we need to turn this over to the Worker Outreach Group to kind of follow up on, to ensure that we have something there.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well --

MR. GEDDES: Yes, well you know, the other comment I would make though, is recognize that this was 70 years ago. And as you heard the speaker there, most of these folks were senior engineers. It is unlikely that many of them are still alive.

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1 MR. CLAWSON: That is correct but
they may have some children, too.
3 MR. GEDDES: They may have. I
4 think that
CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, certainly,
6 Mike, you are aware of the problem. It is not
7 clear to me exactly what can be done. I
8 think, LaVon, you have tried to identify
9 additional workers. I would suggest that if
NIOSH has some ideas that the Board can assist
with, that would be certainly useful.
I don't know if Department of Labor
or Jeff, if any of your folks have any
insights as to how that could occur but
obviously, this is almost an accidental,
coincidental situation where the son happens
to be working for the Department of Energy and
learned of the program.
Larry, did you have some comments
in this regard?
MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, I think I speak
for Jeff, but DOL typically does some type of

communication about a class that has been 1 2 designated. So that is their responsibility for outreach in this regard. NIOSH has no 3 responsibility --4 Right, 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Ι understand. 6 7 MR. ELLIOTT: -- to outreach, other than what we have done trying to find workers 8 who were there who could tell us more about 9 what happened. We certainly do assist DOL in 10 any outreach efforts that they undertake. 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. And Jeff 12 13 is approaching the mic as well. MR. KOTSCH: The question was about 14 15 outreach, I guess? 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well at this particular site, there is one petitioner. 17 That petitioner only learned 18 19 coincidentally that he was eligible to make a claim because he was a DOE worker and knew of 20 the program. The question was, is there any 21

way to identify others who might be eligible,

taking into consideration that this is 70 years ago, number one. Number two, that people who worked on the project were identified as senior people at that time. And beyond that, you know, is it feasible at all to do any kind of follow-up to try to identify at least some eligible people?

MR. KOTSCH: Yes, that I don't know. I will take that back with me. I am not sure. I know they do, they will attempt to do some kind of outreach. But usually when it is a limited number of people, they do it by announcing in the media or something. But I know they will usually try to publish something in that area as to the fact that there is a designated class.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Jim?

DR. MELIUS: There is a corporation here that may very well have some records and outreach. Parts of that operation, I think, have moved to Texas. But others may still be in the area. The industrial facility, some of

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1	them are still operational, I believe.
2	There is an active union, certainly
3	for the blue-collar workforce there. So, 1
4	would not be as pessimistic and I would expect
5	that yes, it is a long time ago but there are
6	also family members still, I suspect, many of
7	them still living in that area. And so
8	mean, I think there certainly is some ability
9	that and I don't know if there is any sort
10	of group of former workers or former people
11	there who lead or you could network with.
12	So, I think it is worth some
13	effort.
14	MR. KOTSCH: Yes, I think so.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And in fact,
16	perhaps it could be at least announced ir
17	some, if there is a corporate news
18	DR. MELIUS: Retiree letter.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Letter or some
20	site
21	DR. MELIUS: Retiree newsletter.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: of some sort,

1	perhaps.
2	MR. KOTSCH: Yes, I think they do
3	those, actually. So I will make sure.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We'll sort of ask
5	Labor to think about follow-up on that.
6	MR. KOTSCH: Sure.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you.
8	Our next item on the agenda is a
9	time certain at 3:00. We do have a break
10	scheduled. Are there any real short tings we
11	can do just before we take the break?
12	We will go ahead and take the break
13	and you will have a little bit more time
14	scheduled here but be back here promptly so
15	that we can do the Blockson item right at
16	3:00.
17	(Whereupon, the above-entitled meeting went
18	off the record at 2:31 p.m. resumed
19	at 2:59 p.m.)
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are ready to
21	reconvene.
22	Before we take up our next item on

the agenda, Larry Elliott has asked to have the floor briefly to clarify some remarks relating to worker outreach. Larry.

MR. ELLIOTT: Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity. I just want to make sure that my comments before were not misunderstood.

I said that NIOSH is not in the business of outreach to recruit claims is what I mean. The Department of Labor has that. That doesn't necessarily mean that NIOSH doesn't have an outreach component. We certainly do, as the working group on outreach knows and understands.

Our outreach efforts in the case of the Standard Oil situation was to have ATL, our contractor, identify unionized labor groups that we could approach. They talked with a number of folks. They did a number of interviews with older people. They had contacts with the Teamsters. These are the kind of outreach efforts that we do trying to

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1 develop our understanding and identify 2 information that is relevant to the needs to fulfill our responsibilities. 3 So that is our outreach component. 4 I didn't want to have somebody misinterpret 5 what I said as meaning that NIOSH has no 6 7 outreach interests whatsoever. We just have to recognize that DOL primarily has the lead 8 to recruit claims and NIOSH's outreach effort 9 10 is designed around soliciting more information for our purposes of doing dose reconstruction 11 or evaluating a class. 12 13 Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Larry, 15 for that clarification. Now we are ready to move on to the 16 Blockson SEC petition. 17 MS. PINCHETTI: Hello? 18 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let me preface this -- well first of all, let's see if we 20 have any petitioners on the line. Are any of 21 the Blockson petitioners on the line that wish 22

to identify themselves?

MS. PINCHETTI: Yes, Kathy Pinchetti is here.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Kathy.

Anyone else?

Okay, we will have an opportunity to hear from you shortly, Kathy, and we will call on you at that point. Let me remind the Board just for background purposes, the Blockson petition has been before us for quite some period of time. And just as a reminder, it had sort of begun to focus on a couple of issues, one of which had been the, I guess you would say the pedigree of the bioassay data, as well as a radon Model, which was developed and which was under discussion.

That radon Model, I am looking back at the record here, was the discussion of a report last April. The Work Group met in June, on June 5th and again June 24th and 25th to discuss a resolution of the radon issue and other outstanding items.

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The Advisory Board deliberated in June of 2008, discussed the radon Model. There was a white paper that SC&A had produced that came before us. SC&A issued a draft report evaluating radon levels in Building 40 at Blockson. And that report came to us in August of 2008.

The Work Group met again in October 2008, to discuss the resolution of the radon issue and perhaps some related things. There was a technical call between NIOSH and SC&A in December of 2008 and then a Work Group conference call later in December, dealing again with the radon issue.

The discussion came back -- well again, there was a Work Group teleconference in January of this year to discuss resolution of issues. And then that all came back to the Board.

We, at our last meeting, discussed it further and we came to the -- I will call it a conclusion -- that the Work Group itself

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had done as much as it could do that the issues had to be resolved at the Board level, particularly the radon issue. There wasn't any point in having the Work Group struggle with it and then report back to us and sort of have to repeat everything in the main Board meeting, particularly since a number of Board Members themselves were interested and concerned about how to handle radon issues at Blockson.

So, it now is at the Board level. I mean, the Work Group is at the point where they were not involved in this latest round. We had asked that NIOSH come to us and I believe we are going to start with that. Neton will make a presentation and this, I believe, deals with the so-called again, will radon model. And then have opportunity to discuss that. We will also hear from the petitioners. And then we will have to determine whether or not the Board is ready to proceed from that point.

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1	So, let's begin with Dr. Neton.
2	And I am looking for Jim. Oh, there.
3	DR. NETON: I am poised and ready
4	to go.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: He is so rapid in
6	his response, he is already at the mic. Thank
7	you, Dr. Neton.
8	DR. NETON: Thank you, Dr. Ziemer.
9	It is my pleasure to talk about the
10	Radon Exposure Model that NIOSH is using at
11	Blockson Chemical. I am a little bit wary. I
12	have to talk about some mathematics and some
13	differential equations after lunch. So I
14	hopefully I can keep everyone alert and
15	conscious during my presentation.
16	Thank you for setting it up, Dr.
17	Ziemer, that takes care of a good part of my
18	five-minute preamble.
19	If you recall, Blockson, we have
20	only one piece really of radon data measured
21	at Blockson back in 1982 time frame or such.
22	So, we have had to rely substantially on a

source term model which is in accordance with our regulations. But let's back up just a little bit and talk about Blockson and why radon is really even considered here.

This is sort of a paraphrased excerpt off of a DOE web site that you saw Greg Lewis show you this morning. I just took and rearranged some of the facts. But the Blockson facility description is Building 55 and related activities. It is covered because it was a DOE contract between 1951 and '62 and there is also a residual radiation component from '62 forward through July of 2006.

You recall that Blockson Chemical actually was a phosphate plant. They made phosphate products, including things that went into detergent, fertilizers, that sort thing. And the AEC, during this time period, recruited a few phosphate manufacturers to try to extract some of the uranium that was there naturally in the that entered the ore phosphate plants.

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So the AEC did contract with Blockson to recover some of the uranium but the work was done in a single stand-alone

building on the site.

But as it says here, this listing is also intended, that is the DOE listing, to cover the AEC funded laboratory, the pilot plant and oxidation process which also occurred at Blockson and was related to work on Building 55.

I think this little diagram I have here helps explain the situation a little better. You know, phosphate rock would come in from Florida and be ground up or stored there in calcine and enter Building 40 where you would precipitate out phosphogypsum which would be the waste piles of the residue of the process and the phosphoric acid process.

But before that happened, the material would enter Building 40, be dissolved in sulfuric acid and create what we will call a phosphate liquor that went to a different

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building. Building 55 was removed from Building 40 some distance. by Ι have forgotten the exact distance, but it is somewhere in the order of a thousand feet or something like that.

Once the uranium processing activity occurred and they extracted it, the liquor would be pumped back into Building 40 and then rest, the remaining phosphate production process would ensue. So, Building 55 is covered.

Remember I said and related activities. There was a couple of process step changes that were required at Blockson Chemical to optimize the uranium recovery. That was, in Building 40, to add an oxidizer to the process to essentially keep the uranium in solution during the acid digestion.

And a second process change that occurred was just outside of Building 40, they had a calcining process. That is nothing more than just heating the phosphate ore to a high

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temperature: 1400 to 1600 degrees Fahrenheit to drive off the moisture and any organic materials that might have been present. In fact, it also drove off some of the radon, which we will talk about a little bit later.

So this is the process in а nutshell. The radon is covered here because of that process step change they made here. though it is not related to So even uranium production exactly, all activities during the covered period, all radiation that occurred in that building is covered exposure now, which brings into play not only the uranium operation in Building 55 but any radiation source term that existed in Building 40 during the period. That would include all the progeny of uranium.

So a little bit about the properties of phosphate rock that make this an interesting radiological exercise. Phosphate ore or rock contains elevated levels of uranium and progeny. By whatever geochemical

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processes that occur in that area of Florida, the uranium would be concentrated up to about 40 picocuries per gram. That is about 40 times higher than what is naturally present in the earth's crust. Most people's yards and houses have about one picocurie per gram of uranium naturally there. So this is somewhat, I don't want to use the word enriched because that might be is interpreted but slightly elevated above natural background.

It is in approximate equilibrium -uranium progeny are in approximate equilibrium
all the way down the uranium decay series.
One of those progeny, of course, is radon.
radon-222 I will be speaking of specifically
today. When I say radon, I mean radon-222.

radon will emanate from the rock and create a radon gas and progeny exposure problem. The emanation of the rock, though, is dependent upon the moisture content of the rock. There are two ways that the radon leaves from the rock. One is a dry rock

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emanation coefficient. And by the way these are backwards. It is 0.1 for dry rock and 0.3 for wet rock.

So, what happens is, when the the moisture is there, radon enters the moisture space and is more easily eliminated, resulting in about a 30 percent elimination versus ten percent for the dry material.

The thorium natural decay series is also there but in much, much lower levels. It is estimated it is about three percent of the uranium levels. And in fact, radon-220, also called thoron is not really an exposure issue here.

I just put this diagram up to remind everyone about the natural uranium decay series. You start with uranium and go through a series of progeny all the way through radium-226, which ultimately gives rise to the gas. So every time radium-226 decays, you create one atom of radon-222. And then these are the progeny that deliver the

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dose. The radon itself delivers very little dose. It is a noble gas. It has no sink in the body. But it is the daughter progeny that are generated that deposit in the upper airways of the lung that are definitely known to cause lung cancer.

So given that, what is the Blockson I mean, what do we know about source term? the processing and handling of material at Blockson. What we know from the contracts that the processing rate of the phosphate rock through the plant during the covered period was about 6,000 tons per week. And converting that to kilograms gives you nine and a half, 9.45 kilograms per second entering the plant. The rock was known to contain pretty precisely at 1,460 becquerels per kilogram uranium in equilibrium. That is equal to that 40 picocuries per gram that I talked about.

So, you have 6,000 tons coming into the plant, 1,460 becquerels per kilogram uranium, which means there is also 1,460

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becquerels of radium coming into the plant that is going to give off radon gas, eventually.

That is the next slide. You have the amount of radium entering the building was 13,800 becquerels per second or 373 nanocuries per second for those of you who prefer the older units.

Now, not all of the radon that entered the building, not all that enters the building is released into the atmosphere. The amount that was released is dependent on the form of the material.

So, the challenge here is to develop a radon exposure model using the known input and removal rates. The interesting thing about radon is that it is a noble gas so it has no natural sinks. It will, just once it is generated, distribute itself fairly uniformly in any environment that it occupies.

So for the input term here, we have the emanation of the radon from the dry ore

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that is in the building. We also have this the release from the digester process of tanks. Remember I said the ore came into the building was dissolved in sulfuric acid. would precipitate out the radium, leave the uranium in solution. But when you precipitate out the radium, it would release potentially the radon gas from the digester tanks into the It turns out that it is going to atmosphere. be one of our biggest, is our biggest source term in this building.

And the removal of the radon is by two processes. One is the ventilation rate of the building. How many times does the air change over in the building per hour? And another process is radon is a noble natural radioactive gas. So, it decays. Ιt turns out the radioactive decay has a 3.8 day That is insignificant compared to half-life. the removal rate of the ventilation rate of the building. For all practical purposes, you can almost ignore it, although it is included

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in the model.

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Now before I get too far into it, I would like to just start simply and then build up to the final model. And by the way, I think the Board is well aware of this, this model was developed as part of SC&A's review of the Blockson situation, radon at Blockson chemical, although it evolved over a series of different meetings with some input from NIOSH in the very beginning. The final model was developed by SC&A. And Dr. Bob Anigstein, in particular, was instrumental, the key person in putting this together and I would like to give them credit. That is not to say, though, that NIOSH has not thoroughly reviewed this model and have also commissioned we independent expert review by Dr. Naomi Harley, who is an internationally recognized expert in radon modeling and dosimetry. And she is exceptions to also, with some the input parameters, was in agreement with the basic framework of this model.

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But let's start off simply and talk 1 2 about a single compartmental model. And this are getting a little bit 3 is where we 4 mathematics. The change in the quantity of any amount of material with respect to time 5 can be expressed as some input, the term P, 6 7 how much is coming in, minus a removal term which is expressed as lambda Q. That is the 8 quantity of material times the removal rate. 9 It is a very simple 10 So, input minus removal. thing. It is very much like if you wanted to 11 know how high the water in your bathtub would 12 13 get if you turned the faucet on and had the the time. It would 14 drain open at same 15 eventually build up but at some point, it 16 would stop and you would get half the tub would be full or three quarters, depending on 17 how high the faucet was turned on and how big 18 19 the drain was. That is really kind of what we are talking about here. We are blowing radon 20 into the building and removing it through the 21 exhaust coming out. So this is 22

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analogous situation.

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The nice thing about this equation though is we know at equilibrium if you set the change and the quantity with respect to time equal to zero, it simplifies to a very nice equation, which is the input rate divided by the removal rate, the removal rate constant.

So, keep that in mind so when you next equation, it should be It is a little more complicated but surprise. here you have the atoms, the change in the atoms per time of radon in the building. Here is your input term, RS. This is in kilograms per second times the becquerels per kilogram. So you have becquerels per second of radium, which is also becquerels per second of radon entering the building minus this removal rate. This big fancy term in here is really to adjust the amount of becquerels per second of radon that are coming into the building that become released.

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The first term here, if you multiply becquerels per second times this first term, gives you the number of becquerels or atoms of radon that are released from a pile of radon that is being generated in the building.

There is a certain amount of time where you are going to have radon, the ore come in. And it can't be immediately dumped into the digester tanks. You have to bring it in and there is a grinding operation that goes on. And so this allows for the in-growth of radon from that process.

The second term here is related to how much radon is released from the digester tanks, once it is dumped in there. And that is this term F. F is the fraction of radon evolving from the sulfuric acid tanks.

So, you dump the material in. The radium precipitates to the bottom. The radon gas is released. And in this model, we have allowed for the radon gas from the digester

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tanks to be directly emitted to the atmosphere inside the building.

The remainder of this term is an adjustment to account for the fact that not all the radon was is the ore when it came into the building. The last term here, epsilon sub W is the emanation coefficient of radon from wet rock. Remember I said about 30 percent of the radon leaves the rock? Well, by definition that means about 70 percent of the radon that is in the rock is in there when it comes in the building. So one minus epsilon sub W is 0.7. So, at best, you are only going to be able to release 70 percent of the radon that was present -- only 70 percent of the radon in the rock was there in equilibrium with the radium.

MR. GRIFFON: I thought it was ten percent.

DR. NETON: That is the dry.

MR. GRIFFON: Oh.

DR. NETON: The first term here is

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-- this epsilon sub D is the dry rock. One minus epsilon sub D is 0.9. That is the release fraction.

This term here is what was -- the ten percent that was released while it was sitting in the pile. This is the 90 percent that wasn't released that got dumped into the tank. And then this allows for buildup and this allows for some decay. And then you just subtract out the amount, you know, minus the atoms of radon with the removal, times the removal rate constant.

So it really is, this is sort of like having a bathtub with two spigots and two drains. It is a little more complicated in the first model but not substantially different.

So, that gives us the radon release of the building. And with some rearrangement of the equation and setting the equilibrium, setting the situation to be at equilibrium, you can solve for the concentration of the

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radon that would exist in the building at equilibrium. And so here we have C is the activity concentration of the radon in becquerels per cubic meter and to get a concentration, of course, you need to know the volume of the building.

Now, the situation is that we do all these with absolute not know terms So one could make a best estimate certainty. and plug in individuals values here and come out with a concentration of radon in the building. But what happens oftentimes in this program and this is, essentially, this is very much like how the IREP program works, we can do a probabilistic model to determine what is the distribution of concentrations that would exist, given our knowledge of the uncertainty of each of these parameters.

So here you have a table of the estimated uncertainty parameters or the parameters with their estimated uncertainties.

So we knew the specific activity of the

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radium-226, 1,460 becquerels per kilogram. This was a normal distribution with a standard deviation of 287 becquerels per kilogram. The residence time of ore in the building modeled to be a triangular distribution with a residence time anywhere from two to six hours. Here is your dry emanation coefficient, It is a lognormal distribution so it geometric standard deviation of 1.5. The wet emanation coefficient is 0.3 with a geometric standard deviation of again about And here we have the evolution fraction of the sulfuric acid. This number should be 0.7. I made an error.

In some discussions in the working group process, we all agreed that 0.7 would be the upper limit for the evolution of material. So what we are saying is we really don't know. There is really no data on how much radon comes out of a sulfuric acid tank when you dump phosphate rock into it. But we know it is somewhere between zero and 70 percent.

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And that is the uncertain -- and it is a uniform distribution. Meaning, we are not giving any more credit for knowing anything more specific than it is somewhere between zero and 0.7.

Here we have the air exchange rate, which these two numbers correspond to one air exchange per hour to five air exchanges per hour and it is a uniform distribution. not making any a priori assumption about the distribution of the possibilities of although my suspicion is ventilation rates, that it is closer to this than that. Closer to one than five, that is. And the building volume is a uniform distribution anywhere from 17,000 cubic meters to 24,000. That was taken off of some diagrams of the site and they were to scale, based on the FUSRAP work that was done and also with some input from some of the stakeholders. I think it was the claimant or so who had knowledge about the size of the And that is where these values came building.

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So remember, have that we concentration equation there and we have uncertainty terms for all of these values. So, if and sample and run we go calculation, I think we ran it 65,000 times and sampled each one of those distributions appropriately based on the weightings that you would get from our knowledge, and you run it 65,000 times, you end up with a histogram of And this histogram which possible outcomes. appears be somewhat log normally to distributed, which is not unexpected, has a 95th percentile of 17.6 picocuries radon per Down here, probably the best estimate will be somewhere around four. But you can see that by allowing the probabilistic model distributions sample all of those to repetitively, we come up with an can now estimate of what the upper range of the radon values would be in the building.

We have just summarized here. We

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picked values off of this chart and plotted increments here just so we get a little better And here is the 95th percentile at 17.6 feel. picocuries per liter. The 50th percentile, the median value, is around 5.0. And if you remember our original value that we proposed way back when when we did the Florida phosphate mine model was somewhere around 2.3 or 2.4. So here even the 50th percentile is slightly higher but the 95th percentile is 17.6.

that compare? So, how does We don't have a lot of data. We have no data during the 1950s from a phosphate plant that we can use to do a sort of a validation as a model. But we do have some more contemporary data that we can look at that I have assembled in this chart to try to assess, do somewhat of a reasonableness test. You know, if these values all came out higher than what we are modeling, then we say we have got a problem. If they are in the right ball --

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You know, so these are just sort of a -- again, I am not suggesting that these things validate the model but it is constructive to bounce our outcomes up against

So here we have one, two, three, six different sites where radon measured starting the earliest in 1975. they were taken pretty much, these samples were taken all over the sites with different storage areas, grinders, ore Of particular note is the reaction vessel which is those digester tanks where sulfuric acid is digesting the rock. There is another feed tank measurement. So these represent sort of a range of different operations at the plants.

And if you look over here on the far right, you see the picocuries per liter that were measured in the Pocatello, Idaho plant was between 0.14 and 1.9 picocuries per liter. NIOSH did some work in the '70s and

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some known values.

came out all below one picocurie per liter. Some of these are in working levels. One has to convert. So if you multiply this 0.02 working levels would be the equivalent of about 4.0 picocuries per liter.

So they are all, basically what I am showing here is they are all well below that 95th percentile value of 17.6 picocuries per liter. We have no indication of anything close to 17.6, at least in the 1970s in wet phosphate plants.

And remember, the ventilation rate is one of the key drivers for this model. The amount of radon that comes out of the digester tank, followed by the ventilation rate of the building is what is going to change the concentration in the building.

And these numbers, there would have to be substantial changes, increases in the ventilation rates in these plants to get these values to be in the order of 17.6 picocuries per liter that we are estimating with the

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model.

Now, it is true we don't have any measurements at phosphate plants in the '50s but we do have an interesting set of data that was taken at the Mallinckrodt Plant, which all known and love now, where they did a fair amount of measurements of radon between 1946 and 1957. That is what these data represent. This is taken right out of the Mallinckrodt Site Profile.

Oak Ridge Associated Universities in 1989 actually did a study well before this project ever started to try to reconstruct the radon exposures of workers at the Mallinckrodt Plant and here is how the data fell out. These rank from highest to lowest. So you see 0.138 working level months per month worked here, following down, all the way down to 0.03 for the lowest occupation which is a chemist.

It turns out that the process operators and manufacturing operators had the highest estimated working level months per

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month worked and it is about 0.14. Now that is working level -- it is equivalent working levels. It is working level months per month. It kind of cancels out. So it is 0.14 working levels. That would correspond to about 28 picocuries per liter; 25 to 28 picocuries per liter, higher than the values that we have estimated at Blockson. needs to keep in mind that the uranium ore that was processed here was much, much more concentrated than any of the uranium ore that was processed at Blockson.

We said that Blockson was about 40 picocuries per gram of uranium in the ore. That corresponds to 0.014 percent uranium by weight. The uranium that was processed in this plant during this time period was somewhere between 10 and 60 percent uranium by weight. So hundreds of times higher if not, in some instances, thousands of times higher uranium. And here we are only seeing a factor of two increase above what we would predict

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for the 95th percentile.

So again, I am not suggesting that this proves our model is correct. But again, I think we are building towards sort of a weight of the evidence approach to say that I think our numbers appear to be at least reasonable.

So, as I have been hinting here, what will our approach to dose reconstruction be? Well, we issued that white paper that Dr. Ziemer mentioned on April 22nd to the Board. And that was our written description of how we intend to do radon dose reconstructions at Blockson.

We will apply the 95th percentile of the model calculation, that is that 17.6 picocuries per liter to all workers during the covered period. Because the dose is not from the radon gas but it is from the progeny, we have to apply some sort of an equilibrium factor to convert it to working levels. And we are going to apply the standard 0.4

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equilibrium factor that we used in the other model as well. And that is based on some guidance that we took from an unsecured report.

So the input term to the IREP model will be a constant intake of 0.84 working level months per year during the AEC contract period.

So it is always instructive to go back when we make changes like this and see what the effect on the cases may be We have done several iterations of Blockson. Blockson with program evaluation reports. Ιt turns out that as I mentioned, that radon only primarily affects the lungs, because that is where the big dose is delivered. So we went back and looked at the lung cancer cases that were determined to be less than 50 percent under the previous dose reconstruction method. We found five lung cancer cases that had a Causation of Probability of less than 50 percent. I didn't look up how many there

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were, but as I mentioned earlier in the day in another discussion, most of the lung cancer cases, and even at Blockson, are compensated because of the exposure to the uranium model that we have used.

So there were only five cases that were less than 50 percent. And interestingly, we looked at these and changed the radon concentration to be the value that we are proposing. And it only created minor changes in the PoC. And by minor, I mean less than 0.1 percent in the Probability of Causation, which really surprised me. I mean, here we have made a seven-fold or so change, a seven to eight-fold change increase in the radon concentration an the Probability of Causation only goes up by 0.1 percent. So what is going on there?

Well, it turns out after some investigation the small change is due to the nature of the radon model itself. There is an exponential component in the radon risk model

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that decreases the excess relative risk as a function of time since exposure. So, once and these people's your exposure stops exposure in the covered period stopped in 1961 at the latest, if you develop lung cancer 30 years later in 1990, the model confers a very small amount of risk from that radon causing that lung cancer 30 years later. That is just the nature of the way the radon lung cancer model works, which as we talked about is based earlier meetings, the on epidemiologic work done on the uranium miners in the Colorado Plateau. So these are U.S. uranium miners that were modeled. So that was somewhat interesting.

If you move that exposure in closer in time, you can get tremendous changes in the Probability of Causation. I mean, it could go up by 30 or 40 points. But in this particular scenario for these particular five cases we looked at where the lung cancer has occurred well after the exposure stopped, it makes a

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very, very small difference in the Probability of Causation.

Nonetheless we plan on -- did I miss something here? No. We plan incorporating this model into the Site Profile for Blockson. We will issue, as we normally would, a program evaluation report to address this change and rework all the cases account for the increase in exposure. as I said, almost all of increase will be to the respiratory tract but we can't ignore soft There is a small component of tissue dose. soft tissue dose because radon is a noble gas. It is distributes itself in the body and does irradiate soft tissue. But our original estimate is that the increase in soft tissue dose will be less than 20 millirem per year to any of the cases.

So again, it would only affect the lung cancer cases and right now, it looks like it will be a very minimal effect, if any, on those cases. And I believe that finishes my

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1	remarks.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very
3	much, Jim. Let's open it up for questions now
4	from the Board for Dr. Neton.
5	Yes, Dr. Poston?
6	DR. POSTON: Jim, just a curiosity.
7	For the soft tissue, what coefficient are you
8	using?
9	DR. NETON: Well that is going to
10	generate our whole model because there are no
11	real coefficients out there. We took the I
12	can't give you the exact, quote the number,
13	but we had to generate the dose from the radon
14	gasses. I think it is about 1,000th of a dose
15	for the radon and gas partitions, 1,000th of
16	the atmosphere into the body, the soft
17	tissues.
18	There is an ICRP on this. I think
19	it is 65 maybe.
20	DR. POSTON: Yes, there is some old
21	data by Ostwald way, way, back.
22	DR. NETON: Yes, Ostwald's

1 solubility concept. 2 DR. POSTON: Yes. DR. NETON: Yes, I am familiar with 3 4 that. But it is more than the radon gas itself. It turns out that if you have enough 5 6 radon that it does allow some time for the 7 progeny to leave the tracheobronchial tree through swallowing. And it turns out, I think 8 the limiting dose becomes the GI tract for 9 10 something like polonium-210 or lead-210. that would be the limiting soft tissue dose. 11 12 DR. POSTON: Thank you. 13 DR. NETON: It is an interesting exercise people 14 because not many have 15 considered this. 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Other questions? Mark? 17 GRIFFON: Jim, I may be wrong 18 MR. 19 this but Ι am just looking at the on I mean, this is a fairly 20 production rates. simplistic thing but I mean, I haven't looked 21 at this report. It would have been nice to 22

1	have the analytical files so you could check
2	like what may be my math mistakes if I am
3	making a math mistake. But I don't get this
4	from 6,000 tons per, what is it, per week,
5	6,000 tons per week converting that, you get
6	9.4 or 9.5 milligrams per second
7	DR. NETON: This is the production
8	schedule that was, I believe, around the
9	clock. I think we allowed in the model eight
10	hours.
11	MR. GRIFFON: I think 160 hours per
12	week, you have eight hours down time.
13	DR. NETON: Yes, right, correct.
14	MR. GRIFFON: And I am getting like
15	45 kilograms per second.
16	So anyway, it brings me on my main
17	point, which is that I would love to have the
18	spreadsheet with a crystal ball.
19	DR. NETON: Sure. I would be happy
20	to send it to you. That's not a problem.
21	MR. GRIFFON: That would be great,
22	yes. And I am probably, I am doing it

1	quickly, so I am probably
2	DR. NETON: Yes, I am pretty
3	certain I was right but
4	MR. GRIFFON: Yes, I just wanted to
5	double check. I don't know why I am getting a
6	different number.
7	And then I guess an initial
8	question I had here was why the evolution of
9	the radon from the sulfuric, you let it range
LO	from zero to one. I see it from zero to 0.7
11	actually. But it is also a uniform
L2	distribution in that case. So it tells me
L3	that you really have no, I mean my initial
L4	thought was it can be zero or one. You don't
L5	have any idea. I mean, there is no preference
L6	sort of. You know, it is not a triangular
L7	distribution. There is no data there to
L8	support
L9	DR. NETON: Right. Well, the
20	uniform would be the
21	MR. GRIFFON: that distribution
22	or very little.

1 DR. NETON: Yes, it would be the 2 most conservative distribution that we could pick, to allow it to vary anywhere between 3 4 those two parameters. MR. GRIFFON: It varies anywhere in 5 between, yes. 6 DR. NETON: Unless it was sort of a 7 reverse lognormal and we had it all on the 8 high end. 9 10 But the reason we went down to 0.7 was because Naomi, Dr. Harley, Naomi Harley 11 had an input there. And she believed that it 12 13 was way too high to say one was really sort of the upper limit. She had suggested 50 percent 14 15 as a plausible upper bound or a reasonable 16 upper bound. And SC&A, in looking through the 17 literature, and we concurred with this, there 18 19 is some data showing if you turn on a faucet with hot water and spray a shower into a room, 20 you are going to release a maximum of 70 21

So, we both ended up agreeing that

that seemed to be a plausible upper bound on the release.

Because remember that this model assumes that it is essentially an instantaneous release from the tank. There is no hold up time in this tank. So you have got a tank that is a very tall tank. I mean, it went from the floor up to the second story of the building.

So, it is a very deep tank full of a lot of liquid. And so the chance that the radon that is generated at the bottom of the tank would be instantaneously ventilated is pretty small. Plus you have sort of the aperture of the tank. It is a restricted opening so it would all have to percolate through that calm. To me, it is sort of akin to opening a can of Coke and saying it goes flat instantaneously. That is what we have done here.

MR. GRIFFON: Okay and the probability that it would instantaneously mix

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through this 28,000 cubic meter building is 1 2 also --DR. NETON: I think that is not --3 no, I think that is not that incredible. 4 MR. GRIFFON: 5 Yes? DR. NETON: I think given the air 6 7 exchange rates we have here, once it goes through an hour's worth of iteration, it is 8 going to be pretty well mixed, I think. 9 10 And I know you had a problem with inhomogeniety. And I forgot to mention that I 11 think one of the reasons we went with the 95th 12 13 percentile was to try to address that issue. We cannot quarantee that the radon release the 14 15 radon behaved perfectly according to 16 model. Originally we were proposing the 50th percentile with a distribution about it but by 17 going to the 95th percentile, these are the 18 19 parameters that affect the upper limit of the radon in the building. 20

circumstance where those combinations of

And so I can't conceive of

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parameters could be different and generate more than 17.6 picocuries per meter.

For example, you could argue well, the ventilation might be lower in a certain part of the plant. Well, we used the 95th percentile or it might be a higher release fraction here. In my mind, the probabilistic going to the 95th model bу percentile totality of all of considers the parameters together. And it is implausible in mind that you could get a continuous mу this plant higher exposure in than 17.6 picocuries per liter.

MR. Ι GRIFFON: guess Ι was expecting more of a sort of, I mean, qualitative explanation --Ι guess Ι was looking for more of a do a what if for me. Show me if we had a certain scenario, how that would be bounded by your 95th percentile. quess I was looking for a little bit --

DR. NETON: You know, Mark, I looked and look for this but there is really

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no evidence that there is any of these massive releases in the building. I don't know, I just, I tried to model this the best we can and I don't see any scenario where the releases would be higher than what is coming out of the tanks which are distributed through the length of the building, by the way. These are not like individual tanks sitting in the corner.

My understanding of the tanks are they ran the length of the building. So, you have that and that is the main release point from the tank. It is not a point source release in a corner somewhere.

I looked at data for the filtration beds, where you have the material being filtered through and you are generating phosphogypsum. Those don't appear to be very high. It is a liquid material, the radium is there but I could not find any indication that you would have these, like say, an operator over. If you look at the Mallinckrodt the

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1 data the people that were handling all those 2 filters did not have those huge inhomogeniety. So, I can't explain it any more 3 4 than that, I quess. 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Dr. Melius, comment? 6 DR. MELIUS: No, Mark just asked my 7 I guess I am still concerned that 8 question. no analysis of that here in the 9 there is 10 paper. Well, I think that is DR. NETON: 11 why the probabilistic model was done, so that 12 13 we could account for the uncertainty in all of the parameters and roll them together and pick 14 15 the upper end of the distribution to consider 16 the differences that would account for inhomogeniety. 17 I mean there may be, my guess is 18 19 that the best estimate of the radon in this plant is about four picocuries per 20 There may be pockets that go as high as 17.6 21 22 based on this inhomogeniety, which would be a

1 combination of an upper-end of an emanation 2 coefficient with а lower an end of That is what would cause 3 exchange rate. 4 inhomogeniety in a radon model and they are in and have accounted for 5 there we them explicitly. 6 7 DR. MELIUS: What about mixing factors? 8 DR. That is what I 9 NETON: 10 saying, though. This would account for nonuniform mixing in the environment. 11 You may have pockets where the mixing, you have a high 12 13 emanation rate followed by a low ventilation would be essentially low 14 rate а mixing 15 situation and the 95th percentile, those 16 combinations gives you 17.6 picocuries per liter. 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Phil Schofield. 18 19 MR. SCHOFIELD: Yes, I have just 20 got a question. You are talking about the Are these open tanks or are these 21 tanks.

are basically enclosed

tanks

22

that

fanned ventilation system?

DR. NETON: My understanding is during the early period, they were open to the environment and later on, I forget what the time frame was, collection cones were put over the top to help direct it. But they were near the, closer to the roof of the building than further way. They were up on a second floor deck, the opening of the tank, that is. And there were vents up on top of the building. They weren't completely shut off.

But to the best of our knowledge during this time period, there was no active ventilation of the tanks that would capture, hoods and such.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, perhaps we are ready to hear from Kathy Pinchetti on the phone. Kathy, are you still there?

MS. PINCHETTI: I am still here.

Do you have some comments or questions for us?

Well, it seems like one thing that

doesn't get mentioned very much is the weather

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factor. In Joliet, they tend to have you know, pretty drastic swings in the weather, like tornadoes, ice, hail, humidity. And when there is a thunderstorm or a tornado touching down, the material doesn't move because the electricity is out. And so if you have one part of the plant that is in the middle of production and can't get it out of building into the next portion, it sits there. And in the winter, those vents are probably frozen shut and if the sky is turning green tornadoes touching down, because there are those bay doors are not going to be open.

So if the ventilation rate affects a lot of the exposure, I think we need to consider those drastic changes.

And in the Harley report, it looked like one of her references was a home in the Pacific Northwest. And I think Washington State is, you know, warm rain and there is a lot of greenery. I mean, it doesn't mean it never gets cold but I don't know if that would

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have an affect on the, I guess it was the ventilation rate through a home.

And I respect that all you guys are scientists. I am certainly not but I have been learning and learning a little bit about radiation. And the spot that they found in 1983, that spot was 25 years old when they found it. So I don't know how estimating what the, I guess the strength of it was when it was originally there, as opposed to when it was found in '83.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, perhaps, Dr. Neton, you can respond to that.

DR. NETON: I just have one comment on Dr. Harley's reference to this home. I believe it was in New Jersey. And that was in reference to the lower bound of the ventilation rate. Originally, SC&A's model had a lower bound of 0.1 air exchanges per hour and Dr. Harley was pointing out that even under the tightest conditions of an energy efficient home, one can barely achieve that

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type of lower bound of a ventilation rate. 1 2 clearly, in a plant that has open doors and windows and has a heat source in the middle of 3 hot sulfuric acid, the ventilation rate would 4 clearly be higher than 0.1 interchanges per 5 hour, that was the point that she was making. 6 7 MR. GRIFFON: Didn't you use 0.1 as your lower bound in your range now? 8 No, we used one air 9 NETON: 10 exchange per hours as is a credible lower bound for the air exchange rate. That was 11 after discussion with Dr. Harley and looking 12 13 at some literature, we believe it is pretty reasonable as a lower bound. 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Jim, did you have 15 any comments on the other weather issues that 16 were mentioned in terms of, or loss of power, 17 electricity? 18 19 DR. NETON: Well I mean, other than 20 that those may have been temporary excursions. I mean, I am sure power went out occasionally 21 but I can't comment on it other than like I 22

1	say, in the big picture, for an entire year's
2	worth of operation, this model does not make
3	any distinction between winter and summer when
4	summer it would clearly be the windows would
5	be more wide open, the doors would be, you
6	know, there would be more natural ventilation
7	through the plant. We believe that the one to
8	five range adequately addresses the average
9	type of ventilation that one would experience
10	in a plant.
11	MR. GRIFFON: Jim, just another
12	reason I wanted to see the analytical file.
13	Because on your slide, it says air exchange
14	rate and maybe it is not the value you used,
15	but it says 2.78 E to the minus 5th per
16	second, which converts to 0.09 something.
17	DR. NETON: That is a cut a paste
18	issue. I'm sorry.
19	MR. GRIFFON: Okay, okay.
20	DR. NETON: I meant one.
21	MR. GRIFFON: And that was what was
22	confusing me.

1	DR. NETON: Yes, I am sorry.
2	MR. GRIFFON: That's okay. I just
3	
4	DR. NETON: Yes, I apologize for
5	that.
6	MR. GRIFFON: It's okay. I just
7	wanted to
8	DR. NETON: Clearly, just for the
9	record, it was one air exchange to five air
LO	exchanges per hour is what we used in our
L1	model.
L2	DR. MELIUS: Don't sit down, Jim,
L3	unless you want some more exercise. It's a
L4	quick question.
L5	You have just mentioned some
L6	references relative to industrial building
L7	ventilation that were used here. I don't see
L8	them referenced in the report. So, I am just
L9	curious.
20	DR. NETON: Yes, what I did was
21	sort of produce here the <u>Reader's Digest</u>
22	version, I suppose. The original SC&A report

1	had references associated with it. And I
2	guess I assumed that the Board had access to
3	those. The working group certainly had them.
4	I should have attached them and I can make
5	them available to the full Board.
6	MS. MUNN: They were sent to the
7	Board.
8	DR. NETON: They were sent to the
9	Board?
10	MS. MUNN: Yes.
11	DR. NETON: The Board did have
12	them. That is from Appendix B of the SC&A
13	white paper on radon modeling at Blockson.
14	DR. MELIUS: Okay. I am just
15	trying to I think we do have those.
16	DR. NETON: Yes.
17	DR. MELIUS: I just, you didn't
18	DR. NETON: I'm sorry.
19	DR. MELIUS: specification or
20	it.
21	DR. NETON: Yes, I thought since
22	those had already been distributed, I really

was asked to put on paper our position on radon because we had been criticized for verbally agreeing to a certain value. But I think Mark asked, well, what is NIOSH doing. So this is in writing what we are committed to using for our dose reconstructions.

MS. MUNN: Those references were all included in the material that was sent to the Board prior to our vote at the last Albuquerque meeting.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, further comments or questions?

Board Members, we have a situation here where we have to determine whether we are ready to vote on the original recommendation from NIOSH, the NIOSH position that they could reconstruct dose for this site. The working group did not have a consensus position or recommendation for this because of these open items. I ask the Board now if you are ready to take action or do you believe that you have some additional questions or concerns in terms

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1	of these items that we have just discussed?
2	Ms. Munn?
3	MS. MUNN: Dr. Ziemer, I bring to
4	your attention the fact that I believe we took
5	a vote at our Albuquerque meeting with respect
6	to this very issue and it was a split vote.
7	And at the end of that time, there were
8	additional questions raised, specifically with
9	regard to the topic that Dr. Neton has just
10	covered. I believe I just heard that there is
11	still a request on the table for yet some
12	additional information. Didn't you say you
13	wanted more?
14	MR. GRIFFON: Just the analysis
15	file, yes. I mean, I think that is
16	legitimate.
17	MS. MUNN: So it would not appear
18	that a vote at this time is in order from
19	either side of the picture.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We do not have a
21	motion before us, I grant you that. What I am
22	asking is, does anyone wish to make a motion

1 at this point? Otherwise, no action would 2 mean that we would continue -- this would be in a sense a continuing item that would have 3 to reappear on our agenda because we make --4 Well, let's put it this way. 5 have an action which is inconclusive which, in 6 itself is a kind of action. But if the Board 7 wishes to take further action based on the 8 findings that we have had here, then we have 9 10 the opportunity to do that. Mark, you have a comment? 11 Dr. Melius? 12 13 MR. GRIFFON: I guess I was just going to ask a process question. I think this 14 15 has been taken out of the Work Group and back 16 to the full Board. Right? That's right. 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: My question was if I DR. MELIUS: 18 19 get this analysis file and I have follow-up questions, I hate to wait until the next full 20 Board meeting. How can we work that through, 21 I guess is the question I have. 22

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well we may need
2	to ponder that and address it tomorrow in our
3	Work Group session. But even if it went back
4	to a Work Group, this Board cannot take action
5	until we meet again. Dr. Melius, did you have
6	an additional comment?
7	DR. MELIUS: I guess procedurally,
8	didn't we once have a motion and then table
9	the motion? That is what we are operating
10	under.
11	MS. MUNN: No. We had a motion.
12	We tabled the motion. I brought it off the
13	table in Albuquerque. We voted on it. It was
14	a split vote with a request for additional
15	information, which was the reason for Dr.
16	Neton's presentation today, as I recall those
17	occurrences.
18	DR. MELIUS: I would like
19	clarification. I don't think it makes
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think we can
21	clarify that before our work session tomorrow
22	and then decide how to proceed.

1 DR. MELIUS: Yes, please. Either way, it 2 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: would either have to come off the table for 3 4 something to happen or we would need another motion for something to happen. But if we can 5 6 agree to address that tomorrow and perhaps in 7 the meantime, make a determination on how to proceed in terms of the information that Mark 8 Griffon has asked for. 9 10 Are there any other comments this particular item? 11 DR. just 12 MELIUS: I have 13 comment to Jim Neton. It would have been preferable to me 14 15 to not have a Reader's Digest version of this. 16 I know it means more work for you and so for example, the table 17 forth but in your presentation on known values and so forth, I 18 19 think we may have seen some of that in other 20 places. Actually, all of those DR. NETON: 21 values are developed in Appendix B of the SC&A 22

1 report. DR. MELIUS: Was it? Okay but it 2 would have been better to pull it 3 all together, I think, and been more useful to me. 4 Certainly, take it for what it is worth. 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, any further 6 7 discussion on this item at this point? will return to the Blockson discussion during 8 our work session tomorrow, 9 so that we 10 delineate a path forward. Let us then proceed. We are just 11 within a few minutes of 4:00, so I think we 12 13 can proceed with the Santa Susana discussion. I do want to check first to see if 14 15 the petitioner is on the line for Santa 16 Susana. MS. KLEA: Yes. Bonnie Klea. 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank 18 you, 19 Bonnie. Since you are on the line, we will Mr. Rutherford will present 20 proceed.

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NIOSH evaluation report and you will have an

opportunity then also to comment. So first,

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LaVon Rutherford.

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MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay, thank you, Dr. Ziemer.

I want to go ahead up front and say that what we are presenting is a revised class definition from our original evaluation report and the justification for why we have changed that class definition.

will give a little background Back on June 22, 2007, we received a Special Exposure Cohort petition for the Santa Susanna Field Lab. On October 19th of that same year, we qualified that petition. We qualified that petition based on the limited data that we had in the early years of the proposed class by the petitioner. On October 29th of issued that year, we а Federal Register notice announcing that qualification.

On February 15th, we completed our evaluation and issued our evaluation report.

And in April of 2008, we presented that evaluation report at the Tampa meeting,

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Advisory Board meeting.

At that meeting, we had proposed a class to be added to the SEC and I will get into that a little bit further. But the Board at that meeting determined that they would not vote on that class until the newly formed Santa Susana Field Lab Work Group had a chance to evaluate whether the class was properly defined.

Based on that, we went back and recognizing that that was an issue, we went back and we did some further evaluation, looking at whether the class that we had originally proposed to the Board was properly defined as we had originally thought.

In April of 2009, based on further review, we determined the proposed class definition needed to be revised. We reported this to the Advisory Board's Work Group for Santa Susana during its meeting on April 17, 2009. We issued a revised evaluation report to the Advisory Board and the petitioners. I

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want to further say that, you know, there are a number of issues actually between the time we issued our evaluation report, it went to the Work Group, and to the time we issued the new revised evaluation report. SC&A did do a review of the evaluation and it had identified some issues. Those issues were put together in a matrix and we initially responded to those issues.

Those issues are still the table. We are working through those with the Work Group and SC&A. And at some point when those issues are resolved, it may be at a look, when we point where we may come to resolution of those issues, an additional class could be added.

So at no point am I going to say that this evaluation is totally complete, until those issues have been resolved. This is standard practice that we have done with other evaluations and I just wanted to make that clear.

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Our initial proposed class was all employees of DOE, its predecessor and so on who were monitored. The key point here is monitored while working in any area of the Santa Susana Field Lab-Area IV. And the dates were January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1958.

We identified that class as because of basically monitored our justification was that we determined that it was not feasible, our feasibility determination it was not feasible was for internal exposure, internal dose to the class. And again in our evaluation, we recognized that, or at that point we determined that only individuals that entered radiological had the potential for internal exposure.

And then through interviews, also through other data sources we had indication that all individuals that entered radiological areas were monitored. So ultimately, we concluded that the class would be defined by those individuals that were monitored. We

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could come back and we presented this class definition at the time to the Department of Labor and they felt they could administer it at the time. Now again, this class was not voted on.

After further review, we went back and we looked at additional documentation that we had received through Santa Susana. We also back and looked claimant went at some interviews and it had some other interviews indications where were that of the some typical workers, know, workers like you patrolmen, you know, some of the firemen and so on that were in job titles that we would have perceived in certain situations that they would have been monitored, we were not coming up with monitoring data.

We also -- and that could have been, it may have been that they were monitored but the data does not exist or that they were not monitored. Either way, we could not support the original class definition that

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all our personnel that were monitored during that period.

So we revised our recommended class to basically include all employees for that period at Area IV, January 1, 1955 through December 31, 1958. We issued the revised evaluation report. Again, the revised evaluation report addresses that change and that change only.

Questions?

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, so the main change since the previous time was the definition of who was eligible in terms of monitoring versus not monitoring.

MR. RUTHERFORD: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Let's see if we have questions from the Board on this proposal. And LaVon, as I understand it, you have specified that this does not preclude adding additional classes for later time periods, depending on the outcomes of the matrix resolution that is now underway with

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1 SC&A and the Work Group. I believe, Mike, you 2 are the Chair of that Work Group. not? 3 That does not. Yes. 4 MR. GIBSON: It does not. 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Let's ask 6 Bonnie Klea, the petitioner, if she has some 7 comments at this point. 8 Well, I do have 9 MS. KLEA: 10 comments but Ι am not sure they are appropriate for what we are discussing right 11 When we had the meeting in Redondo 12 13 Beach, Ι asked Mr. Neton why restricting the class to the monitored workers 14 15 and he said well Boeing told me that. 16 And so my problem with your site expert is he is the Site Expert witness who 17 has testified against all of the workers who 18 19 are dead and deceased and I am not at all happy with the data that has been provided to 20

the Site Profile. And so I do have a lot of

issues.

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But I am very happy that NIOSH has changed that word monitored because I told them it was very insulting to lead people to believe that the workers who were onsite that were monitored were not exposed. And so I am very happy that that has been changed.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you

very much. And of course, as the workgroup proceeds with NIOSH, I am addressing some of the issues for the later time periods. They certainly will keep you in the loop on that as well.

MS. KLEA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Mike do you have any additional comments on behalf of the Work Group on this particular item?

MR. GIBSON: LaVon, in your revised evaluation report, NIOSH still maintains that you can do dose reconstruction after '58. Do you have any other information that leads you to believe or makes you doubt that decision or that current position?

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1	MR. RUTHERFORD: As you know, there
2	is discussion onboard looking at the early
3	years after 1958, the internal monitoring
4	data. At this point, we have not made a
5	change to our feasibility determination. We
6	are continuing to look at that period.
7	Ultimately in a relatively short period of
8	time, we will be able to make that decision.
9	MS. KLEA: This is Bonnie. I have
10	a question and I would like to know why the
11	period of residual contamination, which would
12	be for the cleanup, why that period did not
13	qualify.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let me see if I
15	can get someone to answer that.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: I can answer that
17	question.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: LaVon, if you
19	could, answer that.
20	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, it is not
21	really part of this evaluation but the reason
22	the petitioner proposed or actually had a

1	petition for both the earlier period all the
2	way up through the residual period. The
3	reason for qualification of the petition was
4	the lack of internal monitoring data that
5	occurred during the early years. That lack of
6	internal monitoring data stopped after that
7	issue was no longer an issue and not an issue
8	within the residual period. And therefore, we
9	did not qualify that portion of the petition.
10	MS. KLEA: Are you saying that
11	after '65, there was no need to do internal
12	monitoring?
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: I am saying that
14	based on, at the time, when we evaluated the
15	petition, that the data that we had at the
16	time, your basis was not supported to qualify
17	that period. We had monitoring data,
18	personnel, or area monitoring data, which is
19	the qualification criteria.
20	MS. KLEA: Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Josie Beach has a
22	question or comment.

1 MS. BEACH: LaVon, a little bit on what Mike asked you. Is there any way you can 2 be a little more clear or specific about the 3 4 dates that you are looking at that you will have information very soon for? 5 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well you know, I 6 7 am not sure that we want to throw out exact dates, but it is a short, the first few years 8 after the '58 period, '59 to '62 time frame, 9 10 roughly, that we are looking at the internal monitoring data during that period. 11 And I hate to pinpoint MS. BEACH: 12 13 But what kind of time frame? You said you. very shortly. Is that a week, two weeks? 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Jim Neton. 15 DR. NETON: One of the reasons that 16 LaVon can't be more specific I think is there 17 are some data sets that we need to get full 18 19 complete access to. And one of those data sets is the identified monitoring data that 20 John Boyce used in his epidemiologic study of 21

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those workers.

We have the de-identified set. But to adequately develop a coworker model, we need to have the fully identified set. And right now we are having some discussions with the folks at Rocketdyne and others to make sure that we get those data. And so in some respects, it is a little bit out of our hands at this point.

MS. KLEA: This is Bonnie. I would just also like to remind everyone that it was after 1958 that we had reactor failures. We had AE-6 in March of '58 or March of '59. We had the SRE in July of '59 and in '64 we ran SNAP-8ER with 80 percent of the cladding cracked for a whole year. And then in '68, SNAP-8DR failed, over 70 seal rods cracked.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you for that additional comment. Any further questions? Yes, Mike, go ahead.

MR. GIBSON: One more question.

The petitioner had a concern about any names
the Site Expert, one of the Site Experts being

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conflicted. How have you looked into that and what information have you used from this person in question?

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I will be honest with you. I am not aware who that individual is. I think, Dr. Neton, do you have any idea who this person is? And the team that actually did the evaluation that was responsible for the evaluation, will not conflict.

DR. NETON: Yes, I am not aware of any specific individual that was brought up during the working group discussion. So I am at a loss to comment.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I am going to suggest, Kathy, that you communicate with Mike Gibson, the Work Group chair in a little more detail on that. Pardon me? Or, I'm sorry. I am still back at Blockson, I guess. Bonnie, communicate with Mike Gibson that information and then he can follow up on that further with the Work Group and with NIOSH. It is

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1	certainly true that in many cases we use
2	information from site experts and actually any
3	site expert in the sense it is conflicted
4	because they worked on that site. But that
5	has to be filtered through others who review
6	what was said and typically site experts are
7	not the authors of the documents.
8	But they will follow up on that and
9	they will get back to you. Mike, you have an
10	additional comment?
11	MS. KLEA: Yes and I do, too, when
12	Mike is done.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
14	MR. GIBSON: I just wanted to
15	indicate that I believe that it was indicated
16	that this person had testified against
17	workers. So that is a little bit more than
18	being a site expert.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, okay. I
20	thought it was a site expert. But yes, that
21	is certainly another situation.

Go ahead, Bonnie.

1	MS. KLEA: This person is the
2	expert witness against the workers. He
3	testified against me and he testified against
4	all the other workers when they brought their
5	workers compensation to trial. And actually,
6	they wrote the documents. He wrote the
7	document that is listed in Section 5.0 in the
8	latest NIOSH evaluation. He authored that
9	large report on a factual perspective. And he
10	authored it and that report has not been
11	accepted in the environmental community here
12	in California. Not by the EPA and not by the
13	activist. And I have been working on this for
14	15 years side-by-side with the EPA. And that
15	particular document is especially
16	misrepresenting the hazards from the reactor
17	failures. And that was offered by this
18	particular person.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Jim Neton,
20	comment on that?
21	DR. NETON: Yes, that exchange has

jogged my memory. This was in relationship to

1	the modeled exposures as a result of the
2	reactor failures and NIOSH has proposed that
3	there are several scenarios that have been
4	postulated as to what the hazards were from
5	the reactor failures. One of those is
6	authored by the person we are talking about.
7	There is another model, release model that had
8	been proposed. What we have proposed to do is
9	to have an independent expert review both of
10	those reports and comment on the scientific
11	validity and accuracy of both of those models.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So NIOSH has not
13	officially accepted that model then that is
14	being
15	DR. NETON: That is correct.
16	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, so Bonnie,
17	you heard that comment and
18	MS. KLEA: Yes, I did.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: and you can
20	track that. That is still yet to unfold, I
21	would say.
22	MS. KLEA: Well and then also we

1	are having a conflict of interest with Dade
2	Moeller. They are doing the dose
3	reconstructions for our employees and they are
4	also being paid to find no evidence of
5	radiation offsite of the reactor area. They
6	are doing separate work for a home builder and
7	they have reported no offsite radiation, which
8	is contrary to earlier studies that were done.
9	So, we are pretty conflicted about
10	that also.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Okay,
12	thank you very much for that additional
13	information. Larry Elliott has a comment
14	here.
15	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, Bonnie, this is
16	Larry. If you have that kind of information,
17	we would encourage you to seek out the
18	Conflict or Bias Officer at NIOSH to report
19	that. This is news to us.
20	MS. KLEA: Can somebody send me an
21	email with an exact contact?
22	MR. ELLIOTT: Yes. It is on our

1	website. If you look at the Conflict or Bias
2	Policy that is presented on our OCAS website,
3	you will find the contact information there
4	but we will send you the information, the
5	contact information you do need.
6	MS. KLEA: So do you agree with me
7	that that would be really a bad conflict?
8	MR. ELLIOTT: I am not going to
9	offer an opinion or a comment until I
10	understand the circumstances.
11	MS. KLEA: Okay, thank you.
12	MR. ELLIOTT: Because Dade Moeller
13	Associates is a teaming partner of ORAU but
14	doesn't necessarily mean that an individual
15	working in the Dade Moeller employ on a
16	different project did what they did at
17	someone's home. It doesn't mean that
18	MS. KLEA: No, it is on all of the
19	land adjoining the nuclear area has been
20	bought by a home builder and so they were
21	hired to give a report to the city on its

safety. And they said it is perfectly safe.

1	And we uncovered original data in the past by
2	other contractors that found very high levels
3	of radiation.
4	MR. ELLIOTT: I would suggest and
5	encourage you to provide the details that you
6	have
7	MS. KLEA: Okay, thanks.
8	MR. ELLIOTT: and let the
9	Conflict or Bias Officer examine them.
10	MS. KLEA: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Any
12	further comments? Mike?
13	MR. GIBSON: If there are no
14	further comments, I am ready to make a motion.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
16	Go ahead.
17	MR. GIBSON: Based on NIOSH's
18	change of the definition of the class and/or
19	to continue looking at potentially extending
20	the scope, the length of this class, I would
21	make a recommendation that we pass this
22	partial SEC.

1 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion, in 2 effect, is to recommend to the Secretary to add this class to the SEC. 3 4 MR. GIBSON: Yes. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And is there a 5 6 second to this motion? 7 MR. GRIFFON: Second. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And seconded. 8 So, unless our regular scribe is ready to give 9 10 us the exact words, they may have to come to us tomorrow. Well, we will need to get his 11 12 vote as well. 13 Dr. Poston? Could you take a 14 DR. POSTON: 15 moment and summarize the ramification of this 16 motion in terms of positive and negative; if we vote positively, we vote negatively, so I 17 can understand? 18 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion itself, the preamble is not part of the motion. 20 The preamble is Mike's understanding 21 context of the motion that there is 22

possible additional work. But the motion
itself is to add a class to the Special
Exposure Cohort and that class will be all
individuals well, let me not and it is
all employees of the Department of Energy, its
predecessor agencies, DOE contractors and
subcontractors who worked in any area of Area-
IV of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory for a
number of workdays, aggregating at least 250
work days from January 1, 1955 through
December 31, 1958 or in combination with
workdays within the parameters established for
one or more other classes of employees in the
SEC. And that is the motion. It is adding a
class, those definitions. And the only change
from what we had before was that it is anyone
that worked there, not just those who were
monitored.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Then I think we are ready to vote. Well has Jim left for the day?

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER : No, I think we

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1	will go ahead and vote. And we will have the
2	precise wording available for us tomorrow. It
3	will be a standard boilerplate type of wording
4	with this class as defined. So, let's
5	proceed.
6	Okay, and if Dr. Melius is not back
7	by the time that the vote is finished, we,
8	under our rules we still will get his vote and
9	we can do that tomorrow.
10	MR. KATZ: Okay, Ms. Beach?
11	MS. BEACH: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson?
13	MR. CLAWSON: Yes.
14	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson.
15	MR. GIBSON: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon.
17	MR. GRIFFON: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey?
19	DR. LOCKEY: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Mr. Munn.
21	MS. MUNN: Yes.
22	MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?

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1	DR. POSTON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley?
3	MR. PRESLEY: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler?
5	DR. ROESSLER: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield?
7	MR. SCHOFIELD: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: Dr. Ziemer?
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
10	MR. KATZ: That is all, except for
11	Dr. Melius.
12	DR. MELIUS: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Now, we have a
14	little bit of time, Ted. I am wondering if we
15	can Dr. Melius, we just finished voting.
16	Are you prepared to vote on the petition or
17	would you wish to wait until tomorrow?
18	
	DR. MELIUS: Tell me the motion.
19	DR. MELIUS: Tell me the motion. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion was to
19	
	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion was to

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you.
2	DR. MELIUS: Make sure you weren't
3	tricking me.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We have given you
5	a deferred to time tomorrow to provide some
6	words for us, if you are so willing to do.
7	Ted, can we talk about future
8	meeting dates? Is this a good time to do
9	that?
10	MR. KATZ: Sure, absolutely.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: First of all, our
12	next meeting, I believe it is Cincinnati, is
13	it not? Where are we at?
14	MR. KATZ: Our next meeting is in
15	Cincinnati, yes. And then following that we
16	are
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Give us the dates
18	for the record.
19	MR. KATZ: One second.
20	MR. PRESLEY: 27th, 28th, and 29th
21	is what I have.
22	MR. KATZ: That sounds right.

1 MR. PRESLEY: It will be downtown. MR. KATZ: That is correct, the 2 27th to the 29th of July. And it is somewhere 3 Cincinnati. At 4 downtown the Marriott downtown. I don't know exactly the address. 5 Oh, it's over the river, then. The 6 Marriott over the river in Cincinnati. No, it 7 is not Ohio. It is Kentucky. 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It's Kentucky. 9 10 KATZ: It is right over the bridge, I think pretty much. Is that correct, 11 12 Nancy? Thank you. 13 DR. MELIUS: I have actually stayed Yes, but my question is, I mean, it is 14 there. 15 not the best access for Fernald or Mound. 16 thought that we were trying to be a little bit -- I thought we were only in Cincinnati in 17 order to be able to reach out to people from 18 19 Fernald and I thought Mound also. And sort of going in the wrong direction. 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: All right. 21 Let's get a comment from --22 on here.

MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, I am with Dr. Melius on that by the way. But I want to point out another factor, that we are going to be presenting Piqua or Organic Monterey Reactor but Piqua is a little north of Dayton and so the farther south in Covington, that is more of a drive. So, I just wanted to get that out.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And perhaps when we selected Cincinnati that was -- the details were not necessarily known to the staff, in terms of the site locations and particularly the Piqua issue was not in the picture, I don't think.

MR. KATZ: That's right. I don't know the details. I am assuming that this hotel was the hotel that she could get availability for in that time period. I am sure she tried.

We had to try at least three hotels in the area to get a best value decision, in terms of the hotel.

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1	MR. PRESLEY: Well, it is only 500
2	yards across the
3	MR. KATZ: It is right across the
4	bridges from
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, it is still
6	not close to
7	MR. KATZ: But
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: the site.
9	MR. KATZ: I suspect that the
10	contract is already made at this point. But I
11	can look into the question.
12	DR. LOCKEY: Yes, I would concur,
13	Cincinnati is a funny town. There's people on
14	the west side that have never been to the east
15	side and there's people on the east side who
16	have never been to the west side. So across
17	the river is like maybe a whole new world.
18	DR. MELIUS: And frankly, Covington
19	has a pretty bad reputation. So, you know, in
20	the past, so people from Dayton may not want
21	to go there, right?
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes. Okay, well

Ted will look into this. Also a reminder that we have a teleconference on June 16th. So make sure that is on your calendar. That would be between now and then.

MR. KATZ: Actually I wanted; I put that there, actually with sort of a question mark to it because it is about a month from now. And we have now two teleconferences in a row that felt like really there was not enough new water under the bridge to convene the teleconferences following the face-to-face Board Meeting. So I just wanted to raise the question as to --

For example, if there were to be a substantial reworking, which I don't expect with respect to the Security Plan based on DOE comments, if there needed to be, of course, that would be then a very close time to have another full Board Meeting. But anyway, I just wanted to raise the question whether Board Members feel like we should keep that on the agenda, on the schedule, in which case I

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1 need to put out a Federal Notice etcetera to 2 notice it. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I simply 3 observed there are a couple of Work Groups 4 that we will be meeting between now and then. 5 6 The Fernald work -- no, the Mound Work Group will be meeting, I believe, Josie. 7 MS. BEACH: Yes. 8 And then the 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 10 Procedures Work Group meets on June 9th. Seeing as those dates are fairly close to a 11 teleconference, it is not so likely that you 12 13 would have action items ready to come to the Board from either of those Work Groups. 14 The 15 only -- Phil? 16 MR. SCHOFIELD: INL on the 10th of June and Pinellas on the 11th. 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Even more 18 19 so then, it is unlikely that you could have action items ready for the Board. 20 MR. PRESLEY: And then Pinellas is 21 the 11th. 22

1 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I have INL and 2 Pinellas. So, unless there are major things 3 on the DOE issue, security issue, it is not so 4 likely that we would have anything requiring 5 action. Now, I told Ted last time, I don't 6 7 want to have a Board Meeting where we just get on there and each Work Group says we haven't 8 met since the last meeting or we 9 have 10 action items, it is not a good use of time. 11 unless we have real work 12 So 13 accomplish, why we can easily cancel it. you have to have an agenda ready soon. 14 DR. MELIUS: Well, what is the date 15 for the agenda? 16 MR. KATZ: I would need an agenda 17 next week, basically, to put in the Federal 18 19 Register. And that is fine. I can come up with an agenda but the question is, do you 20 think you will want that meeting? 21 I mean, the only item 22 DR. MELIUS:

1	I can think of is DOE. The security I
2	shouldn't say DOE. The only item is security
3	plan. We are not going to have the comments
4	back in a week. It is like the end of next
5	week. It just if we need, I don't know if
6	it makes a difference whether we do that or
7	wait until, what is it, August? July? I
8	don't remember.
9	MR. KATZ: That's right.
10	Otherwise, our next meeting would be in July.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, as a
12	practical matter, aside from that document, we
13	are, in essence, operating under those rule
14	anyway, using the NIOSH procedures. So, the
15	Chair sees no real reason, at this point, for
16	us to meet by phone. Is there any objection
17	to canceling the teleconference on June the
18	16th?
19	MS. BEACH: None.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: There appears to
21	be none.
22	MR. KATZ: Okay then, the next item

about future plans is we have -- so we are scheduled out through the fall for locations.

We have the next on the schedule is February of 2010.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Hold on a second.

We have a Brookhaven meeting scheduled. And

I want to ask NIOSH how likely is it that we
will actually be ready to discuss Brookhaven?

Brookhaven is maybe even hard to get to than

Amarillo.

The Brookhaven MR. RUTHERFORD: evaluation, we have had a number of issues which this is great. I could just take away a of slides couple out of my presentation We have had a number of issues with tomorrow. data capture. They had the PII issue and we are back to work in getting things done at There is a chance we won't make Brookhaven. July but Ι am certain we would make the September meeting for presenting that evaluation.

MR. KATZ: It is actually October.

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1	MR. RUTHERFORD: October meeting.
2	MR. KATZ: Yes, we should have
3	that. I don't want to say I am certain.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The dates for the
5	October meeting are the 20th through the 22nd.
6	MR. KATZ: That is correct.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So I guess we
8	leave it there for the moment.
9	Okay, proceed.
10	MR. KATZ: Okay then the next face-
11	to-face meeting would be February 9 to 11,
12	2010. For that,
13	MS. MUNN: Are you not counting the
14	teleconference in December?
15	MR. KATZ: We don't need a
16	location. That is by phone.
17	MS. MUNN: Oh, all right. You are
18	talking only locations.
19	MR. KATZ: Yes.
20	MS. MUNN: So the question is, some
21	locations such as Las Vegas are very difficult
22	to book and we would certainly need to get to

1	work on that soon. Other locations are not as
2	difficult.
3	DR. MELIUS: Actually, February in
4	Las Vegas isn't that hard.
5	MR. KATZ: Okay, I was warned about
6	that location in particular but okay.
7	So, it is February 9th through the
8	11th.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So are we talking
10	Las Vegas then?
11	MR. KATZ: No, so no locations have
12	been suggested. And I am just some
13	locations could be problematic. That is why I
14	don't know if the Board has any thoughts about
15	where to meet at that point or whether OCAS
16	has any suggestions with respect to
17	DR. ROESSLER: In the south,
18	somewhere where it doesn't snow.
19	MR. CLAWSON: Now wait a minute.
20	Every time we have been back here, you guys
21	have left because Idaho and Denver was so bad
22	snow, we got a snow storm in Cincinnati. So,

1	I don't want you to jinx anything. Perhaps
2	Cincinnati is not the south.
3	MR. CLAWSON: I was kind of
4	thinking it was.
5	MS. MUNN: California maybe?
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Ted, how much
7	lead time do we need?
8	MR. KATZ: Again, it would be good
9	to have a location now. We are sort of right
10	on the edge of where it nice to be able to
11	plan.
12	DR. LOCKEY: Yes, Savannah River or
13	California.
14	MS. MUNN: What is or most likely
15	site?
16	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well we were
17	it has not been that long since we have been
18	in Augusta. Nancy has a comment.
19	NANCY: The issue with Las Vegas,
20	the last time we were there, was the
21	electronics show. The electronics show is
22	early January. So that is not an issue for

So we can check that for that 1 Las Vegas. 2 meeting, for the February meeting. MS. MUNN: But the point is, if we 3 4 are attempting to follow where our action is, 5 the question then becomes why Las Vegas in February. And I am proposing -- I don't know 6 7 what the timeline looks like, but we have Santa Susana on our scope here. And I would, 8 one would anticipate there would be interest 9 10 in that area. Certainly some development would have occurred by February. 11 DR. MELIUS: I know that you are 12 13 tired of me agreeing with Wanda all the time but I would actually concur on that. 14 And I 15 think the other site that we have only been to once that we need to at least get on the 16 radar, the questions about the weather also is 17 Tdaho. 18 19 MR. SCHOFIELD: Idaho in February, 20 are you crazy? CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well we could 21 think about Idaho for May of 2010. 22 And will

1	the snow be out by May, Brad?
2	MS. BEACH: Not normally.
3	MR. CLAWSON: Early July.
4	MR. SCHOFIELD: We will be riding
5	snowmobiles.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Any other
7	comments? We have heard a couple of
8	suggestions for the California area for that
9	February meeting.
10	MR. KATZ: And should we consider
11	Augusta as a backup, considering Savannah
12	River, I don't know, that is a big site and it
13	has a petition which one would hope would be
14	very far along at that point.
15	MS. BEACH: Well, I don't really
16	want to forget about NTS because we do have
17	quite a bit of action there.
18	MR. PRESLEY: We are going to be
19	working on the NTS.
20	MS. BEACH: This is 2010, though.
21	MR. PRESLEY: February 10th.
22	MS. MUNN: We have been there three

1 times. 2 MR. KATZ: So I will go with Santa a first choice. If there is a 3 Susana as problem with that, I will come back for help. 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Do we need to get 5 the main meeting established or not? We can 6 7 wait. MR. KATZ: Not a location. 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We have dates of 9 10 19th through 21st of May 2010. So the only other thing MR. KATZ: 11 to do if you follow tradition of being more 12 13 than a year out or it could wait until the next one, would be to try to pin down some 14 15 possible dates for the August/September time 16 range for 2010. Not a location but dates. 17 So the only other thing we might do 18 19 is try to pin down dates from the summer of August/September sort of time frame 20 would be your normal spread. 21 Well, I have got 22 SCHOFIELD:

1	dates for May and what else do we have in the
2	summer? Do we have anything in July?
3	MR. KATZ: Right. So it would be,
4	it is very late in May, your dates. That is
5	why I am saying through August/September.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Early August
7	maybe.
8	MR. SCHOFIELD: Well that would be
9	reasonable, I think.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The 2010 dates
11	that we have on the record so far are February
12	9th through 11th. These are full Board
13	meetings. We have a conference call
14	tentatively for March 31, 2010. We have a May
15	19 through 21, 2010 full Board meeting. I
16	believe that is as far as we have scheduled.
17	DR. LOCKEY: Has something been
18	decided for May?
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No. So if we
20	have the dates scheduled a year out from now,
21	we would looking now for probably early
22	August, I would say.

	MR. KAIZ: Inat would be best, if
2	August worked.
3	MR. SCHOFIELD: That would be a
4	good time to go to Idaho.
5	DR. LOCKEY: There is about a two-
6	day window.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Ted do we need to
8	get some specific dates?
9	MR. KATZ: Some specific dates
10	would be good because that allows NIOSH to
11	plan around that as well.
12	MS. BEACH: So the third, fourth,
13	and fifth, or tenth, eleventh or twelfth, to
14	keep us from traveling on a Monday or on a
15	Sunday, excuse me?
16	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: August, the week
17	of the third, fourth, fifth, or tenth,
18	eleventh, twelfth.
19	DR. LOCKEY: The tenth, eleventh,
20	twelfth is better for me.
21	MR. SCHOFIELD: What?
22	MR. KATZ: The tenth, eleventh,
	1

twelfth is better for the two Jims here. 1 2 MR. SCHOFIELD: Do you have a life? CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, should we 3 4 tentatively put down the tenth through twelfth? Does anyone have a major conflict on 5 6 the tenth through the twelfth? 7 DR. ROESSLER: August? CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: August 2010. 8 MR. KATZ: Okay, we don't have to 9 10 get a site for that time. All we need is a date. 11 MR. KATZ: That is correct. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, that takes of calendar for Josie, 14 care our now. 15 question? 16 MS. BEACH: Well, the only thing I want to go back to is I was trying to go 17 online to look at the last Board Meeting 18 19 minutes. I couldn't get online but I believe that we did actually did try to vote to remove 20 Blockson from the table and if that vote 21

failed, it is actually --

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, we will
2	check. We will check the minutes. Did you
3	find the minutes?
4	MS. BEACH: I couldn't get on the
5	NIOSH website.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Well, I
7	have the minutes on my
8	MR. KATZ: I am sure she is
9	correct. I am going to correct that.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We are going to
11	recess and we will reconvene later this
12	evening for the public comment period at 7:00
13	p.m. Thank you everyone.
14	(Whereupon, the foregoing meeting went off the
15	record at 4:38 p.m. and resumed at
16	7:03 p.m.)
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Good evening
18	everybody. Let's get underway. My name is
19	Paul Ziemer. And I am the chair of the
20	Advisory Board on Radiation Worker Health.
21	I want to take just a minute to
22	tell you a little bit about this Board. We do

not work for NIOSH. And we do not work for the Department of Labor. We are an independent group. Some of us, such as me, are retired. Some still are working. Well, we all think we are working but some are past the age of regular work. Most, I think everybody on this Board has some sort of a nuclear background. So we have some idea of what goes on in the nuclear world.

Our Board provides what we might call independent oversight of the Federal Program, the EEOICPA program, the compensation program for nuclear workers.

The purpose of our public meetings is to gain insight from the public, often claimants, not always, in terms of how the program seems to be working from their point of view or sometimes not working from their point of view. But some of you may wish to share personal experiences and so on. deal with individual here not to tonight. In fact, we cannot, in the public

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forum, answer questions about your particular case. There are individuals who can deal with that on an individual basis and we can point you to those.

But we are here to get some idea of the issues that you might feel are important.

And I think most of you, as I looked at the sheet here, most of your are Pantex people.

So we are trying to gain some insight into the program. The compensation program with respect to the Pantex group.

We do have a time limit. In consideration for your fellow individuals who will also comment, we ask you to limit your comments to ten minutes. And that will still take us a couple of hours to get through all of the comments.

I usually tell folks that ten minutes is not a goal to be achieved. It is an upper limit. So, if you can be more concise than ten minutes, that will be helpful, particularly for those who are the

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end of the list and may be waiting quite a while to be heard.

I am going to go through the list, just in the order that people signed up, although I may make an exception to that. I understand there is one gentleman who has perhaps assisting nursing assistance tonight and may need to address us when, I don't believe he has arrived yet but in any event, we will, in consideration for his condition, put him in at that time.

We also have possibly some folks who will want to comment by phone. And there are open phone lines, so there are folks even now on the line who will be listening as well.

Now, before I begin with the list here, we do have a Fed at the table. Each committee of this sort, Board of this sort, has what is called a Designated Federal Official and he makes sure that we operate in accordance to all the appropriate regulations.

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That is Mr. Katz. And he is going to make a

few remarks about some ground rules as far as what goes into the public record and what will not go into the public record. So, here is Mr. Katz.

MR. KATZ: Right. Hi. I am Ted Katz. And welcome to everybody here. I just want to let you know as we have at the regular proceedings of the Board, we have a verbatim transcript that is being made of this session as well. So, everything that is said will be recorded and written up and will end up on a website that the Agency has, the NIOSH OCAS program has a web page with all sorts of information about this program. It includes the transcripts of these meetings, including the transcripts for the public sessions.

So all of you who come up and comment, everything you say will be recorded. And along with that, you should understand if you identify yourself, if you give us your name, your name will stay in the transcript

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for everyone else to read.

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If you discuss personal things about yourself, your medical condition and so on, typically that will stay in the transcript, too. So that is your choice to make.

If you give information, however, about a third party, about someone else that you know, a friend, a coworker or whatever, the information will stay in the transcript personal identifying information but their In other words, we will black out will not. their names to protect their privacy. So you should know that. The full rules are on the back table, if you want to see the redaction rules or redaction policy as it is called. And it is also on the OCAS website, if you ever want to refer back to that, what were the rules about keeping in people's names information versus taking it out.

But I just want to let you all know that. And we are ready to go.

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1 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you, Ted. Bill Sachse is the individual I 2 referred to and he has arrived. And I believe 3 his nurse will be escorting him in the doorway 4 Bill are you coming in? And if you 5 6 would take Bill to the mic, please. And do we 7 need a chair? We have got a chair coming. MR. KATZ: This will work. 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Bill, just before 9 10 you came in, I did mention some of the ground rules and one of those is a ten minute time 11 limit. So, if you will be cognizant of that, 12 13 we would appreciate it. MR. SACHSE: Thank you. You want 14 me to go on? 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You can proceed. 16 Please proceed. 17 MR. SACHSE: I was at Pantex back 18 19 in the 1945 and I was in metrology and then 20 later I went to gauger valve. And I was stricken with whatever I 21 had in the old building, the old hospital when 22

1	it was here out on Canyon Highway. And then I
2	was in the Baptist Hospital and then I went to
3	the other hospital over a period of time.
4	That lasted about, all of about three or four
5	days. And they I didn't get reimbursed for
6	my sick leave but my sick leave went on the
7	bill.
8	I went to Arkansas one time and I
9	got sick during the latter part of that and
10	the doctor didn't know what it was. So, he
11	claimed he sent a sample to Florida. I never
12	heard anything from it so I don't know if he
13	had done that or not. And my doctor, Dr.
14	Archer, he sent a sample to down around Austin
15	and we never heard of that either. And it was
16	
17	MS. SACHSE: Guys, I am his
18	daughter. Let me talk to him right quick.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
20	MR. SACHSE: And I was sick during
21	that time, they took me to the hospital in the
	1

ambulance and brought me to town.

And one day before the St.

Anthony's, they put me in a tub of cold water.

And I stayed in there for quite a while. But after a while, it would go away. But I was in

there a number of times with a chill.

And we had they were flu-like symptoms and doctors sent all his findings to the downstate, down around Austin or somewheres down there. And he never did hear from them.

And the FBI came to Dr. Archer's office one time and told him to look out and see if there was anything unusual. And he told him that if they, if they told someone and they told, and the FBI got a hold of it and they hit him up, he said he would have to deny it because they must have some pretty good claws in that.

And I got 100 degrees or more. I was up to Baptist St. Anthony's Hospital in the new room and then the old room and then St. Anthony's Hospital. And then I was in the

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1	one in Arkansas.
2	And that is, the Department I
3	worked at, it was I worked in the Metrology
4	Department.
5	MS. SACHSE: I am his daughter.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That's fine.
7	MS. SACHSE: Is that all right?
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: If you would like
9	to help read the statement that would be fine.
10	MS. SACHSE: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But you will need
12	to use the mic. Is that all right, Bill, if
13	your granddaughter reads the statement for
14	you?
15	MR. SACHSE: Yes, please.
16	MS. SACHSE: We talked about this
17	last night.
18	MR. SACHSE: That's okay.
19	MS. SACHSE: My dad, like you said,
20	worked at the in the metrology department.
21	And he was exposed to unknown toxins. There
22	was a label but didn't show what it was. And

it caused him to have high temperatures, like 100 plus temperatures. And when he went to the hospital, like he was saying, he would have to be iced down.

And so far he has had, he has been compensated for Part B and part of Part E and some claims are pending as of right now. saying about like he was Dr. Archer, diagnosed him with flu-like symptoms but it wasn't the flu. And he had a physical every And he sent all these to the National Medical Board in Austin and to Florida. the FBI, like he said, came to Dr. Archer and told him that if he was to speak of the illness, that he would have to deny it.

And there was one occasion where 100 temperature and it Dad ran over was unexplained. So the guys in Arkansas sent it off but we never heard anything back from any And some of the cleaning agents that of them. like they would use acetone and carbon tetracycline, they would use it on their hands

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1 with no type of protection for cleaning and 2 that is all that he can really remember. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 3 Okay. 4 MS. SACHSE: Thank you, guys. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very 5 6 much and thank you, Bill, for being with us this evening. 7 Next we will hear from Carolyn, I 8 believe it is Whitacre. Is it Whitacre? 9 10 MS. WHITACRE: Hello. My name is Carolyn Whitacre and I am a cancer survivor. 11 I was denied. I went through the 12 13 application with NIOSH and I really wanted to figure out how they did the reconfiguration 14 15 because I filled out all the paperwork. 16 he was like well, what building did you work Well, I worked in all of them. 17 I was on the line for 20 years and 18 19 not only that, I worked in the layouts for So, I was, with radiation 20 another ten. exposure and chemical exposure. And I worked, 21 I didn't work in one building. I didn't work 22

in one program. I worked assembly, disassembly. So how did I wind up in the less than 50 percent is totally ridiculous.

You know, I mean, I just don't know how they possibly did the reconstruction when, you know, I know it was in their eyes, maybe you think about a person working at, and some people did that work in one spot, did one job. And you know, we got breaks, so you weren't exposed all of the time but I was one of the ones that worked in a special group. So, I worked everywhere and I was exposed to everything and I did all kinds of jobs.

And so, my conclusion is that since I have been watching this program and going to the meetings, that this particular group or this particular area, Amarillo, they seem to pay the deceased. And I don't think that is fair to the workers because we are the ones that were exposed. We are the ones getting sick and our kids or our husbands or wives, they might get compensated. But the person

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that actually did the work and suffered, we are not being compensated.

And like I said, I just want to know how they did this reconstruction because it doesn't make sense to me and I did provide — I don't know if they went back to the company, because I know the company didn't have records. They didn't have records, they couldn't possibly have a record of everything I did. Because like I said, I was there for 20 years on the line and I did multi jobs, multi programs.

And until they went to computers, they couldn't possibly have a record of everything that they did. So I just, I think that the way they are doing it is not fair. It is not fair for us to put our time in that place. And you know, I know that radiation affects you 20 years down the road. It is sometimes an individual thing but on the average, after you have been exposed, it is like 20 years before the illness falls on you.

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And so how they can pick and choose compensation and how this group is reconstructing, I would like to know from that group how they did it. Because it doesn't make sense who they pay and who they don't pay. It just doesn't make sense. We are all suffering in different ways.

That beryllium, I think beryllium is associated with Pantex so those claims are paid faster than the cancer claim. They just go ahead and pay those claims. But the cancer people, we have suffered and we have had people who have died with cancer just like we have beryllium. So I don't know why they would treat one better than the other one. But they do get compensated faster.

And one other thing I wanted to mention was I wanted to mention something to Daisy. Well anyway, the breast cancer, well they won't specifically say breast cancer but that is basically we had women, that is where it attacked us. You know? But you can't put

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1 us with the regular population because there 2 is so many of us that got breast cancer. it had to be associated with the job. 3 4 And my cancer was not related -- I mean, my doctors, the doctors in Amarillo, 5 6 that is how they associate with Pantex. This 7 is one of the better places to work. doctor and the cancer people never 8 put anything about Pantex in my records. 9 They 10 would not do it. They would not say anything. Some of them will but most of them will not 11 12 mention Pantex as being the cause of 13 cancer. But I don't have a family history 14 15 of it so I feel like it is Pantex. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank 16 you, Next, Daisy Nichols. 17 Carolyn. MS. NICHOLS: My name is Daisy 18 19 Nichols and I have worked at the plant for 24 20 years. CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Could you just, 21 just pull the mic down just a little bit. 22

That's good.

MS. NICHOLS: Okay. My name is Daisy Nichols and I worked at the plant 24 years. In 1994, I come out on disability on my left breast. I lost it. Again in '97, I lost my right breast. But I have been filing all the claims but I have always been turned down. So, I don't know why.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you, Daisy, for sharing that.

Brenda Britten.

MS. BRITTEN: I am Brenda Britten.

I went to work out there in 1971 as a clerk.

I worked upstairs and it was an area where
the men could come to take a break and smoke.

And I had asthma so I didn't like working in
the smoke. So, I went downstairs to the
warehouse as a warehouse clerk.

And down there, we were working on the dock where everything was unloaded. Everything that went down to the assembly line. And we were told that we weren't

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exposed to anything. We were exposed to all the pits and all the radioactive containers coming off of the trucks. All the beryllium parts, we were never told what any of them were.

My best friend that I helped give a wedding shower for, helped give a baby shower for, when her baby was born, she had no hands and no feet. They wouldn't look at the fact, even the union wouldn't look at the fact of the amount of radiation she was receiving during her pregnancy. Nobody would talk about it. Even the union attorney would not discuss it.

And one time on break I asked, I am a convert to the Catholic faith and I asked one of the Hispanic guys that we played cards with, of course we are sitting with our legs around a pit can, you know, playing spades on our break time, and I asked him, I said, tell me how come you guys always, you Mexican guys always apply to work in the vaults, the north

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and south vaults down near the pit rooms. And he kind of got embarrassed and he looked around. He said, well, you are a Catholic. He said I can tell you. He said, we don't know why but we know that because all they used was rhythm method for birth control, he said, we know that when we apply to work down there, our wives don't get pregnant.

We know now how much radiation they were receiving. When I went back down there years later with a dosimeter, they were quite radiation surprised at how much Ι receiving. And then I wasn't even a clerk. Т was an inspector and I wasn't around nearly the amount of radiation. And they dosimeters those men and they started on rotating them out like every three or And those guys received that kind of radiation for years but they never acknowledged it.

Our engineers out there were engineers in name only. They only had high

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school educations, they played golf together or went to church together. They were not engineers. They were our safety engineers.

We had no oversight. When explosion happened in '77 and three men were killed, Washington couldn't even come in. They couldn't even come in there. the '80s, I believe I asked one of my supervisors for something and I said something about it being an OSHA regulation. And he laughed at me and he said, we don't have OSHA. We don't have any regulations. The State couldn't come in the, the federal government couldn't come Nobody had regulations in. over that facility. They meant it was run by Mason and Hanger and they had their own rules and regulations. And nobody had the authority to come in and look.

And after those men were killed, they said, they came down and they said, okay, we have got to have some minorities on the line. There may be some people from

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Washington coming in. It was an all white male crew. There were no blacks, no browns, no women. There was, I believe there was one man that was a military black man. But they ran their own ship and they did what they wanted. And that is why a lot of times there are no records to what happened to us. We didn't have dosimeters. They were telling us we were not exposed to anything.

On chemicals, we worked handed, breathing them, absorbing them. We did not know what those chemicals were. We didn't know what an MSDS sheet was until way, way, later. We did not have the right to And if we asked too many questions, we were told by our supervisors, if you are uncomfortable working with the radiation, perhaps we should check your Q clearance. so our jobs were threatened if we asked too many questions.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you for

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sharing that with us, Brenda.

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Let's hear now from Sarah Ray.

MS. RAY: My name is Sarah Ray and for the most part, my comments are going to be fairly generic.

I am one of the three individuals who initiated the petition for the Pantex SEC. I am also a former worker and a surviving spouse in a second generation weapons family. I worked at the plant 14 and a half years. 1974, primarily worked there in manufacturing. And I left for about 20 years and had a really good time. And then my deceased thought it would be a good idea for me to get some retirement benefits, so I went back out in '94. And when I went out in '94, I worked in training. And one of my jobs was I learned all of the safety systems and am familiar with all of the safety systems and all of the buildings on the line. And I also worked a lot with plant standards and with SARS and various documents at the plant.

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Also, when I was there in '74, I was very familiar with and worked with the red I also worked with the DCR, which is a phone. Daily Change Report, which has an exact record of everything, every accountable item at the plant, what happens to it when it comes in and So, I am very much in disagreement with the Site Profile that says that all of the older all weapons, the weapons, dismantlement was completed before, I believe, it 1962. That is was а very erroneous I can tell you the program numbers statement. and many people can't. But I know for a fact that the DCR and things like the manufacturing activity calendar are very important information to look at, when you are trying to put together what happened in the early days.

Our SEC petition is for 1951 to 1991 and I feel like that the Site Profile which is basically a snapshot in time today, and a very nice snapshot because it is an exact carbon copy to those of you who remember

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what a carbon copy is, it is an exact copy, a duplicate of rhetoric to reality. A very nicely done document that tells you what it is today.

The facilities that were in use at the time of our SEC petition, the time frame that it covers, there were basically two baytype facilities and one older cell facility. That is all of these facilities, not a single one would in any way look like the diagrams of the facilities that are shown in the Site Profile. So, I have a great deal of opposition to the current site profile.

Many of the things about the comp program are upsetting to me and to other surviving families and to workers. I have worked with a lot of people and tried to help them, along with David Pompa. He is kind of a buddy. I always tell them I am not a union worker but I am the best nonunion member that I have. The length of time to process a claim is usually beyond the remaining years of the

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older workers. I know many people who can barely afford their homes. Many, many medical paying for illnesses, family problems, I mean, the money of our older workers is just being depleted because they are having to take care of themselves and their families. And their illnesses basically come, as far as I am concerned, from their employment at the plant are killing But along the way, it is going to strip them of all of their money.

easier to get a claim on a deceased person paid instead of a live worker. I have heard that many many times. Many people have laughed and said they are just waiting for me to die. It is almost as if the powers that be, and I have commented to this, actually asked Dr. Laurence Fuortes if somewhere there is a list. And it is a mortality chart. How long after exposure is Joe going to die?

Okay, if Joe dies and he matches

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that mortality list, then you check him off and you pay him. They don't do that for the living workers. And I think Carolyn commented about that.

thought Workers of are as expendable. The first time it hit me what my husband, Michael, who died from lung cancer at the age of 54, after living only three months with cancer, it hit me that he was expendable. That someone thought it was fine for him to have worked on the program that he did, which was well known for tritium releases. And some of his coworkers told me that he often talked with them about exposures that he had had and releases he had been involved in.

Public information supports the fact that the only people, I really feel this that this is true, the only people who are getting rich because of the comp program are the groups like NIOSH, Oak Ridge, and possibly the DOL claims examiners at the various levels.

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It is disturbing when I read about conflict of interest within the ranks of NIOSH and Oak Ridge. Many of the people working on the dose reconstruction program have involvement in radiation previous the protection programs at the Department of Energy sites or currently receive DOE funding. And I knew a 150 million dollar contract was just signed with Oak Ridge.

Many people have been hired to crunch numbers, whether they are doing dose reconstructions or just determining percentage to pay someone under Subpart E. The sad reality to me is that the human part of the program, the workers themselves, seems to have been virtually ignored. The workers tell their stories to seemingly deaf ears and many people here tonight have commented about this.

As more and more claims are denied over, and over, and over again, in a previous meeting hosted by NIOSH representatives in Amarillo, the audience was told by NIOSH reps

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that it was not their job to do research and they were not medical doctors and did not, could not consider the medical evidence on a claim. This was in part a response to a question from a worker about published medical statistics that show radiation is the primary cause of thyroid cancer.

It is morally wrong to have a process that omits human when the human is the reason for the program. The current Pantex site profile is a wonderful snapshot in time, as I have already said. The sad thing is that the Site Profile represents today and it is being used against the workers and relied upon almost totally by NIOSH and the Department of Labor when they do the dose reconstructions and evaluate the claims.

The SEC period noted in our petition is 1950 to 1991 or 1951 through 1991.

During this time frame, facilities, weapons systems, and activities were quite different than they are today. Only one cell area and

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one or two bay arrangements were in use during the time frame, stated in our petition. The safety systems were quite different than those in place today and the rad safety practices barely existed.

The RADCON manual, and you all know this, I am sure, but that did not even come about until 1993 or 1994. And that standardized the rad safety practices across the weapons complex.

and over again called the plant because of rad safety and training practices. There were many, many problems documented. The dosimeters, which a weapons engineer recently told me, protected the workers. So you can see there is a lack of understanding on what a dosimeter does. Because the dosimeter does not protect the workers.

They were designed though, this engineer told me, only to detect an acute release. There are thousands of differences

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that come to mind when I think about the Site Profile as it is and the reality of the days that I know from 1970s.

following is The from а blog I read today and posting that I am just quoting but Ι agree with it. "Dose reconstruction is a farce. It is conducted Statistics' based using 'Voodoo unsupported method appears to be an measurement. If an accurate radiation dose was not 'constructed' in the first place, then how can it be 'reconstructed?'"

I have dose records, my personal records and those of my husband, Mike, that state all doses were re-estimated, this means changed, in 1990. I have never shared these with anyone. They are in a big box that weighs about 60 pounds that I keep up on a shelf.

Of concern also is the fact that the only review of the Pantex SEC I am aware of was held in California. I would like to

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1 ask this audience, the people present, how 2 many of them were notified of that meeting to discuss our SEC? 3 I don't see a single hand. 4 Did No, it did not. 5 mine go up? As an SEC petitioner, I did not receive any notice. Ι 6 7 never receive notices. How many would have gone? How many 8 could have gone financially, time-wise? 9 10 (Show of hands.) If I could have, I would MS. RAY: 11 have gone. But usually the notifications come 12 13 very late, if at all. As just said, 14 Ι Ι am an SEC 15 petitioner. Ι have rarely received any notices or any information from NIOSH. 16 I am being lenient when I say rarely. 17 The truer word would probably be never. I ask if an 18 19 organization that cannot handle a simple mailing to notify workers or SEC petitioners 20 of a meeting should be given the role and the 21

sole responsibility. Without question there

is no oversight for NIOSH and the people who do the dose reconstructions. We don't have checks and balances for them. Should they be the ones that we are allowing to do the dose reconstructions? I question that.

Pantex workers and weapons workers as a whole need and should receive fair treatment. These men and women proudly served their country during the cold war. Much like our returning veterans, they are being ignored. It is always easier to ignore something unpleasant, as long as it does not affect you or your family.

It has affected my family. Му husband, Michael, died of lung cancer at the age of 54, after working 35 years in complex. The first thing weapons Mike's cancer doctor asked him when he went initially was, well, tell me about That kind of radiation exposures at Pantex. takes you aback. We just found out we have not ready to cancer. We are answer

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brother-in-law died from МУ pancreatic cancer in October. sister Мy raised a little girl, my niece, whose mom in the weapons complex and died of worked breast cancer when the child was barely three Her claim has been denied over and years old. over again. My family is not the only family affected. There are many good people just like us.

The present system is broken, as far as the worker is concerned. The original intent of the comp program has long been Workers feel that they have been forgotten. What was explained to them in 2000 lied to. when the program was announced with the DOE as a fair program designed to help them has It has become a means of long-term vanished. employment for workers within the many groups hired to fight or disprove workers claims.

Please put the worker back into the claims program. Make them first and honor the

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workers, as they have honored their country by performing their work to the best of their abilities in often hazardous environments of the nuclear weapons complex. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I must express regret that the Pantex workers were not made aware of that particular thing. But I also want you to know now that the Board has now established a Pantex Work Group which is just getting underway and we will certainly ask that Work Group to keep you informed of all of their meetings.

We currently are struggling a bit with some of the classification issues in terms of having our own Board Work Group address the issues of Pantex. But hopefully, those will be overcome. We will keep your group informed of when we meet.

I am talking about a Board Work Group. But our practice is always to include the petitioners. They are welcome to

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personally attend our Work Group meetings or to attend by phone. We do keep transcripts, open transcripts of those meetings as well.

We obviously are going to be working around some, I don't want to call them issues, necessarily, but some concerns as to how we will handle the classified information at Pantex. But we will solve that problem. And we are just getting under way of not only a review of the Site Profile but the SEC petition and related matters.

So that will be an ongoing effort for this Board and we will look for your participation in that as well.

And maybe, I am trying to remember who is chairing Pantex? It is Brad Clawson. And Brad will touch base with you yet this evening, if you will stay at the end and make sure we have your email address and so on, so we can be in contact.

MR. CLAWSON: I've already got her email.

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1 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, he is way 2 ahead of me. Next let's hear from Okay. [identifying information redacted]. And are 3 4 you, Sarah --MS. RAY: I'm Sarah. 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You are going to 6 7 -- okay, I saw your name here again and I got 8 confused for a moment. Please proceed. I was called by the wife 9 MS. RAY: 10 of a sick worker this morning and she asked if I would make a statement for her and told me 11 12 what to say. 13 Her husband is currently at MD Anderson and she had a conflict tonight so she 14 15 could not be here. What she told me and 16 stressed she just wants to make her record of this statement. 17 husband [identifying Her 18 19 information redacted] has worked in the 1261 warehouse for 16 years. This is the only job 20 he has ever had at Pantex. He has sarcoma in 21

the sinus area and had extensive surgery on

1	April first. They are not really sure what is
2	happening but as I understand it, they removed
3	the pallet of his mouth and it is a very
4	horrendous surgery. But she just wants to go
5	on record.
6	But that is the statement.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Then,
8	Gary Kennedy.
9	MR. KENNEDY: My name is Gary
10	Kennedy.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Gary, if you pull
12	the mic up a little bit, you may be a little
13	taller than some of our other speakers there.
14	We need to get you on the transcript here.
15	MR. KENNEDY: I'm sorry I can't
16	talk any louder but this is
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That's fine. We
18	will pick you up with the mic here.
19	MR. KENNEDY: This is a result of a
20	part of my condition. I feel kind of guilty
21	being here after seeing Sachse. I also worked
22	in metrology. I worked at Pantex from 1966 to

1982. I left to go into business for myself and subsequently married someone who worked at Pantex. And we moved to Boulder, Colorado in 1998.

Upon arriving there, I lost my voice. Having no idea what was going on, I went to the doctors in Boulder, they did the x-rays and all of that and discovered I had granulomas on the left vocal chord. I subsequently had eight surgeries on my left vocal chord every six months, which left me with not much of a voice.

They also discovered I had three spots on my left lung. At the time they diagnosed it as it must have been tuberculosis scarring. Of course, Ι have never had tuberculosis but that was their only explanation.

After the eight surgeries, after the last one, the voice got a little bit better and allowed me to talk much better than I am now.

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I went back to school and got my teaching certification and started teaching electronics and computer maintenance in Irving, Texas at a science academy in North Lake College. I taught there until November the 15th of '07.

But in '04 I got a letter from a University in Tennessee, I don't remember the name of it, but they wanted to me to go to a clinic in Dallas for testing for beryllium disease. So, I went not even knowing what beryllium disease was, of course. I was shocked about three weeks to get a letter back notifying me that that is what I had.

So they sent me to National Jewish, where they did lung biopsies and confirmed that I had three large masses of tumors in my left lung and millions of microscopic tumors in both lungs.

I go back to National Jewish every four months now but as you know, it is an incurable and terminal illness. There is

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nothing they can do for me except keep me hopped up on steroids, which gave me little fat cheeks. I used to weigh about 50 pounds less than I do now. But that is what I have had to endure.

I learned from Sarah, who I went to high gaback with and have known for a long.

I learned from Sarah, who I went to high school with and have known for a long time, --

MS. RAY: Junior high, too.

MR. KENNEDY: Junior high. Yes, and her sister, both we were on the band together. She told me about the compensation program. So, I applied. And I guess after hearing the testimony of some of these other people, I was very fortunate because I had the diagnosis of chronic beryllium disease from National Jewish and there was no question about it.

I applied for the Part B compensation and it languished for a year. I would call and I would have a different claims examiner every time I called. I guess in

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another way I am fortunate because my sister is a doctor of psychology and was one of Hillary Clinton's friends and worked in the campaign with her and is very politically connected in New Jersey. I finally called her and said I hate to bother you but can you help me? She said of course, the governor is sitting here in my house today.

I talked to him and it was amazing. This was on Friday. And on Wednesday, the Department of Labor from Denver called me and said your paperwork is on the way, sign it and get it back and we will get you paid.

That is so wrong. So wrong.

This same process has gone on ever since, well, for the last four years. I finally got paid for an impairment, a 50 percent impairment.

But finally in '07, November 15th of '07, Dr. Mayer at National Jewish said no more. You can't go on. Because I was off from school so much and it wasn't fair to my

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kids. And so I had to take a medical disability.

Well, the thing that really makes me angry is this document right here, Official Proceedings Before the Report of Final Adjudication Branch of the Department of Labor in the Matter of Gary B. Kennedy. I had filed for lost wages effective the day I was put on This case disability, permanent disability. has drug on now for a year and a half. thought I could do it myself. I finally got a rejection or denial as they call it for lost wages because I couldn't prove a year's worth of losses for '08. Ι them gave the retirement, the disability retirement forms, the last pay forms of the school district. They said well you have to wait a year. said where in your documents or the law does it say you have to wait a year? And it said well, it doesn't but you have to prove lost wages for a year. I said I gave you all that So, I requested a hearing and documentation.

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this is the result of the hearing.

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The amazing part, I told the representative that no where in the document or any of the law does it say you have to wait a year to collect lost wages. And she says well, it doesn't. Well, as we went through the hearing, here is the statement that she Well, sometimes said. they use regulations, sometimes they don't. It is an office to office choice. I can't speak for the Denver office, I don't work in the Denver office.

The lack of transparency in this whole process is appalling to me. Since I started, I have had at least a half a dozen claims examiners and we have to start all over every time. They told me in the Denver office that no one had ever filed or ever collected lost wages before. No one, until now.

Two weeks ago, I finally broke down and called my sister again. I didn't want to.

She made a couple of phone calls. The next

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Monday, Monday of the week, I got the approval for lost wages.

Again, that is so wrong. So wrong. What about these people here that don't have any political connections? They languish in the system forever. Like Sarah said, until they die. Then maybe you all will collect it. I guess I am fortunate I am still vertical. But there is something wrong with the system, the claims system. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Gary, thank you for sharing that with us.

David Pompa. David, are you here?

MR. POMPA: Yes, thank you and
Welcome to Amarillo. As the Middle Trace
Consulate Safety Officer I represent the Union
at Pantex. I want to welcome you. And we
have met before. I have met several of you.
We met before at Pantex and also met with the
NIOSH, Mark Rolfes and other representatives
and traveled to NIOSH to speak on behalf of
the workers at Pantex.

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For

[identifying

But I would like to encourage the

Sometimes, you know, for years, we

I know for years, you were told you

to

So it is okay to

It is okay if we can even say, the,

were informed not to say certain things.

example, the pit or the building I worked in,

these gentlemen and ladies need to know how

you did the work and how you handled the work

or how you handled the pit. It is okay to say

talked

okay to open up a little bit and the Advisory

Board needs to know how we used to do the work

and how close we were with that working items

and how you held it in your hand and how you

held it on your lap and you cleaned it and

Building-1264 and pit. And it is good to see

pit. I can see the look on your face.

can't say this, you can't say that.

information redacted] who is security.

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okay.

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tritium bottle, we just cannot mention the

things like that.

everyone here.

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function of the item associated with the weapon.

Like I said, I have met and have traveled to National, I mean to Jewish several times and spoken on behalf of the workers. I am going to make my report real short and brief and I would like to give five minutes of my time, Mr. Chair, to Mr. Daniel Sapeda who did not sign in, if that is okay.

NIOSH has interviewed several former workers who explained in detail how the work was assembled, disassembled, the nuclear weapons was accomplished. Then the 1950 to the and during his interviews, the 1990s former workers which were called to Pantex explained how they held the weapons and how they assembled and disassembled the weapons, especially the radiological weapon components were handled by hand and close to bodies.

During previous interviews with the former production workers, comments were made

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to the effect that the safety factors were not in place as they are today. And we know that. I would ask in the future the Advisory Board and NIOSH will come to a positive decision and make the Pantex plan a Special Exposure Cohort. Thank you. And I would like to yield five minutes to Daniel Sapeda.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And you may need to adjust the mic a little bit for him. Sir, if you would give us your name for the record, please.

MR. SAPEDA: Daniel Sapeda. I was a production technician for about 11 years and then I was a supervisor for about five years on the line. And I worked around all the buildings and utilities. I would work utilities for another 15 years. And I went into all of the buildings when we were having problems.

I am also a cancer survivor. I am going through some chemotherapy right now. And as a matter of fact today, I was in the

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hospital but I heard about it on TV so I thought I would come over here and talk to you all.

My claim has been denied by NIOSH several claims in and Τ have sent and everything has been denied. They said that they weren't covering prostate cancer. had cancer in my legs, and my spine, and my ribs, and my lymph nodes. And I have had a rough time. This is not what I had intended for retirement, you know. I thought I was going to have a good time after working out there 35 years but I have been having a rough time. And the money has been spent and I just gave up on my claims and stuff like that because I turned everything that I had to turn And I didn't hear anything then they in. finally sent me that they had denied my claim and I didn't know why.

And I talked to David Pompa and I have gone to several meetings and no one has really helped me. And I really need help

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1 because my money is going out. And I am 2 getting older. I am 71 years old and my money is going out and I still have a wife and I 3 still have a house. I still have payments. 4 And my medical bills, 5 I am always buying 6 medical bills, I mean paying medical bills, 7 and going to the hospital. So, it has been a tough life. So I 8 don't know who to talk to about my claims 9 10 anymore because I have exhausted everything 11 that I could do on my own. I don't have anybody to really help me and I haven't had 12 13 anybody to help me. David has tried and some of the people at the plant have tried but that 14 15 is about it. 16 Thank you. Thank you for 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: sharing that with us, Daniel. 18 19 The next person is Don Ray. Don? My name is Don Ray and I 20 MR. RAY: worked Pantex plant from '81 until 21 at the

a production technician.

2005.

was

worked down where David did and Mr. Sapeda. We worked in that area.

We worked multiple programs. We worked a lot of different programs and they wanted to reconstruct some of the us information they lost on our dosimeters. Ι worked as many as four different buildings in one day, four different programs. We moved around a lot. lot of We were used on a different programs. So there was no way that I could see that we could ever guess about our radiation exposures.

They said coming to ask us if we could reconstruct two years. They had lost that information. But that was impossible.

And I never did hear what happened on it.

Our dosimeters were little. Dosimeters that were worn on the collar. Just one dosimeter. Nobody ever told us which way to turn it. Sometimes that wind would be down so there was nothing happening. You know, no readings. Some of the guys in one of the

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programs because they got concerned about it, they moved it to their waist. In one month, they had to move them because the readings were so high.

So, were they being careless with the truth on some of this? How much can you reconstruct when you don't have something to work with?

When these meetings first started, I made all of them for a while. Nothing ever I was asked a lot of questions. changed. answered a lot of questions. Nothing changed. One time I asked them about the dosimeters. The DOE wouldn't talk to me. And I was a production technician so I went to talk to them. And they were asking, there was a lot of questions on radiation. I told them I wasn't too worried about being able to pass a test on radiation. What Ι was concerned about, I took my little dosimeter, and I said is this the best you can give me? The people reading it, how qualified are they to read it?

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And do you have the equipment, the best equipment to read it? So we will have a good positive answer, you know, when they say hey, your count is too high so we have to move you. And then like if it was late in the year around December, January the first, your readings, you were fine, you would go right back where you were working.

Used to be a lot of people wouldn't talk about this, these workers, because we were told we can't discuss any of it. A lot of the older people, their families had no idea what they did. They knew they went out there. And I know my mom, she said, there are some people calling me and asking me what you do. I didn't have any idea on what to tell them. I said mom, you don't tell them anything. You don't know.

So where are we going with all the meetings we are having? Where are we going? What are we doing? Are we helping anybody? So far, I haven't had a problem yet. When

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does mine start? I am a year younger than Mr. Sapeda. Will mine start next year? We just don't know. I don't know.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. All right, Floyd Wiley.

I am Floyd Wiley and I MR. WILEY: went to work for Pantex. I was recruited by [identifying information redacted], who the Department Superintendent. I worked for the railroad prior to that and through a friend that worked for Pantex, he [identifying information redacted] in touch with me and they called me to come out and go The doctor turned me down and so I to work. left and he called me and I went back to my regular job in Wichita Falls and he called me and said come back up here. We want you to go to work. We have got a job for you.

And so I came. I took him at his word and I came back up here. I cleared in six weeks when I was called in to

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[identifying information redacted]'s office, he said Floyd, I want you to go down there and learn everything that you can about this plant because if you are the man I think you are, we have got a job for you. It is going to be approximately two years but I have got a job for you.

And I took him at his word and I went down on the line and then I begin to work as a production assembler. We called them assemblers then. I worked two years or a year and three months as an assembler. I worked on every program that was going then. We were running six Gravel Gerties, which we called the cells, and we were working 26 building doing the mechanical assembly on the 31 program because it didn't have any plutonium.

The last job that I had as an assembler, I tore down Mark-VIs. I can tell you exactly how many of them but you should know that already. Incidentally, I have been on the internet. I know most of your people's

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names. I am terribly disappointed that Larry Elliott didn't come because I never have been able to see him.

But anyway, when I was promoted, I worked every program. I started three or four new programs from scratch; 57 was one I was hired to work. I started it from scratch, stayed on it for one year, and they took it to Burlington because we were having to start another program and we didn't have room for And I can tell you exactly how many 57s it. were built. It had to tritium bottles and this goes into thousands of tritium bottles that we handled. When I left handling the tritium Ι assembled, bay, or my assembled the tritium bottles, put the squib valves on them. In those days, you had to put the squib on them here because you couldn't transport them.

And when I left down there, I had records of every one of them. And I just scanned the pages, counted one page, and

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multiplied by the pages. And there was 4500 tritium bottles went through that bay in one year. And I know you all don't like to talk numbers but I am not afraid to talk numbers. You can't do anything to me. I am 83 years old. I had cancer of the prostate in 1990. I am not here to hack my claim because some of you all should know my name. I have talked to enough people.

But these people like Danny Sapeda, he worked for me and I probably told him there is nothing wrong with this. I have been eating it for 30 years. I have eaten enough depleted uranium, I have swept it off the floor and put it in a bag and sent it to the burning grounds. We buried it in the ground out there. I mean, and then in the later years, safety would come down and pick the bag up and I don't know what they did with it.

But the big problem is what these people are telling you is that the dose reconstruction. Each bay down there is an

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entity in itself. A man could be working this bay here for 20 years and never even be subjected to any radiation. And a man would be working this bay over here and be subjected to any amount, probably up to five rem because that was what the law required then. We had to stay below five rem a year.

And you know, when I see a man like Danny Sapeda that worked for me and I told him there wasn't any danger, it brings tears to my eyes because I couldn't even recognize him. And Sachse, I worked side-by-side with Sachse, one of the finest men I ever knew. I wouldn't hardly even know him and to see him in the condition he is in. I worked with -- he is the only of three that has Parkinson's one [identifying information redacted] symptoms. has Parkinson's symptoms and my senior moments got in, I have lost one of the names. He is in [identifying information redacted]. veteran's hospital with Parkinson's symptoms.

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1	One of my clerks, which was
2	[identifying information redacted]'s I believe
3	he is your brother-in-law, he was my boss.
4	His wife sat at my desk after I left it within
5	ten feet of where we buried plutonium in we
6	had the cell five or six, whichever cell it
7	was, I can't remember when we had that spill,
8	we run the plutonium out. We run the shower
9	water under my desk and out into the yard and
10	buried it in the ground. And about late '86,
11	they come out there and dug a hole you could
12	put the whole building in. And they don't
13	give these people any radiation coverage on
14	the dose reconstructions for tritium. They
15	tell you tritium goes through your body
16	almost, you know, within hours. But if you
17	are subjected to tritium eight hours a day or
18	six hours a day for 20 years on a continual
19	basis, it is not going through your body.
20	Every time one goes through, another one comes
21	in. And you know, there is no one knows how
22	much tritium them bottles leaked. Every one

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1	of them leaked. Every one that I have ever
2	put on a unit leaked. When we brought the 57s
3	back in and began to disassemble them, there
4	would be about one out of five that we would
5	have to put on body suits and scuba gear in
6	order to disassemble it. I never would even
7	go in there. They would give me a body suit
8	and I wouldn't even go in there, let the
9	operators go in there and do their work
10	because you would only have as many people in
11	there. I mean, you don't want to subject any
12	more people to it than you have to.
13	And you know, I could stand here
14	and talk to you all night. Like I said, I
15	know most of your names and I would love to
16	talk to you personally, face-to-face. I would
17	rather talk to Larry Elliott face-to-face.
18	But I
19	MR. POMPA: What year did you start
20	at the plant?
21	MR. WILEY: I started in '58. I

had my cancer in 1990 and went on sick leave

and having a terrible time. I lost control of my bladder, impotent, didn't have a job, and went to my doctor and told him I was suicidal. He sent me to a psychiatrist and he wrote the company and the next week or so I got a letter from them saying that my badge had been cleared and there was no job for me at any time in Pantex.

So, basically, I was fired because I could still be working there right today. I certainly could have worked until I was 70. But that is, I don't want to get personal. My person has nothing to do with it.

The first dose reconstruction they give me was 42 percent, 43 percent. The second one they give me was 42 percent. They have got the thing back right now to do the third one because I have had five skin cancers since then. I had a kidney cancer, kidney removed in 1995. And I am fortunate to be here. I thank the Lord each minute that I draw a breath.

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And as far as getting my \$150,000, you know, I will flip a coin with you for that. That is a 50 percent chance. But these people that worked for me like Danny, and there is a lot of others, it just tears my heart out every time I pick up a newspaper and read where another one of them has died. And all that it says in there, he worked 40 years for Pantex. He worked 30 years for Pantex. His family don't even know what he did. They don't know where he was.

When I was a supervisor, I could go to Albuquerque. I could catch a plane in Albuquerque at 4:00 in the morning, come back at 5:00 that evening, my wife would never even known I had been out of town.

But the real thing is the dose reconstruction cannot be, it can't be accomplished like you people are being told it is. It simply cannot because there was absolutely no records kept until at least 1966. And there was no such thing as a

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dosimeter until about 1974. They did have film badges. They would bring a film badge down and they would stick it up on the wall. And it would stay there for a month and they could come down, take it, and send it in to get it read.

And there might be а different programs in there in a month. mean, we are working out of six bays and we are running eight or ten programs. So, we moved them in, we moved them out, we jockeyed Some of them we could complete them around. in three months, complete the whole year's worth in three months. Some of them we had to work continually. We had to work 68 for 18 years.

I started with a 68 program on a development with [identifying information redacted], who was the nuclear safety director or whatever you call him whenever he left. He has already been compensated. And I was in the bay a hundred times for every one that he

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was ever in. But that doesn't matter to me.

But the thing of it is that I run that program and under development of totally It had a private building where top secret. you couldn't even enter it without a need to know. And then I worked, when I say I worked, I didn't work, I mean, I supervised my people, but with this job, a supervisor has to be in the bay. At one time we considered putting a supervisor in every bay because we almost had catastrophe 57 and almost blew the on panhandle of Texas off the map.

But I think that is my story for you. And I thank you very much. And I would be happy to talk to any of you face to face any time, any where. This started with me in 2001. [identifying information redacted] had the meeting and he come over and told me to write [identifying information redacted] a letter telling him my experience because they would like to know about it. So I sat down and wrote a letter. I have got a handwritten

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copy of it out in my car, if you would like to see it. And I never did hear a word from [identifying information redacted] or anyone else. This was in 2001 is when I filed my claim was in 2001 and it hasn't been paid yet.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you very much. And there is Mr. Elliott to say hello to you right there.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: [identifying redacted], is information it [identifying information redacted] [identifying or information redacted]? Oh, [identifying information redacted] did not come. Okay. Ι need the second page of the listings here. Hold on just a moment.

[identifying information redacted] is not here. While we are fetching the next page, are there any folks on the telephone lines that are going to want to address the assembly this evening?

I was asking if anyone on the phone

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lines were wanting to address the assembly this evening? We are not quite ready for them but I wanted to see if there were any.

Apparently not.

Okay, Sue Mathiasmeier. Have I pronounced that correctly? Okay, you are going to get a little help there. Okay, sounds good.

I have come to MS. MATHIASMEIER: speak for the dead, not the for the living. brought my husband's death certificate. Не died October 5, 2008 of recurrent malignant pleural effusion and malignant ampullary adenocarcinoma. Не lucky because was worked at Burlington and that saint among men, Dr. Laurence Fuortes, helped us his get compensation.

But I will tell you, even when you get the compensation, you have nothing. Like somebody, Gary I think said, they change constantly in Denver. We wouldn't -- he would try to call one of his people, oh, you are

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with somebody else now. You would have to go through the whole thing again. They would approve your thing, send it to Podunk, Kentucky which is where the insurance is paid out of and they would deny it. And they told us we can't talk to the people in Kentucky. So we would have to go back over and over again.

He died what six, seven months ago?

There are still two things that they denied there. I owe \$2,000 to MD Anderson and to the Veteran's Hospital because, what was he in the hospital for? He died of cancer. But they pick and choose what they want to pay.

It is the most corrupt system I have ever seen in my life and it is providing jobs for people who shouldn't have them.

But I went to work at Pantex. I have worked at Pantex, Rocky Flats, and LANL. I have done this for 30 some odd years. All of it line work. When I went down in '75, if somebody can tell me that a film badge is the

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dosimeter, I will put in with you that is not what it is. And that is all we had.

And they wouldn't even pick them up. I know the guys would call and they would say, well we have been on ours for six months. Are you ever going to come down and get them and read them? What were they reading anyway? I mean, you have to have a catastrophic something that even would show. And it wasn't measuring anything. We finally got those little bitty ones with just the one little thing on it. You had to put it on your collar.

One of the first jobs I did on the line and I worked around where Brenda did and those rooms where we had the pits, they would bring 16 pits in and open them all. Those were those ALR8 cans. They are just cans and open them out. Well, us women, you had to hold it to you. They had never had aprons, lead aprons. We didn't have lead aprons. We didn't have what's the thing that goes on the

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face, respirators. We didn't have anything and we made them get us lead aprons. And they made us put the dosimeters behind our lead aprons because we would have to put them in our lap and roll them across the room.

And she is right about the guys that Andy -- wasn't it Andy that died? Yes, and he, they would sit on those cans. They would do all kinds of things. It just wasn't controlled at all.

And what Floyd said about Bob's -my husband died. Debbie died, that was his
second wife. She was a clerk but she worked
only on the line. She had no dosimetry of any
kind because they didn't get involved with it.
She was in and out of every single bay
touching everything just like everybody else
did. And I think the first one, they said it
was 44 percent.

She had a three-year-old daughter when she died at the age of 34. And I raised her. She is almost [identifying information

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redacted] now and she is a very good girl but she should have that money for them killing her mother.

And then we got a thing that said they -- I'm sorry, it just makes me so angry. They said they were going to reconsider her case. We didn't even ask them to because we don't have all this information. Where do they get this stuff? How do they tell me that a woman that they don't even know where she worked and never had dosimetry of any kind, they can do a dose reconstruction? How? Where did they -- they come out of thin air.

We read those pages and pages and pages of crap that come in your rejection letter. They said, well, we are reconsidering it. We didn't even ask them to because we couldn't tell them anything else. We told them all we could tell them. And it comes back it was dropped down from like 44 percent to 43 percent after they reconsidered and we didn't even ask them to do that. It was like

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a slap in the face.

And I listen to these people. I have been sitting over there crying. I don't recognize these people anymore. They are so sick. I mean, I look pretty much like I used to except I am twice as big as I used to be and I don't have cancer yet. And I have done everything that everybody else has. And I have been, when I went to Rocky, I was shocked because they had rad engineers, they had dosimeters, things that Pantex did not have.

We had so much protection up there and they still, there is horrible cancer cases up there. I have had friends die everywhere. I have friends everywhere from these places and I just think they should stop denying, stop building these huge bureaucracies that we have had to deal with. It has just been horrifying the people that you have to deal with and how they treat you. Those last NIOSH people were so rude. They, I mean, like we are dumbasses or something. Maybe we are.

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But does Gary Kennedy, who I have known all my life have to go to Hillary Clinton to get something done? We don't have Hillary Clinton. My husband was lucky because Dr. Fortas, who is a saint among men, and this is probably killing him to help all of us, but he helped us get his through and he helped us with his Part E. Isn't that right?

She is keeping me from crying. am talking too much but I passionate about this. And she made me come because I watched it on TV and I saw that guy say, oh, come and we know our dose reconstruction is right. And I just wanted to kick the television. We all want to know, where in God's name did you get this? There is no records any good. Mason and Hanger ran Burlington and then they ran this place. is so different? How come Burlington got it but Mason and Hanger can't? They had fewer rad programs than we do and actually in some ways, better facilities.

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My husband knew it all. I mean he really knew all this stuff. So did my beautiful brother-in-law. And I just think that they should stop messing around with people's lives because you are letting people die.

MS. RAY: I would like to make one more comment about the Burlington plant in Pantex. Cumulative knowledge is what I arrived at this afternoon. Why in God's name don't the lessons and the things that were learned from Burlington, why aren't they transferred over to Pantex? The same people doing mostly the same thing.

Likewise, a production control clerk, the same thing that Debbie Mathiasmeier, was who has an approved claim, if they did the same thing, then why isn't the knowledge from that approved claim applied to other people? I know in the 70s and 80s that the Bureau of Mines could annotate every location of the word water and any other thing they

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needed to find in any document they ever produced.

Where is the database? Where is All the stuff that has been the knowledge? given to the Department of Labor, to NIOSH, where is the database that can be used for research to help the workers? Right now it is the workers giving everything. It is all on the workers. And that is wrong. All of that information and what is data that is unusable. One of them is unusable. One of them is good stuff. It makes sense. Information has to be Right now it is just dumping. That is used. wrong. And we have the technology now that we should take advantage of that. We should be able to research the claims that have been paid. Why are we redoing everything over and over again?

MS. MATHIASMEIER: Well and Floyd, like Debbie, that is who he was talking about that set at his desk. I didn't know that. Bob didn't know that. And Bob, he cried so

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1 much the last three years, he cried so much about all of this. 2 And these people tried. They are hurting. Somebody has to get in 3 stop providing jobs 4 their corner and useless whatever these -- I don't even want to 5 6 talk to those people in Kentucky again because 7 you cannot talk to them. And the ones in Denver say we can't 8 talk to them. We were told we can't talk to 9 10 them. But it has to go through them so I can get the money. It has to go to Denver but 11 they can't talk to Kentucky and they can come 12 13 back and say oh, no, we are not going to pay this. I mean, what was MD Anderson for? 14 15 Everything cancer. So deny \$1,000? Cancer. 16 That makes no sense at all. MS. RAY: And spend \$10,000 denying 17 it. 18 19 MS. MATHIASMEIER: Yes. I didn't want to come to this thing. It is very hard 20 for me. 21

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CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

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We thank you for

coming. I know it was difficult. J.W. Tomes.

MR. TOMES: I'll just qo quickly and I am understanding this is what this meeting was mainly about. In 1952 we had Mark Vs and Mark VIs which we didn't have any kind of shielding at all. We didn't have badges. Three of my friends and I will give you their names and you won't mention my name. Floyd Kaufman, Johnny Powers, and the other one's name has left me. They all died of cancer and they put in for it and they still contact them in the Denver office every so often and they have destroyed some of the records and they have had to send them back in.

But during that time back in 1952 to 1958, there was no shielding. And that was the time if you know the Mark VI, they had open pits. And to make the pit where it was one point safe, they put, as I recall, a trace chain in it. And they had to pull those out. No shielding at all. But that was 1952 to

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58.

Well, let me bring you up a little bit. I wasn't working out there then but these people were. Johnny Powers got bone cancer all over him and he died on the job.

But Floyd Kaufman died about ten years ago with cancer. And his wife has put in for it several times with no luck. And they keep making excuses. And they destroyed some papers because she called him and talked to him. They wanted him to call and talk. And she read a letter to him and they said we don't have a copy of that letter. And she said well, sir, I am reading the carbon copy that I sent to you.

So anyhow, but anyhow, let me give you a little brief what I did out there. I went to work in 1958 and I was on the line seven years and I was a technical writer three years, that was writing the assembly and disassembly standards for the weapon systems. And then I was in safety 23 years and then I

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went over to emergency management. out there, I managed last years the accident response crew, which is responsible for responding anywhere in the world to a weapon accident. nuclear And our job at Pantex to package the weapon and the was debris and get it shipped to the disposal sites. That was my job for the last ten years I was out there.

But in 1989, there was an incident in cell one at Pantex plant. And what they did, you are probably not familiar with the weapons but you have to loosen a valve to take the tritium bottle off. When they loosened that valve, the alarm went off and everybody evacuated. But they left the valve. They it back up, didn't tack which they were supposed to but I can understand why didn't if the alarm went off.

But anyhow, they sent two people in there to tighten the valve and then later on, they took two people in there to pinch the

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valve off and retrieve it. And there is a guy in there with a monitor, tritium monitor and he said, we have got to leave, because the tritium monitor is just pegged out. So they left.

And they decided they didn't know anything, enough about it, so they got a hold of Savannah River, which makes tritium. they came in and they said, yes, you need to know this, and this, and this. And I will go ahead and tell you, I was one of those people, and the cell was the reason I know so much about it. But they asked me, the Savannah River people asked me, how long will it take you to package this bottle, once you get it off? And they had me to go into another cell and time it. It took 50 minutes. And so they said put on six pair of surgical gloves and pull one off every ten minutes because tritium will migrate through the tritium glove or the surgical glove, and once it migrates through it, it will migrate into your skin. Well,

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they were with me in the cell for probably an hour with just one pair on.

But anyhow, when I turned in for a I brought this up. claim, And I went to And what the Pantex records say is Pantex. that they had a tritium, they had an incident The alarm went off. in cell one. The four people evacuated with a minimum exposure. they locked the cell up and it hasn't been unlocked since. They destroyed all records.

But they had me to give a urine sample the next day after I was in there so And I give it to them. I went in and long. asked the health physics person how much I was allowed and he says, well, I am researching that issue as we speak. I went across to the doctor in the lab and I says how much did I get. I got no answer. And I have never gotten an answer of how much tritium we were exposed to, me and the other guy. they have destroyed all the records. You

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won't find those records at Pantex.

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When I filed for my claim, which I had a heart attack about a year after that, I give them what they had at Pantex and I have put -- this is the rest of the story. And I told them what happened. But, my claim was of course denied.

And I just don't understand if they had a big investigation on it. I went up and answered questions in the investigation and I don't understand why a plant that size would destroy any accident record. In fact, when I was in safety, we had an accident, we never accident destroyed that record because somebody might need it some time. But they destroyed that. And you won't find it Okay? Thank you. anywhere.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Next we have Ken Meriwether.

MR. MERIWETHER: I defer.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Ken, okay. How about Gary Brown. Is Gary here?

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MR. BROWN: I am Gary Brown. a security guard out there for 24 years and I disability also. on I а am amcancer involved in the tritium survivor. Ι was incident as well in 89. And at that time, security people didn't wear any type of dosimetry. I did apply for Part B and I was denied due the so-called calculation to method, which like so many other people here, I could not make any sense of how they could with less than 50 percent come up calculation for me.

But I was also exposed to several other radiation. One was cobalt, just due to a supervisor ill-advising me to open a bay up for an electrician.

diagnosed with multiple Τ was myeloma cancer at the age of 45 in Which if you look that up, it is very extremely rare for a person usually, well, at that age it is just almost unheard of receive this multiple myeloma, which can be

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considered as a radiogenic-activated cancer.

The cancer tumor wrapped around my spine and basically broke my neck. It crushed my C-7 vertebra, which had to be rebuilt and I went through a number of radiation treatments. But it has taken us three years. We attended one hearing for Part B, like I say, which was turned down. And then I went to Part E.

And also my wife and I we have fought tooth and nail for this. And finally, last November I was approved for Part E and I am now in the process of trying to get documentation from my oncologist to finish the paperwork up. But it is a crime that it takes so long, especially for people who are older and obviously sicker than I am.

It is just my hope and prayer that we can improve this system because it is, it truly is on the verge of being broke or is broken.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And thank you,

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Gary. Then I have Rita Baker on the list.
Rita, are you here?

MS. BAKER: Ι surviving amа My husband passed away ten and a half years ago and he started working in February of 58 and he was an explosives handler. The only thing that he ever told me was that he carried some boxes to be put on an airplane. And they were wrapped and you could write your name and it would light up. So, there was something there. And he worked in there until 62 and then he went into the machine shop as a metal trader.

And so in 90 he had to go to Scott and Wyeth and he had carcinoma of the spine. And that made him a paraplegic. The next 16 years, I was taking care of him. So, he finally passed away and he had pancreatic cancer also when he passed away.

So I hope these men all that worked out there know more about it than I do. I am just a survivor.

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1 But anyway, it is just like they 2 We called; they send us to somebody We don't know who they are. And they 3 else. say, call every month. And nothing. 4 So, thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I want to check 6 7 again to see if there are any individuals on the phone lines that wanted to make comment 8 tonight. 9 10 MS. KLEA: Yes, this is Bonnie Klea from California. 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, Bonnie. 12 13 MS. KLEA: I would just like to thank all of the Pantex workers for being 14 15 brave and coming out and telling everyone what 16 happened. And I would like to let you know that your situation is the same everywhere. 17 I worked at the Santa Susana Field 18 19 Lab and we had ten nuclear reactors. And we actually had a partial meltdown in 1959. 20 the Site Profile said we had a cladding 21

failure and it says very minimal exposures,

which is not true.

And at our site, we have a very large amount of bladder cancers, which is similar to what the BIER studies show. Very high lung cancers and very high bladder cancers. So I submitted a petition for the Santa Susana workers.

Now, I have bladder cancer and they gave me a three percent dose. And I show uranium in my body five times above normal and I show strontium three times above normal. Yet, I can't get paid.

And I just want you all to know that if the Site Profile is not accurate, which none of them are because they are not giving the real critical information, you can't possibly get paid.

And anyway, just thank you all for coming out. Your stories are heart-rending and we are all in the same situation in America.

And actually, I had a NIOSH visitor

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1	come out to the Santa Susana Field Lab and she
2	actually was bragging that the dose
3	reconstruction absolutely saves money, rather
4	than paying the workers. It saves a lot of
5	money. So there you have the bottom line.
6	Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you,
8	Bonnie. Is there anyone else on the line that
9	wanted to comment? Apparently not.
10	Let me open the opportunity here.
11	Is there anyone else that didn't sign the
12	sheet that still would like to make a comment?
13	And if so, just approach the mic and give
14	your name for the court reporter.
15	MS. BROWN: My name is Jerri Brown.
16	I am actually Gary's wife and I signed on the
17	same line as he did.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, I'm sorry
19	that I missed you.
20	MS. BROWN: That's okay. I just
21	wanted to speak really more to the process. I
22	didn't work at Pantex but I have been fighting

the fight.

And I wanted to say one of the things -- we have been through two hearings. I have three four-inch notebooks of information that I set out to gather to take to hearings because if I was going to a hearing, I wanted to know what I was saying. And I know more right now about cancer and tritium and dosimeters than I ever wanted to know in my entire life.

He worked at Pantex more than half of his life. He was 44 when he was diagnosed. He worked out there for 24 years. Is that not 50 percent? That is at least 50 percent exposure. His dose reconstructions have come back less. We fought. He has a radiogenic cancer. He has 23 years in the same facility and he met all their criteria and yet they still denied us.

And I said to the hearing rep at the first hearing that we had been to -- or maybe it was the second hearing. You know,

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1	and Gary made a mistake. We actually applied
2	four and a half years ago. We have been
3	fighting, and waiting, and going through
4	hearings. But I said to the hearing rep, they
5	have called in, they have done two dose
6	reconstructions. We have had two hearing
7	reps. We've had a medical examiner. We have
8	had a doctor of health. They have called all
9	kinds of people in to refer to his case. And
10	I said to the rep at one point off the record,
11	I think you fought. I think it has cost you
12	more to fight us than it would have cost, had
13	you written the check for \$150,000 within the
14	time of the initial application. And he said,
15	yes, ma'am, you are exactly right.
16	I would just like to say that I
17	think that the money that should be going to
18	the workers is paying the people working the

20 (Applause.)

program.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Any other individuals that wish to make comment

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1	tonight? Yes, please approach the mic.
2	MS. McGILL: I did not sign the
3	sheet.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That's all right.
5	That is fine. Just approach the mic and give
6	us your name for the record.
7	MS. McGILL: I am Helen McGill. I
8	have filed a claim for my husband, Raymond
9	McGill who worked at Pantex from 1959 until
10	1990. He had cancer. He is deceased. When I
11	first received a letter from well, it
12	wasn't to me. It was to my husband from
13	the, I believe it was the Department of Energy
14	then in 2000. It was in June of 2000. My
15	husband was in the hospital then and so I
16	attended that meeting.
17	Later, I received another letter
18	asking me to file a claim, which I did. So
19	from I believe it was 2001 was when I first
20	filed a claim, all I have received at this
21	point are denials.
22	I think the process is inherently

flawed. I don't know what is happening but when I listen to the stories here tonight, it just sounds so much like my own. The last time I was asked to give information for a dose reconstruction, I did that, and received a report that the dose had been, it was less. It had been changed to less than from the beginning.

And I know from, well, [identifying information redacted] who was supposed to be here tonight, is a person who has given me a lot of information about my husband's work. I knew nothing about it. And [identifying information redacted] told me the materials that he worked with and some of the things that he did at Pantex. And I know that he did some of the very same things, probably in the same areas that J.W. Tomes and some of these other people.

But I don't think I have anything much to add except that I know that these people are telling the truth. I also know

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that I looked up online about the number of people who had cancer at Pantex. And the indication online was that it is no greater than in the general population. When you hear stories like you hear tonight, I think it probably is a lot greater than the general population.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Thank you. Are there any others? Yes, sir.

MR. MENDOZA: Hi, my name is Manuel Mendoza. And I have cancer. On October 25th, I found I have cancer on my liver and it was all around my kidney, on my right kidney, and I had a spot on my left kidney. And I put in a claim since 2002. I put a claim since October that is when they found it, October 7. And I put a claim in early 2008 and I still haven't heard anything for my compensation.

And I got a letter here from NIOSH that it says here that the Department of Labor has received the claim you filed under Part B

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of the Act and determined that you were possibly exposed to radiation while working at a covered facility with the Department of Energy in atomic weapons. In addition, the record shows that you have been diagnosed with cancer. After receiving your employment and medical history, the Department of Labor forwarded your claim to NIOSH dose reconstruction.

Now my question is, I have been since a year and a half that I have had these. And the claim I put in it was 2008, early 2008. Now, two doctors and two nurses have told me that I don't have to put in no claim. You are automatically get the compensation on account of my kidney.

And then I got the, on the kidney I had the procedure with the needle, where they burned it with the needle. And Dr. Archer performed the operation. He put me to sleep. And that is all I can say.

I worked at Pantex. I worked from

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1970 to December 1986. And I worked at pits where they had the vault they had overloaded with pits. And they just tell us go in there and get a pit. They opened them up right in front of us. No protection. And dosimeters, I don't even know how to pronounce that name. I didn't even remember dosimeter or any protection.

We had an apron, lead or whatever you call it. The supervisor said forget the apron and just go in there and get the pits. They were 30-gallon drums and the pits were in there. They opened them and the pits were like floating or something. It was hot. That pit was hot.

But what I want to know is, how can it be taking so long. How can they say it is not cancer?

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think we probably have some folks here today that might be able to help you. Since we are talking about an individual claim, this Board can't

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1	deal with that in the public forum. But
2	perhaps the status of your claim. Do we have
3	someone from NIOSH? We don't, but we can
4	direct him to who.
5	MR. MENDOZA: I can give my name.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, Mr. Elliott
7	at the back of the room will tell you who to
8	contact so you can follow up. So, he will
9	take care of that.
10	Oh, sir, give us your last name or
11	spell it for the court reporter.
12	MR. MENDOZA: My name is Manuel
13	Mendoza.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Mendoza?
15	MR. MENDOZA: Yes, Mendoza. I live
16	here in
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: M-E-N-D-O
18	MR. MENDOZA: Z-A.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Z-A.
20	MR. MENDOZA: I had my name there.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
22	MR. MENDOZA: And you want me to

1	give you my address and phone number?
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Not here. Not
3	here. Just Mr. Elliott will take care of you
4	here.
5	Are there any others who wish to
6	make public comment this evening? If not, let
7	me thank all of you for sharing with us. Oh
8	(Off-mic comment.)
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: If you make it
10	quick, since you have had your time share
11	already.
12	MR. WILEY: I haven't ever seen it
13	even mentioned about all of this but when I
14	went to work out here, DoD had the contract,
15	and AEC only did the inspecting. They didn't
16	have, there wasn't any DOE. We went through
17	URDA and then we went to DO
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, sir. They
19	are aware of that. The DOE didn't exist when
20	any of these programs started.
21	MR. WILEY: When DoD was running
22	this plant from 1952 up until sometime in the

60s, they had one safety man out here and all he did was walk around over the plant, checking people's badges to see that they were where they were supposed to be, so they didn't get dead men on the payroll. Because back in those days, it was routine for contractors to put dead men on the payroll.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.

Let me thank all of you for being here tonight, for sharing your stories with us, and for giving us a better picture of what the conditions were for your workforce here at Pantex.

This Board will be meeting again tomorrow. You are welcome. The sessions are all open. We discuss a lot of other things besides Pantex. So they may not all be of interest to you but, nonetheless, you are welcome to be with us tomorrow. We are here all day.

Thank you very much. We are recessed for the evening.

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(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 8:55 p.m.)

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