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### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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# ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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96th MEETING

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TUESDAY JANUARY 28, 2014

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The meeting convened at 9:15 a.m., Central Standard Time, in the Crowne Plaza Kansas City Downtown, 1301 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Missouri, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

#### PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman HENRY ANDERSON, Member JOSIE BEACH, Member BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member\* MARK GRIFFON, Member DAVID KOTELCHUCK, Member JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member WANDA I. MUNN, Member JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member DAVID B. RICHARDSON, Member\* GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member\* PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member LORETTA R. VALERIO, Member\* PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT

**PARTICIPANTS** 

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor

AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE\*

BATTS, ALICE

BERROTERIAN, LEO

BROCK, DENISE, DCAS

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BURTON, DONALD

BURTON, GAYLA

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CALHOUN, GRADY, DCAS

CAPRA, JOE

CARNAHAN, CLYDITH

CHAMBERS II, REED

CODY, ELIZABETH

COPELAND, MAURICE

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EVERET, CLARENCE

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GOOLSBY, BELINDA

GOOLSBY, MAE

HAND, DONNA\*

HARRIS, J. OLIVER

HARTSFIELD, DEKEELY, HHS

HAYES, LYNN

HINNEFELD, STU, DCAS

KINMAN, JOSH, DCAS

LONG, SHARON

LYNCH, ALICE

JACKSON, WILLIE

JAYROE, JEFF

JOHNSON, FRED

KLAMMER, TOM

KNOX, WAYNE

LEWIS, GREGG, DOE

MALONE, ROSE

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MOORE, NADINE

MOORE, ROBERT

MOSLEY, SASTEH

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MURPHY, JOHN

MURPHY, MARVIN

NETON, JIM, DCAS

OWSLEY, CAVEN

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SAWYER, JERRY

SHACKELFORD, LARRY

SHAW, MONTANO

SMITH, MARLON

STIVER, JOHN, SC&A

TAYLOR, JOHN

THURBER, BILL, SC&A\*

VALENTINE, JACQUEY

WALKER, NINA

WASHAM, NORMA

WATTS, MAGGIE

WORTHINGTON, PATRICIA, DOE

# \*Participating via telephone T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

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	Public Comment
3	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
4	(9:18 a.m.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, we'll
6	convene the 96th Meeting of the Advisory
7	Board on Radiation Worker Health. And let
8	me turn it over to Ted for introductions.
9	MR. KATZ: So, thank you, Jim.
10	Welcome, everyone in the room and on the
11	line. Let me just tell you a few things
12	about this meeting first.
13	Materials, all of the
14	presentations that you'll hear today, are on
15	the NIOSH website, under the Board section,
16	under Meetings for today's date. So you can
17	pull up any of those presentations and
18	follow along that way.
19	There are also all the
20	presentations are being shown on Live

Meeting, and that is -- the address to find

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1	that is on the agenda for this meeting which
2	is also on that website. So you can pull up
3	the Live Meeting session and follow along
4	and you'll see the slides, then, turned as
5	they're turned here in the room. Live
6	Meeting does not have a video component of
7	the room, so you're not looking a the Board
8	Members or anything, just the presentations.
9	There's a public comment session,
10	I'll mention this again, it begins at 5:30
11	this afternoon. So, if you are interested
12	in giving public comment, please be present
13	at the front end of that session. It'll run
14	5:30 to 6:30, but should we get through
15	sooner it'll end sooner. So, please be in
16	attendance at the beginning of the public
17	comment session.
18	And for people that are listening
19	on the line, please keep your phones muted
20	except when you're contributing, if you're,
21	for example, a Board Member. But,
22	otherwise, everyone please keep your phones

1 muted because otherwise the audio from your 2 phone will detract from everybody's audio 3 pleasure in this meeting. To mute your phone you just -- if you don't have a mute 4 5 button press \*6, and then press \*6 again to take it off of mute. But please do mute 6 7 your phone at all times. 8 And at no time put the phone on 9 hold because that has bad effects for everyone else. So, if you need to leave the 10 11 meeting at some point and you're attending 12 by phone, just hang up and dial back in. 13 So, that covers those issues. I'm going to do roll call. And I'm going to 14 15 address, instead of members having to 16 address for themselves, I'm going to address conflicts where they potentially -- where 17 the site could be mentioned today. 18 19 are really no conflicts with the sessions , 20 you know, where there's Board action today, 21 but I'm going to address the key conflicts

1	for sites that may be mentioned today as we
2	go through roll call.
3	And I'm going to do this
4	alphabetically beginning with Anderson.
5	MEMBER ANDERSON: Here.
6	MR. KATZ: And for Dr. Anderson
7	no conflicts. Beach?
8	MEMBER BEACH: Here.
9	MR. KATZ: And for Beach it's
10	Hanford and Rocky Flats SEC. Clawson?
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: Here.
12	MR. KATZ: And for Clawson it's
13	INL. Bill Field?
14	MEMBER FIELD: Here.
15	MR. KATZ: He's on the line. And
16	for Field it's Lawrence Berkeley National
17	Lab.
18	Mark Griffon is I'll get back
19	around to him, he's out of the room at the
20	moment. Dr. Kotelchuck?
21	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Here.
22	MR. KATZ: And no conflicts.

1	Dr. Lemen? Okay, I'm not I
2	wasn't sure whether Dick could stay with us
3	for the rest of this meeting. He may not be
4	in attendance. Dr. Lockey?
5	MEMBER LOCKEY: Here.
6	MR. KATZ: And for Dr. Lockey the
7	key ones that might be mentioned today, I
8	guess, are Fernald, Portsmouth, Mound, K-25,
9	and $X-10$ .
10	Dr. Melius?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm here.
12	MR. KATZ: He's here. And there
13	are no sites that would be addressed today.
14	Munn, Wanda Munn?
15	MEMBER MUNN: Here.
16	MR. KATZ: And for Munn it's
17	Hanford. Dr. Poston?
18	MEMBER POSTON: Here.
19	MR. KATZ: And for Poston it's X-
20	10, Sandia National Lab, LANL, and Y-12.
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Dr. Richardson?

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Here.
2	MR. KATZ: And no sites. Dr.
3	Roessler?
4	MEMBER ROESSLER: Here.
5	MR. KATZ: Also no sites. Mr.
6	Schofield?
7	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Here.
8	MR. KATZ: And for Schofield it's
9	LANL and Sandia National Lab.
10	And Ms. Valerio?
11	MEMBER VALERIO: Here.
12	MR. KATZ: And for Valerio it's
13	all sites in New Mexico, as well as NTS and
14	Pantex.
15	And Dr. Ziemer?
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: For Dr. Ziemer it's X-
18	10, and LANL after 2000.
19	So, that completes roll call,
20	except of Mark Griffon. I will address just
21	his conflicts, then. He is in attendance,
22	he just stepped out of the room, and his

- 1 conflicts of relevance for today is just
- 2 Mound.
- 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Very good.
- 4 MR. KATZ: It's your meeting, Dr.
- 5 Melius.
- 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 7 you, Ted. And I'd like to introduce one
- 8 other person who is here, DeKeely
- 9 Hartsfield, who is our new counsel and made
- it to this meeting because the government's
- open, which it wasn't at the last meeting,
- but someone I've had the pleasure of working
- with on lots of other issues.
- MS. HARTSFIELD: Thanks.
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, anyway,
- 16 welcome to working with us.
- MS. HARTSFIELD: Thank you.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we'll start
- 19 with a NIOSH Program Update from Stu
- 20 Hinnefeld. Stu?
- MR. HINNEFELD: Thank you, Dr.

1	Melius. Back here in my same old role
2	again, so, as usual, I well, usually my
3	slides work. Okay, operator error, they do
4	work.
5	I wanted to spend a little bit
6	about program news and speak about the
7	budget deal, the recent budget deal that the
8	government passed, and what it means.
9	In the budget deal that was
10	passed in January there was relief given to
11	some of the sequesters, the reductions,
12	funding reductions, that had been planned,
13	that had been part of the law up until the
14	most recent budget bill. But that relief
15	did not extend to what are called mandatory
16	programs, which is what ours is. Ours is a
17	mandatory program because Congress told the
18	government to specifically do this, run this
19	program. It's called a mandatory program
20	and the sequester was left in place for
21	those programs.

So, we are facing a sequester

22

1 again in fiscal 2014. That means that our 2 new budget authority in 2014 will be 3 slightly less than we had in 2013. We had a 7.9 percent sequester in 2013. 4 You know, that means that was 7.9 percent lower than 5 our funding the year before. 6 7 And this year, when I was told our sequester was 9.8 percent, I about 8 9 panicked because I thought it meant 9.8 10 percent lower than last year, but it 11 doesn't. It means 9.8 percent lower than 12 the unsequestered amount back in 2012. 13 So we have a slightly reduced 14 amount of money this year compared to last 15 year because of some things -- I won't get 16 into very much about complications with 17 administrating contracts. We actually probably won't feel too much effect of this 18 19 year's sequester because we've been spending 20 on the program at such a low rate because 21 the way the 2013 sequester was implemented.

1	So we think that there shouldn't
2	be any less progress, or any slowing of
3	progress this year compared to last, and in
4	fact we might be able to even accelerate
5	progress a little bit.
6	But a lot of that depends upon
7	some administrative things within the Agency
8	and contract awards and things like that.
9	But we think we will at least be no worse
10	off than last year and should be a little
11	better off.
12	I'll try to answer any questions
12 13	I'll try to answer any questions about that, but it's there's not a lot
13	about that, but it's there's not a lot
13 14	about that, but it's there's not a lot more that I know. I do know that we're
13 14 15	about that, but it's there's not a lot more that I know. I do know that we're facing a sequester also in 2015, meaning
13 14 15 16	about that, but it's there's not a lot more that I know. I do know that we're facing a sequester also in 2015, meaning that we will have less money in 2015 than we
13 14 15 16 17	about that, but it's there's not a lot more that I know. I do know that we're facing a sequester also in 2015, meaning that we will have less money in 2015 than we had in 2012.
13 14 15 16 17 18	about that, but it's there's not a lot more that I know. I do know that we're facing a sequester also in 2015, meaning that we will have less money in 2015 than we had in 2012.  I suspect it'll be less than we
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	about that, but it's there's not a lot more that I know. I do know that we're facing a sequester also in 2015, meaning that we will have less money in 2015 than we had in 2012.  I suspect it'll be less than we have this year, but I don't know what the

1 Then the other activities that 2 have been going on, we kind of are 3 continuing some of our outreach activities. 4 I put those up here because those are, while 5 they're routine -- or we do them on a normal 6 fashion, none of them are particularly 7 routine. In January of this year, our 8 9 Ombudsman, Denise Brock, and the DOL 10 Ombudsman's Office, sponsored an outreach meeting here in Kansas City. And I believe 11 12 -- my reports from that, that was very well 13 attended. There was a lot of the I think they probably information shared. 14 15 provided a lot of good information to the 16 community here concerning our program and 17 its effects. In February of this year there 18 will be an outreach meeting in Denver. 19 20 is mainly sponsored by the Department of Labor and this is their SEC town hall 21

1	meeting. Whenever a new SEC Class is added
2	they usually, very frequently, they'll go to
3	the area of the site where the SEC is, has
4	been added, and have a public meeting to
5	kind of explain how the SEC works to the
6	affected population.
7	We attend those routinely in
8	order to answer questions that come up that
9	may, you know, pertain to our part of the
10	program. And so we'll be in Denver later on
11	in February.
12	In addition, the three agencies
13	involved in the program, the Department of
14	Energy, the Department of Labor and us, have
15	agreed to meet with a collection of
16	advocates.
17	This meeting was arranged by the Department
18	of Labor, really, with I think largely
19	with some ANWAG representatives. And so
20	we're going to meet in Denver on February
21	20th to talk about items of interest to the
22	advocate community, and we'll all three be

doing that.

1

2 We've done that a few times over 3 the years, maybe about once a year, maybe less often than that, but I know I've been 4 5 to meetings in Washington with the And Denise hosted a workshop for 6 advocates. 7 advocates that sort of turned out to have 8 the same purpose, because she had all three 9 agencies in there. 10 Let's see, that was back in 11 November of 2012. So, it kind of had the 12 same purpose of this information exchange 13 with the advocates, and it usually turns out we get some pretty good feedback from that. 14 15 The advocates are appreciative and feel like 16 they've learned something about the topics 17 we cover. The final item on my list I've 18 19 mentioned because there's a possibility 20 it'll effect the functionality of the 21 applications that everybody uses on a

1	program. This is kind of a downstream sort
2	of thing.
3	As you know, our program holds a
4	great deal of personally identifiable
5	information, things that have to be held
6	private. The computer systems, the CDC
7	computer systems, treats that information
8	securely as it's transferred within the
9	system so it's encrypted during transfer.
10	However, it's not encrypted at
11	rest, meaning on the servers where it
12	resides. And that is the requirement that
13	we're facing that our servers be encrypted.
14	This is not a simple, technological fix.
15	We've been dealing with our
16	computer gurus for quite a while to arrive
17	at a fix. We are trying to be insistent
18	that our applications should continue to
19	look like they look now, and we should be
20	able to do the things we do now in order to
21	run our program.
22	So they're struggling with making

the technology, obtaining the technology, 1 2 that allows us to do that and still allows 3 the data to be encrypted at rest. So, it's 4 been a longstanding process. It will probably cost us some money, cost the 5 6 program some money that will just kind of 7 disappear from our available funds. But I 8 don't think it's such a great amount that'll 9 have any particular impact on the program's 10 progress. 11 And it may, in fact, if there is 12 no solution, it may be that some of our 13 applications and how they look may have to be altered in order to accomplish this. 14 15 We've been really been resisting that. 16 We've been telling our computer folks, look, 17 you're the ones that want us to do this, give us the technology that supports the 18 19 So, that's just kind of an ongoing program. 20 discussion. We've been in these discussions 21 probably for a year now, and so on.

1	I'll mention one more piece of
2	news that isn't on my slide because I only
3	learned of it about 15 minutes ago. Most of
4	you know Christina Batt, who is our liaison,
5	works in our Congressional Liaison Office,
6	she let me know 15 minutes ago she's going
7	to be leaving that post in the near future.
8	So, for our next meeting,
9	presumably we'll have a new Congressional
10	Liaison. And I know, you know, she's moving
11	on to another opportunity. I'm always
12	pleased when people go take a job that they
13	feel like they would like better, but it's
14	also very sad for us when one of our people
15	moves on. And I've enjoyed working with
16	Christina and we'll miss her support in that
17	role.
18	So, if anybody wants to say
19	goodbye to her, you can say goodbye to her
20	at the meeting at breaks or something. Of
21	course, I don't think she's going completely
22	away, she's just changing jobs.

I'll just go very quickly through 1 2 our statistic slides. They're the same 3 slides that I show every time, they're just The first slide, the numbers tend 4 updated. to go up at a rate of about 200 a month. 5 6 That's about how many we get in from DOL, 7 new claims, and that's about how many we 8 send out. 9 The number of cases affected by SEC is -- that's not the total number of 10 cases that have been affected by SECs we've 11 12 added, but that is the number that have the 13 status of pulled for SEC in our system. 14 so that's the ones we can easily identify. 15 Any claim that came in after we've added an 16 SEC, we don't see. So we wouldn't know 17 about that. So, we don't really know a true count of cases, claims that were affected by 18 SEC additions. 19 20 The number of cases with us has 21 kind of been pretty steady for awhile.

1	We're at the current funding level, we're
2	not making any dents in that, but we managed
3	to maintain the pace, the incoming pace, so
4	it's not going up.
5	And if any additional resources
6	become available, we try to work on site
7	research activities, rather than try to
8	reduce that any further. We feel like
9	that's at a manageable level now.
10	Okay, then just to break down
11	where the cases are, as always, there are a
12	number of cases that we consider with us
13	where we have completed a draft dose
14	reconstruction and the claimant has that
15	draft dose reconstruction in their hands and
16	we're waiting for the return of the OCAS-1
17	form. So, the actual number of cases we
18	have in front of us is somewhat less than
19	the 1356.
20	And here are the percentages of
21	successful and unsuccessful claims. I think
22	I did the arithmetic, it's not on the slide,

but I think that's about 28 percent of the 1 2 claims done through dose reconstruction are 3 above 50 percent. That number has declined a little bit over the last few years and I 4 attribute that to the addition of SEC 5 Classes during that time. 6 7 And the removal of those claims, 8 then, from dose reconstruction and some of 9 the cancers that we're usually most likely to have success with, like lung cancer, on 10 11 dose reconstruction are compensated through 12 the SEC, and so we don't get a successful 13 dose reconstruction out of those cases. 14 They just go to the SEC. 15 Just our standard submittal 16 versus production, you can see for quite 17 some time these are -- yeah, these are 18 quarterly numbers, so you can see the line 19 of receipts and incoming and outgoing kind 20 of, you know, hangs around 600 per quarter 21 there for the last few years, actually.

1	And status of claims and our
2	early claims, any claim that's not done or
3	claims that have been reinstated recently,
4	both for the 5000 and the 10,000. Some of
5	these claims, the initial ones were cases
6	that were CLL cases that were submitted in
7	error originally and then essentially were
8	cancelled because CLL wasn't a covered
9	condition.
10	Once it was a covered condition
11	then these claims came back, but those are
12	all in the process of being completed now
13	and we have methods now for doing the CLL
14	dose reconstruction for all the claims. So
15	we don't have any claims pended for that
16	anymore.
17	This is our count of the DOE
18	statistics. You can see, these are I
19	believe this is a pretty good improvement
20	from my last report, especially on the
21	greater than 60 days.
22	DOE's electronic transfer system

22

that we're all using, we call SERT, which is 1 2 Secure Electronic Records Transfer, allows 3 us to submit requests and DOL to submit responses electronically rather than sending 4 paper back and forth. And that's been a 5 6 real good process improvement and is -- I 7 think, all of the agencies engaged in that are really appreciative of that. 8 9 So, that, I think, is part of 10 this, and then the DOE does continue to 11 focus on getting these responses to us. 12 SEC summary table, which you'll see again in 13 LaVon's presentation later on, I won't go through that very much, but that's the 14 15 totals on the SEC's activity. 16 We took a little effort to make 17 sure that this slide in my presentation matched the slide in his presentation, so 18 unless something changed since Friday they 19 20 should be the same. 21 And I believe that might be the

1	last one I have. Any questions?
2	(Pause.)
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Very quiet
4	group today, this morning. Must've been the
5	ethics review.
6	Okay. We'll keep moving, then.
7	Thank you.
8	MEMBER ANDERSON: Just one quick.
9	When do you expect the petitions that are
10	under HHS review, when would you expect
11	those to be completed?
12	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, there's no
13	clock on that. That is
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: How long have
15	they been there, I guess, is the question?
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, General
17	Steel's record is really voluminous and that
18	just got there.
19	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: So, that just got
21	there. Hooker Electrochemical has been
22	there for a while, and I haven't heard any

1 activity on that one very recently. 2 The Weldon Spring Plant, we 3 received maybe a month ago a series of questions from the panel that we then 4 responded to at that time. So, you know, 5 that's what we know about that. 6 7 The panels, you know, these are HHS panels that are empaneled for a specific 8 9 There's no group of people set aside, site. 10 you know, there's no review organization out 11 It's a group of people who are 12 selected and empaneled to do a specific 13 review and they tend to work at their own 14 pace. 15 And, honestly, we don't -- we're 16 not really privy to their operation so we 17 don't really hear much unless they have questions. 18 19 MEMBER ANDERSON: It just seemed 20 like a longer list than usual.

MR. HINNEFELD: Well, the HHS

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1	reviews are prompted by a petitioner
2	appealing the decision of the Advisory Board
3	that a Class is not warranted. And so there
4	have been some of those decisions in the
5	past year or so and so those decisions had
6	been appealed.
7	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay, thanks.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just so
9	everybody on the Board knows and so forth,
10	Stu and I have talked with the budget
11	changes and so forth underway, and once Stu
12	gets a better idea on what the impacts may
13	be and so forth we'll be talking some more.
14	If you remember, we did the same
15	thing during the last year with the
16	sequester. And we are trying to, you know,
17	make sure that the higher priority items
18	keep moving along and we have a schedule and
19	that we're coordinated between, you know,
20	the Board's activities and NIOSH's
21	activities so that resources are sort of
22	paired up correctly to, you know, lessen any

1 impact of the cutbacks as much as possible. 2 So, we'll be keeping you informed I think we're a little ways away 3 on that. from fully understanding what needs to be 4 5 done, mainly due to some of the contract issues. 6 7 MR. HINNEFELD: We have really --8 it almost never happens that we have a 9 reason to have a priority to do something 10 other than what the Board's priority is. 11 You know, we will work these in accordance 12 with the Board's priority. There might be 13 one small exception to that going on right 14 now, is that we are trying to get some 15 information from U.S. Enrichment Corp, which 16 is about the Paducah Plant, and this relates to our gaseous diffusion plant, work as well 17 as highly enriched uranium neutron dose 18 19 work. 20 And it's been very difficult, 21 since they're not DOE, they're not DOE

1	funded, it's been sort of a difficult
2	conversation and we finally got an okay to
3	go look at some records that they generated.
4	And so we do want to get that done before
5	they forget about us. But other than that,
6	we just intend to work with the Board's
7	priorities.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Any
9	other questions? If not, thank you, Stu.
10	And next we'll turn to DOE
11	Program Update with Pat Worthington and Greg
12	Lewis. Welcome, Pat, we appreciate you being
13	here with us. We appreciate Greg, too, but
14	we see him all the time.
15	DR. WORTHINGTON: Good morning.
16	It's always a pleasure to come before this
17	Board and talk about a very important
18	program to the Department of Energy and to
19	just remind you of our commitment.
20	So, again, I would like to say
21	good morning. I'm joined today here in the
22	room by Greg Lewis, and Isaf is actually on

the phone as well.

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2 So I want to talk just briefly, 3 you've heard many of these things before, and to be available along with Greg to 4 answer any questions that you might have. 5 Our commitment, our purpose, our 6 7 mandate is very clear, it's very simple. behalf of the claimants, we want to make 8 9 sure, because these are in fact DOE workers, we want to make sure that all of the 10 information that's available regarding the 11 12 workers, their records, as well as facility information, is made available. 13 And so that is our charge. 14 15 DOE's responsibility splits 16 around a number of areas, and I'll mention them just briefly. One is to respond to the 17 Department of Labor/NIOSH requests for 18 19 information. It's very important that 20 information is made available on employment

verification exposure records.

1	important: did they work at DOE and what
2	were they exposed to during the time that
3	they were working here?
4	We want to provide support and
5	assistance to the Department of Labor and
6	NIOSH, as well as the Advisory Board, on
7	large scale research and site
8	characterization projects. These things are
9	important.
10	Conduct research in coordination
11	with DOL and NIOSH as needed to cover
12	information regarding covered facilities.
13	Our roles and responsibilities
14	are clear, but, again, as I said, they're
15	very powerful. And it certainly isn't
16	something that we can do as one individual,
17	and so Greg's office, he works very well
18	with what we call site contacts. The
19	information is pretty much at the sites,
20	it's not at DOE Headquarters in most cases.
21	And so there's a network of
22	individuals that Greg is working with on a

1 regular basis regarding budgets and 2 delivering documents and interfacing to make 3 sure that NIOSH and DOL can get the information, you know, that's needed. 4 Individual records. 5 In the end, it gets down the individual and what 6 7 information can be provided regarding the individuals. Our workload over the years, 8 9 the last few years, has remained pretty 10 constant in terms of employment verifications: about 6,000 a year; dose 11 12 records for NIOSH, less than 5,000; and for 13 DARs, less than 6,000 a year. 14 So these are very important 15 things. We continue to work on them and to 16 look for ways to improve our efficiencies in 17 these areas. We find that in DOE, that in some 18 19 cases workers work at multiple sites, or 20 within a site they may work for multiple 21 contractors and multiple missions. And so

1	sometimes it's a very interesting assignment
2	to search for records over the career, full
3	career of these DOE workers.
4	Our record packages that DOE
5	provides to DOL and NIOSH, sometimes they're
6	simple, one page documents. There could be
7	things that are hundreds of pages. And so,
8	again, we're looking to work on these
9	regardless of scale.
10	Typical work records, many
11	departments over the years, DOE, in terms of
12	delivering the mission, the contractors
13	certainly have been diverse in terms of the
14	way that they're structured and organized.
15	And typically when you have a new
16	group come in, they are certainly different
17	in structure and the way things are done.
18	So you're looking for different sometimes
19	the same information, but different
20	department names, locations, and
21	organization structures.
22	But our goal is to make sure that

we're able to deliver these documents and 1 2 not return a decision that we cannot locate 3 them. And they certainly are provided in various forms. 4 The large scale research products 5 that are driven by the needs of DOL and 6 7 NIOSH. Again, we're not just offering up records, but we're offering up things that 8 9 these organizations have indicated that they need in order to be able to make a decision. 10 11 Some of these projects can be very simple, some can be very costly. But again we're 12 working to sort of deliver the information. 13 At any given time, DOE is 14 15 supporting multiple large scale projects. 16 We are trying to balance these at various 17 sites and various organizations to provide the information. 18 Currently, here's a list of 19 20 things that we're working on. It's 21 certainly quite extensive: Kansas City,

1	Rocky Flats, Savannah River, Hanford,
2	Sandia, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge. Many of these
3	are very large, complex sites, and
4	certainly, you know, a challenge.
5	But I think, over time, we've
6	been able to come up with various ways in
7	terms of being more efficient in delivering.
8	And one of the things that we've mentioned
9	over the years when we've come before this
10	group, that we certainly work very well with
11	organization at DOE called Legacy
12	Management. That organization is very
13	experienced in looking for records. And so
14	we certainly work with them, and I believe
15	that we've been able to improve on our
16	delivering and on the quality and
17	completeness of work in terms of working
18	with Legacy Management.
19	Document reviews, again, we are
20	committed to reviewing documents as needed
21	and returning them in a timely manner. I
22	believe I was before this Board maybe two or

1 three years ago. It could've actually been 2 longer. We were working, I think, with the 3 different organizations, with the Board, in trying to address security needs that we 4 5 had. And so we were able to develop, I 6 7 believe, in collaboration with you, with all of you, a security plan that would work in 8 9 terms of delivering the documents that are 10 needed, but also meeting the requirements 11 that were placed upon us in terms of 12 security. I mentioned early, in the early 13 part of the discussion, that we view 14 15 ourselves as having a responsibility for 16 delivering what is needed for the claimant. 17 We also have the responsibility of meeting certain other requirements, like security. 18 And so we are certainly juggling these 19 20 things and trying to -- but I think that our 21 security plan and working with you and

1	getting people to sign up to that plan, I
2	think, has certainly improved across the
3	board in that area.
4	The average turnaround time for
5	reviews is typically about eight weeks.
6	But, again, any given review can be shorter
7	or longer. And certainly and we
8	understand the need to be flexible. And so
9	when there is a need for expedited review we
10	have the full support of people in
11	headquarters to do that, as well as reach
12	into the sites when we need to have them to
13	review documents as well.
14	Certainly, Glenn, one of the
15	things, because he has safety and security,
16	has been able to, you know, put the pressure
17	on, when we need to do it, to get these
18	things out.
19	Facility research, we have over
20	300 facilities, covered facilities, under
21	the DOE program here, and the full listing
22	can be found in the website that you see

here on this slide.

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2 I believe that Stu mentioned our 3 SERT, which is our Secure Electronic Records 4 Transfer system. We are very proud of that system. We had, as you know, some 5 6 challenges over the years in delivering 7 things in a secured manner. And many of 8 you, probably in your own personal lives as 9 well as in your work assignments, are very 10 much more aware and more sensitive of 11 protecting private information, or PII. 12 And so we believe the secured 13 network where we can transfer information, and quickly and securely, you know, has 14 15 solved a number of issues and also allowed 16 us to be more efficient. And also it's 17 allowing us to be more transparent. As we look at the data that we have there in SERT, 18 it can tell you, you know, right away, you 19 20 know, how long they've had the records, how 21 long the request is out there, what's still

1	outstanding.
2	And I know, for us at DOE, it's a
3	driver, it's a reminder, that where we have
4	things that are, or becoming a little bit
5	too slow, that we need to certainly push on
6	that.
7	And one of the things that Greg
8	has been doing in his organization is
9	looking at that data and going to the
10	various sites and having to work with them
11	to get something resolved in terms of moving
12	forward more quickly, or identifying that
13	there's a major issue and what do we do to
14	solve that issue.
15	So, I think that SERT's been kind
16	of a win-win for all of us. We think it's
17	working, but we always welcome feedback in
18	terms of how we can improve more.
19	Outreach. Outreach is very
20	important. You can have a good program that
21	you're working on for improvement, but if
22	you're not reaching the people that you need

1 to reach then you're certainly not as 2 successful as you want to be. 3 So, we certainly believe that outreach is important and that it's 4 5 important in collaboration with DOL and 6 NIOSH. And so we work together. We've had 7 town hall meetings and other kinds of activities to kind of get out and reach 8 9 people and get the word out. And so we want to continue to do this as we move forward. 10 A little bit about the Former 11 12 Worker Medical Screening Program. I talked 13 just briefly about kind of our processes and where we are on EEOICPA, which is for 14 15 current and former workers. 16 And I'll talk now just about the 17 Former Worker Medical Screening Program. believe that, you know, this is, you know, 18 19 the right thing to do for the Department, 20 for the country, in terms of DOE has some very interesting, exciting, and in some 21

1	cases hazardous work going on.
2	And so this is a program where we
3	asked, we offered to former workers so they
4	can return to one of the locations for
5	Former Worker Medical Screening and get a
6	screening that's designed for them, in terms
7	of here are the hazards you were exposed to
8	and here are the kinds of things you should
9	be screened for to see if you had any
10	adverse health effects.
11	And that's one of the things we
12	do with the outreach. It's not just on
13	EEOICPA, but it's outreach on Former Worker
14	Medical Screening Program as well.
15	And there's a link here that, if
16	you need more information, certainly you can
17	go to that link and look for it.
18	I'll mention two pieces of the
19	Former Worker Medical Screening Program on
20	this slide. One is the National
21	Supplemental Screening Program. It's a
22	program that, wherever you are in the

1 country, if you're a former worker, there's 2 a number that you can call and we can 3 arrange for a medical screening that's 4 unique to the occupational hazards that you were exposed to when you were working at 5 DOE. 6 7 We also have the Building Trades National Medical Screening Program. 8 9 some of them may be here today, at this time 10 or later on. Those are ones that are 11 actually in this area and that could also 12 provide -- or wherever you are, screening for construction and subcontracted workers. 13 This is, I think, a very 14 15 important one, as all of the medical 16 screening programs are, but I'll talk about this one just for another minute. 17 Construction workers are moving 18 19 around quite a bit. They're exposed to a 20 lot of unique hazards. And subcontractors 21 are certainly bouncing around and they need,

1	you know, at some point when they've the
2	workforce, to kind of reflect on those
3	things that were unique to them, and so this
4	is a great opportunity for them to be
5	screened.
6	That was a very quick overview of
7	kind of where we are, here are the things
8	that we've been doing, you know, all along.
9	But I'm here to answer any questions that
10	you may have about I see that people are
11	reaching for microphones quickly, so I'll
12	ask Greg to join me here at the podium, and
13	so, collectively, together, we'll answer
14	questions.
15	MR. KATZ: And just to remind
16	Board Members, please speak directly into
17	your mics so that it's very audible in the
18	room, but some of the folks on the line are
19	having a hard time hearing Board Members'
20	questions. Thanks.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll start
22	with Paul.

1 MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you for the 2 presentation. I did notice, on Slide 17, I 3 actually clicked on your link there on the Former Worker Medical Screening Program. 4 But when I click on that link, what I get is 5 6 something called "latest enforcement 7 documents." 8 DR. WORTHINGTON: We're not the 9 enforcement arm, so --10 MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah, I knew 11 that, so it's not so much a question, but 12 maybe at some point you can give us the 13 correct link. 14 DR. WORTHINGTON: We will 15 certainly look at that and get it back, you 16 know, to the Board Members and correct the 17 record on that. We've had some issues across the 18 19 Department with some PII breaches and links 20 and things like that. And so every time we 21 find out that there's one that's broken or

1	incorrect we want to fix it, so thank you
2	for that comment.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
4	else with questions? If not, I have a, I
5	guess, question/concern. First of all, we
6	appreciate all of your efforts in sort of
7	putting together a program that's been, you
8	know, very responsive to and activity has
9	been very responsive to our needs and the
10	needs of NIOSH and, I believe, the
11	Department of Labor in this program.
12	It's certainly a large task.
13	It's largely hidden from view, to some
14	extent, except when something's delayed or
15	there's a problem, but we do appreciate it.
16	And I will say, in terms of the
17	classification issues, I think that's worked
18	remarkably well given some of the problems
19	there. I guess my question is, is what we
20	had talked about a little bit earlier with
21	Stu was the issue with the budget changes
22	and what's going to happen.

1 You know, we've had episodes 2 where there have been delays and, 3 particularly, with so-called research projects where we were asking for, you know, 4 some additional amount of work from the 5 particular sites and, you know, they have 6 7 competing priorities and staffing issues and budget issues also. 8 9 And I was wondering if you have 10 any comments on where you see that going 11 this current sort of fiscal year and beyond 12 Then I sort of have a follow up 13 question. 14 DR. WORTHINGTON: Sure. In terms 15 of the budget, as you know, we were on a CR 16 through sometime in January. We actually 17 have budget now, but the money, you get the okay that you have it, but the money has to 18 So we don't have the funds in 19 flow to you. 20 the bank for all of the projects yet. 21 But in terms of this particular

1	program, it has always been, you know,
2	difficult, since the creation of HSS, to
3	determine how many dollars are really
4	needed, you know, for the program.
5	And so Greg is good at those
6	different POCs and the different monies that
7	we have out there in terms of looking at
8	where we are and where we need to move money
9	around.
10	And so when we find that we have
11	a scenario where we're almost on hold or
12	something on a given project, we look within
13	the project in terms of where best to, you
14	know, to shift the funds.
15	I do not believe that we've ever
16	had a scenario where we said that this one
17	is cut down, you're not getting anymore this
18	year, you can't do anything. So we're
19	moving money around, and while there were
20	some delays with the CR, we believe that
21	shortly we'll be able to, you know, put the
22	monies where they need to go and things will

be up and running quickly.

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2 And if that's not the case, then 3 we always want to hear back, because we never want to say, well, we're not looking 4 for records anymore at that site until six 5 6 months from now, or three months. 7 always supposed to be an active program and if we need to locate things we will do that. 8 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. No, we 10 appreciate that. I would just ask that we 11 maybe try to coordinate up front a little 12 bit in terms of where the priorities are, 13 where we see the needs from this program 14 going. 15 Stu and I had breakfast this 16 morning and I noticed one site that was missing from your list there, and again not 17 your fault, but one where I think we foresee 18 a fair amount of activity this year is the 19 20 Idaho site, and I think could very well 21 develop into a research project.

1	We've just, the Board and NIOSH,
2	for various reasons have not really engaged
3	in that site. A review of the Site Profile
4	there, and I can, you know, envision, you
5	know, a fair amount of activity there.
6	Again, I don't know what resources are
7	already there. There may be other sites,
8	too, coming up.
9	So I think it's this sort of
10	budget issues evolves as you sort of, you
11	know, DOE and NIOSH and DOL get their handle
12	on the budget for this year, that we try to
13	coordinate and try to see what extent we can
14	identify where we think, you know, the
15	resources will be needed in the coming year
16	and try to avoid those delays.
17	We certainly want to avoid the
18	situation where there are such long delays
19	in getting necessary documents that, you
20	know, we have to make a decision as to
21	whether we recommend basically saying we
22	can't complete work on this project, or

address this SEC issue, because basically 1 2 the information isn't there, available. 3 And we've avoided that so far, 4 but we've come close, at least one site, and I think we need to do as best we can to work 5 6 together to try to avoid that situation. 7 I think the key DR. WORTHINGTON: is communication, communication, and it's on 8 9 our part, on DOE's part. We need to 10 continue to reach out to DOL and to NIOSH, 11 as well as our site POCs about, you know, 12 about fundings. Priorities do change and we 13 need to -- as I said, with this program we 14 try to watch where do we need to go and how 15 do we need to shift money around. 16 And so we hope that we will, you 17 know, reach out more, but when we don't just 18 do it, you know, we need to hear from, you 19 know, from our counterparts as well. If you 20 see it looks like we're not really, you 21 know, watching an area and we need to move

1	forward.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other Board
3	Members? Yeah, Dave?
4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I was
5	curious, former colleagues of mine at the
6	City University at Queens College, Dr.
7	Markowitz and others, are doing medical
8	screenings of radiation workers. Is that in
9	any way affiliated with your Former Worker
10	Medical Screening Program?
11	DR. WORTHINGTON: Yes, yes.
12	That's one of our major principal
13	investigators for the Former Worker Medical
14	Screening Program, one of the big pieces of
15	that program. So, yes.
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: But he does
17	also, I think, workers who are not former
18	workers, but people who are currently
19	working?
20	DR. WORTHINGTON: There's one
21	part of the Former Worker Program, in terms
22	of the things that he's actually doing,

- 1 where there are some former workers that get
- the CT scans, yes. Current workers, I mean,
- yes. There are a few current workers in his
- 4 program, yes.
- 5 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Thank you.
- DR. WORTHINGTON: By some with a
- 7 different mandate, that's correct.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
- 9 questions?
- 10 MEMBER ROESSLER: Jim, this is
- 11 Gen. I don't know if anybody else is having
- trouble on the line hearing. I can hardly
- 13 hear you. I heard Paul quite well, I hear
- 14 Ted well, the speaker kind of comes and
- 15 goes. I think people need to make sure
- they're speaking into their microphone.
- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We'll
- 18 remind people, Gen.
- 19 MEMBER ROESSLER: You're still
- very weak. Maybe the microphones need
- 21 adjusting.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay,
2	we'll do the best we can.
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: Thanks.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And, okay,
5	thank you.
6	DR. WORTHINGTON: Thank you very
7	much.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And how are we
9	handling the DOL?
10	MR. KATZ: They should be on the
11	line.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	MR. KATZ: So that's Chris
14	Crawford from DOL, who is speaking for Jeff
15	who is out with an illness.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Chris,
17	are you on the line?
18	MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, I'm here.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We can
20	hear you fine. And Stu is getting your
21	slides up. And Stu's brought in his
22	assistant LaVon to handle this presentation

1 He's ready, so go ahead whenever 2 you're ready, Chris. 3 MR. CRAWFORD: Very good. name is Chris Crawford. 4 I am a health physicist and I am filling in for my boss, 5 6 Jeff Kotsch, who had planned to be here, but 7 unfortunately was unable to. So we're having to do this remotely. 8 9 And I'd like to thank LaVon and 10 Stu for putting up the slides. 11 MR. RUTHERFORD: No problem, just 12 tell me when to turn them. 13 MR. CRAWFORD: Okay. Let's go to 14 the second slide. I'm going to just talk 15 about some of the changes. I think anybody 16 who's interested in the many details on 17 these slides, many of which are repetitive session-to-session, should please go to the 18 Board's website and view them there. 19 20 On this slide we see that there's 21 just over 168,000 cases that have been filed

1	under EEOICPA and over \$10 billion in
2	compensation has been paid out to-date.
3	Also we see that there's 41,000
4	cases that have been sent to NIOSH for dose
5	reconstruction. Thirty-nine thousand cases
6	have been returned by NIOSH; 33,000 with the
7	dose construction and about 5,800 without
8	dose reconstruction.
9	And we show about 2,200 cases
10	currently at NIOSH. I have no doubt that
11	these figures will vary a little bit between
12	NIOSH's figures and ours, but we do the best
13	we can to reconcile them.
14	Let's proceed to the slide with
15	NIOSH-related cases, SEC and DR
16	compensation. So we see that of \$4.34
17	billion in compensation, based on 46,000
18	claims, \$1.3 billion was based on dose
19	reconstruction, and that's for 12,500
20	claims; and another \$3 billion on SEC cases,
21	which accounted for 33,674 claims.
22	Next slide, please. I think the

interesting thing here is the 1 2 approval/denial ratio. Of the 27,000 cases 3 with a dose reconstruction and a final decision, we show 9,559 final approvals and 4 17,506 final denials, or about a 35 percent 5 approval rate and a 65 percent denial rate. 6 7 As Stu has already noted, the approval rate is slowly declining, and he 8 9 mentioned one factor in that. Another is 10 probably that, in a sense, the claimants are working later in the history of the nuclear 11 12 weapons program. And the later you worked, 13 the tighter the standards were, the more 14 monitoring there was, so that that probably 15 has an impact on how many claims are 16 approved because our certainty is higher. 17 Next slide, under Part B cases filed, this is a nice pie chart. For those 18 19 of you at home it's worth, perhaps, going to 20 the site to see this. With the Part B 21 cases, we show that NIOSH got 34 percent of

1	them, RECA cases were 10 percent of them.
2	SEC cases not referred to NIOSH are 12
3	percent, and then SEC cases referred to
4	NIOSH are 13 percent.
5	The other 31 percent, I'm not
6	sure what those cases are. Some of them no
7	doubt were cases that actually were rejected
8	by DOL, either because there were no
9	eligible survivors or it wasn't the cancer
10	case or various factors of that type.
11	The next slide, Part B cancer
12	cases with final decision. We show accepted
13	dose reconstruction cases of about 8,800
14	with \$1.3 billion in paid compensation, and
15	accepted SEC cases just over 20,000 with
16	about \$3 billion in paid compensation.
17	Now, there's another category
18	that overlaps, which is cases accepted both
19	on SEC status and with a Probability of
20	Causation over 50 percent. You'll see
21	that's a small number: about 673 and \$100
22	million paid in compensation. But that is

1 normally from those cases where medical 2 benefits are sought and the case is -- a 3 dose reconstruction is generated as well the accepted SEC status. 4 So for all accepted SEC and DR 5 cases we have about 30,000 with \$4.4 billion 6 7 paid in compensation. The next slide are the top four 8 9 work sites. I think we have the usual 10 suspects here: Hanford, Savannah, Y-12, Los 11 Alamos are still generating our biggest 12 number of cases. 13 Next slide. We see now that final decisions for denied are 49 percent 14 15 versus accepted 51 percent. Those are for 16 Part B, of course. 17 Next slide. We look at DOE The only thing notable here is 18 versus AWE. that AWE seems to be abating, only that we 19 20 have now, I believe, handled a lot of the 21 AWE sites. There have been quite a few SEC

1	determinations and so forth. So less and
2	less of our workload is now AWE cases.
3	Next slide. I'll just mention
4	the outreach events very briefly. We have
5	town hall meetings and the traveling
6	resource centers.
7	Next slide. Under the auspices
8	of the Joint Outreach Task Group, which has
9	members from my own organization, DEEOIC,
10	also the Department of Energy, the
11	Department of Energy Former Worker Program,
12	NIOSH itself, the Ombudsman for NIOSH, and
13	the Ombudsman for EEOICPA.
14	Next slide. We see though for
15	fiscal year 2013 and 2014 we've had outreach
16	meetings in Farmington, New Mexico;
17	Livermore and Emeryville, California;
18	Portsmouth, Ohio; Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and
19	Grants, New Mexico; Bolingbrook, Illinois;
20	Hanford; Knoxville, Tennessee; Los Alamos;
21	Oak Ridge, X-10; then Fermi National
22	Accelerator Laboratory and Argon National

Laboratory; Clarksville; Hanford Engineer 1 2 Works. 3 And next slide again. We have a future outreach event, which I believe Stu 4 already mentioned, involving the Rocky Flats 5 SEC event to be held in Denver. 6 7 Next slide. These are the SEC petition site discussions on the agenda. 8 9 They're useful in the sense that we see how 10 many claims have been submitted in these 11 cases, Part B and Part E claims. I won't go 12 into the individual numbers here unless 13 someone wishes, but they will all be on the And we're looking at General Steel, 14 site. 15 Joslyn and Kansas City today. 16 And the next few slides are done 17 for every presentation having to do with 18 employee eligibility, covered conditions, survivor definitions and benefits. 19 20 go through those individually also.

will all be on the website.

21

1	Unfortunately, since Jeff can't
2	be with us, I don't have quite his knowledge
3	about strategic direction and management
4	issues, but I'll be happy to entertain any
5	questions. And if I don't know the answers,
6	Jeff and/or I will reply to anybody who asks
7	by email. Any questions?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, we have -
9	- first of all, thank you, Chris. And Josie
10	Beach has a question.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Yeah, I just have
12	a question on future outreach events. Have
13	you got anything on the schedule for INL,
14	Idaho?
15	MR. CRAWFORD: I will have to
16	find out. I don't know personally if we do
17	or not. That would seem to be a natural,
18	because we're expecting activity there, but
19	I can't answer you right now, and I'll be
20	happy to send that to the entire Board.
21	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other

1 questions from the Board? Yes, Wanda, I 2 think, down there? 3 Thank you, Chris, MEMBER MUNN: 4 that's very much appreciated. In earlier reports that we've had 5 from DOL you have given us the statics on 6 7 the larger sites and the amounts that were paid specifically by site. 8 I see that that 9 is not included in this particular 10 presentation. I hope that doesn't drop off 11 your radar and that from time to time we 12 will continue to see that type of information. 13 Wanda, I'll be 14 MR. CRAWFORD: 15 happy to put in that request. I don't know 16 why it isn't there this time, but no doubt 17 there's a good reason for it. But I will see if I can get that reinstated, certainly 18 19 by the next Board meeting. 20 MEMBER MUNN: Thank you,

21

appreciate that.

1	MR. CRAWFORD: Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Brad Clawson?
3	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, thanks,
4	Chris. I was just wondering where we are
5	here in Kansas City. Are we looking at
6	having any for Kansas City in the future?
7	MR. CRAWFORD: Are you talking
8	about outreach meetings?
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
10	MR. CRAWFORD: Right. Again, I
11	can't answer of my own knowledge, and I'll
12	have to get back to you and the Board on
13	that, which I'll be happy to do in the next
14	day or so.
15	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu.
16	About two weeks ago the Ombudsman, our
17	Ombudsman and DOL's Ombudsman, sponsored the
18	outreach, but the other agencies were here
19	as well. I mean, DOE was here and DOL
20	program was here as well. So there was one
21	here about two weeks ago.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, okay. I

- 1 didn't hear that. I just noticed that it
- 2 hadn't made the list so I just wanted to
- 3 make sure.
- 4 MR. CRAWFORD: I had to think on
- 5 that, too, Stu.
- 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
- 7 else? Okay, Dave, yes. Dave please in the
- future put up your name. That's the rule, I
- 9 can't --
- 10 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, indeed.
- 11 Yes, indeed. Thank you.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm not a mind
- 13 reader.
- 14 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Under covered
- 15 conditions, what is the condition CBD,
- 16 excuse me?
- MR. CRAWFORD: Chronic beryllium
- 18 disease.
- 19 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Ah, thank
- 20 you.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, there's --

1	MR. CRAWFORD: That was a stumper
2	for me for a few minutes, too.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, there's a
4	whole section of the original EEOICPA that
5	dealt with that in an ongoing fashion. It's
6	a fairly large program. Anybody else?
7	Okay. Thank you very much,
8	Chris, for filling in and filling in from a
9	distance.
10	MR. CRAWFORD: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now we have the
12	presentation we've all been waiting for all
13	morning, this session, the highlight of the
14	initial session here.
15	MR. RUTHERFORD: Everybody can go
16	home after this, right?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Except for you.
18	So, LaVon Rutherford will give us his SEC
19	update. Normally we put this at the end of
20	the day, but it was just, you know, people
21	are just
22	MR. RUTHERFORD: Anxiously

awaiting.

1

- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: -- too excited,
- 3 couldn't wait.
- 4 MR. RUTHERFORD: That's right.
- 5 Okay. I'm going to give the status of
- 6 upcoming SEC petitions, which is kind of,
- 7 it's changed over time, upcoming SEC
- 8 petitions are not as many lets put it that
- 9 way.
- We provide this update to the
- 11 Board and also during the public, to allow
- the public to know what petitions we have,
- if they're in the qualification phase and
- the evaluation phase, 83.14s that we're
- working on, this allows the Board a chance
- to prepare for upcoming Work Group meeting
- 17 and Advisory Board meetings.
- 18 And you've seen this slide
- 19 earlier, Stu had presented it, I will talk a
- 20 little about it a little bit more. As you
- 21 notice we're up to 215 petitions that we've

1	received since 2004.
2	We have one petition that is in
3	the qualification process, however, I will
4	say that that petition is not going to
5	qualify. It is for a site that did not have
6	any radioactive material and it's going to
7	be administratively closed here soon.
8	So we really have none in the
9	process. We have no evaluations in progress
10	at this time, and you can see that we have
11	eight evaluations with the Advisory Board
12	that are in some phase.
13	Seven of the eight petitions that
14	are with the Advisory Board have had some
15	action taken by the Advisory Board, meaning
16	that a Class has been added, but they have
17	left open that petition for additional work,
18	Hanford, Los Alamos National Lab, Savannah
19	River Site, Nuclear Metals, Inc., Joslyn
20	Manufacturing, ORNL, and Rocky Flats.
21	The Hanford, we have been
22	prioritizing our work because of the

1 sequestration, the government shutdown, the 2 CR, some of the sites had very little 3 funding to finish out the year last year as Dr. Worthington had mentioned, and Hanford 4 was one of those sites. 5 6 Los Alamos National Lab, Savannah 7 River Site, we were affected by it a little bit, Oak Ridge National Lab, all of those 8 9 sites had reduced funding in such that they 10 were unable to complete some of the tasks 11 that we needed completed. So Hanford, what we've done was 12 13 we prioritized some of the work to focus on addressing things that we can address with 14 15 the information that we have available 16 currently. 17 Los Alamos National Lab, we're doing, we have a questionnaire with them 18 19 that has gone back and forth to try to 20 address some concerns.

Savannah River site, we're

21

1	working hard to prepare for a February 5th
2	Work Group meeting to try to close out some
3	issues and preparations for the April
4	Advisory Board meeting.
5	Nuclear Metals, Inc., we have
6	continued our work on that and we are going
7	to present at the April Board meeting a
8	recommendation for an additional Class for
9	Nuclear Metals, Inc., and I think we can
10	work to closure pretty quick on that one
11	from that point.
12	Joslyn is up for discussion at
13	this Board meeting. Oak Ridge National Lab,
14	our goal has been to have ORNL prepared for
15	the April Advisory Board meeting.
16	However, we did have this delay
17	as I had mentioned with getting data, so we
18	are still waiting on some data from ORNL to
19	support some final closure work that we have
20	for that site. So the April Board meeting
21	is a little bit in question for us.
22	And Rocky Flats, the Rocky Flats

1 that we had added the Class at the last 2 Board meeting and we continue to work on 3 four to five issues with that and I really can't give you a good end date for that one 4 5 yet. 6 We have one petition evaluation 7 that we recently completed and we will be presenting at this Board meeting and that's 8 9 for the Kansas City Plant. 10 Potential SEC petitions, this 11 slide hasn't changed much. What we've found is that some of these potential SECs getting 12 a litmus claim to move forward for those 13 petitions has been difficult, they're not 14 15 coming through. 16 Sandia National Lab, Albuquerque, 17 this was the old Z Division for LANL, 1945 What's happening is we believe 18 to 1948. 19 that most of those claims are being 20 processed under the SEC, the previous, the 21 LANL SEC, so if any of those claims do move

1	forward we will move forward with the 83.14.
2	I think also what we plan to do
3	is when resources are available we will
4	basically draft our Evaluation Reports for
5	these sights and have them prepped and ready
6	to go so when a petition does, a litmus
7	claim does come along we can move them
8	forward quicker.
9	General Atomics, this was an old
10	Class Definition that we've looked to modify
11	to standards of basically how we would
12	identify a Class today.
13	Dayton Project was, we're looking
14	at an 83.14 based on the changes in the
15	facility designation, the change to a DOE
16	site, and also to add a 9-month period where
17	operations shifted from Dayton Project to
18	Mound.
19	Again, as I mentioned, we have
20	one petition in the qualification process
21	and that was Linde Air Products, 1945 to
22	'47, however that petition is not going to

1 qualify and we have no other petitions that 2 are in the evaluation process. And that's 3 it. 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. 5 Ouestions for LaVon? Maybe we'll save up 6 our questions until the very last thing on 7 the program, but thank you, LaVon. Jim, if I could, 8 MR. HINNEFELD: 9 I just wanted to clarify one thing I said 10 while giving a response to Dr. Anderson's questions about the administrative reviews. 11 12 I said the General Steel 13 Industries review had just gotten there. In 14 fact the review was requested in April and 15 essentially was accepted in May, but the 16 record of the GSI discussion covered what five years? 17 18 And with many, many, many meetings, a lot of information submitted for 19 20 those meetings, and the task of assembling 21 the record and trying to put it in the, you

1	know, sorting the information as it's
2	requested and trying to minimize the
3	duplication and putting that information
4	together took quite a long time.
5	And so the entirety of the record
6	didn't get to the administrative panel until
7	pretty late in 2013, I don't remember the
8	actual date, but it was last year, but it
9	was toward the end of the year.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
11	you for that clarification, Stu. Any
12	questions for LaVon? So we will try, just
13	for Board Members, since somewhat LaVon
14	predicts is the basis for how long our next
15	Board meetings will last and how busy we
16	will be the week before, since that's when
17	we get all the reports.
18	We will update it at our next
19	Board call and try to get a better idea of
20	where we are and what to plan on for our
21	next meeting the end of the April.
22	We are pretty well set on going

1 to Augusta and there is a Work Group meeting 2 set up in early February, so I think we'll 3 be, you know, at least have a good idea of the schedule and what may be on the agenda 4 for that meeting by our Board call. 5 6 So, with that, we are now 7 scheduled for a break and why don't we return at 10:45 or so. The first session 8 9 there will be, probably will not take a half 10 hour, so if you want to stretch the break a 11 little bit and maybe come back at ten of or 12 so, why don't we plan on that. 13 So we'll reconvene at 10:50. 14 Thank you. 15 (Whereupon, the above-entitled 16 matter went off the record at 10:27 a.m. and 17 resumed at 10:54 a.m.) 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Why don't we 19 get seated. We'll get started, I think, if 20 we have the key people here. I'll send Ted

out and round up people.

1	Okay. We'll reconvene now and
2	welcome back everybody.
3	And we are going to have an
4	update on the sufficient accuracy/coworker
5	dose modeling. I'll do a brief introduction
6	here and then let Jim Neton say a few words.
7	We've had a short Work Group
8	meeting basically which Jim can sort of
9	update us on in terms of some of the work on
10	sufficient accuracy and so forth.
11	We did this Work Group on Friday
12	and we also had a brief update at that
13	meeting from SC&A about their work on the
14	one person, one sample, OPOS, or OPUS,
15	whatever we're calling it, it keeps
16	changing, work.
17	But both NIOSH and SC&A need to
18	turn their preliminary work into full
19	reports and get those to us. So we will be
20	planning some follow up here, but I'll let
21	Jim Neton, you know, just briefly tell us
22	what, sort of an update on what NIOSH's

1 progress is and so forth on this issue. 2 Jim? 3 Okay. I don't have DR. NETON: any formal slides for this presentation, 4 5 it'll just be a brief update as to what we've accomplished since the last Working 6 7 Group meeting, not the Friday one, but the I forget which date that was. 8 prior one. 9 But we were exploring the idea 10 during the Working Group about what would 11 constitute, what we ended up terming a 12 practically significant dose. In other 13 words, how much dose really matters when you start adding the dose reconstructions to 14 15 affect the Probability of Causation which, 16 of course, is the ultimate analysis. 17 So we had proposed at that Working Group meeting to select from our 18 NOCTS case files cases that had Probability 19 20 of Causation between 45 and 50 percent and 21 had a single cancer so we could do some

1	direct comparisons.
2	We ended up looking through
3	35,000-38,000 dose reconstructions and it
4	turns out that only 174 cases had a
5	Probability of Causation with a single
6	cancer between 45 and 50 percent.
7	So we selected that number of
8	cases, 174, and we ended up adding 100
9	millirem dose, external dose only, to each
10	of those cases.
11	At the point in the exposure
12	profile where we thought it would make the
13	maximum, had the maximum effect. We reran
14	those and, a considerable effort, I mean we
15	reran these case 30 times at 10,000
16	iterations each. That's the standard
17	protocol for how we analyze a case that
18	falls between 45 and 50.
19	We reran them adding a zero dose,
20	which would reset the random number seed and
21	adding 100 millirem dose using the same
22	random number seed as the zero dose

addition.

1

2 And when you directly compare 3 those of interest it turns out that none of the cases that we analyzed went over 50 4 percent, which really surprised me. 5 6 thought for sure we'd have some that were up 7 against the edge. 8 It turns out that the mean, the 9 average additional PoC added to those 174 10 cases was 0.06 percent. So it's a very 11 small incremental increase. 12 The distribution of cases was 13 somewhat interesting as well. I think lung constituted about 50-something cases and 14 15 basal cell carcinoma had another 11 or 20, 16 between those two it was about 50 percent of 17 the cases were represented by those two 18 cancers. The rest were sort of distributed 19 20 randomly about. There didn't seem to be any real difference between solid cancers and 21

1	leukemias, but we just received these
2	results a few days ago.
3	We're analyzing them, and as Dr.
4	Melius said we're going to be providing a
5	full report on this as to what we found,
6	what we think it means, and where we need to
7	go from here.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
9	Jim. Any questions for Jim? As I said this
10	is a, he said it's sort of a work and those
11	are very preliminary results on that.
12	If you remember this is coming
13	back, some of our struggles to deal with
14	coworker models and we're going to be doing
15	statistical comparisons in determining
16	issues related to coworker models.
17	We sort of need to know how much
18	of a difference are we trying to find? How
19	much a difference is meaningful? Obviously
20	it relates to other dose reconstruction
21	issues, residual periods, but really it,
22	almost any situation we're dealing with.

1 So I think it's, you know, sort 2 of an important first step in doing this. 3 SC&A had some interesting findings on the, comments on the OPOS, the one person, one 4 5 sample issue also. We'll be getting to both of their 6 7 NIOSH will be writing up theirs reports. and SC&A will be finishing their report and 8 9 we'll have a Work Group meeting and believe 10 we should have more to report back by the, if I'm quessing right, by the April Board 11 12 meeting. 13 So we are making progress there and we'll give feedback to the entire Board 14 15 at our April meeting. Our next issue is 16 General Steel Industries and the TBD-6000 17 Work Group and Paul Ziemer will be 18 presenting. 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you, Jim. While we pull the slides up, oh, I guess 20 21 they're here now.

1	If I might, Mr. Chairman, as a
2	courtesy make sure that both the co-
3	petitioner and the site expert are on the
4	line.
5	I want to make sure that they're
6	at least present at this part of the
7	presentation. Dr. Dan McKeel and Mr. John
8	Ramspott, are you folks on the line?
9	DR. MCKEEL: Dr. Ziemer, this is
10	Dan McKeel, I'm listening.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.
12	MR. RAMSPOTT: I'm listening as
13	well. Thank you, Doctor.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
15	Okay, let me proceed through the slides and
16	after I finish Dr. Neton will also have a
17	brief presentation to summarize the NIOSH
18	position on the issue of the lost radium
19	source as well as the summary of how they're
20	handling the various aspects of the dose
21	reconstructions.
22	First of all, I just wanted to

1 remind you of who the Work Group Members 2 I serve as Chair, Josie Beach, John Poston, and Wanda Munn, are the other 3 participants in the Work Group. 4 I reported to the Board at the 5 telephone conference call on December, in 6 7 mid-December, and since then the Work Group has had two conference call meetings. 8 The 9 first of which was on December 19th of last 10 year and then we met recently on January 11 16th. 12 At the December 19th meeting, 13 I've simply summarized here very briefly 14 what issues we were addressing at that time, 15 and I believe we had reported prior to that 16 to the Board that we would be addressing 17 these. Specifically, skin dose 18 calculations and the SC&A review of the 19 20 MCNPX calculations for betatron exposures. 21 Also, the DCAS review of the resuspension

1	factor for the residual period, and then the
2	DCAS review of a report that was provided,
3	or we were made aware of by Dr. McKeel, AEC
4	Report NYO 4699, which was a report on a
5	variety of accelerators that were used
6	around the country and the issue of
7	considering whether or not there was a
8	potential in using some of the, one or more
9	of those sites for surrogate data for the
10	GSI site.
11	And so we had a discussion of
12	that and NIOSH's review of that report. And
13	then at our January 16th meeting we focused
14	on the MCNPX calculations for neutron and
15	other external exposures.
16	That also involved the issue of
17	whether or not film badges would be used,
18	and I believe the, all of the Board Members
19	have received the interchanges on that, both
20	of the material provided to the Board and
21	also the concerns of the co-petitioner on
22	that issue as to the use of the Landauer

1 film badges and the NIOSH position on why 2 they would not use those any longer. 3 We can develop that further if we need to in this Board meeting, but I believe 4 5 everybody's aware of that. Then we also addressed the Appendix BB matrix issues and 6 7 the resolution of those issues and I will summarize that here momentarily. 8 9 And then finally at that meeting, 10 again the site expert and the co-petitioner 11 raised concerns again about the missing radium source and whether or not that was 12 13 appropriately considered in the external exposure models and I'll address that in a 14 15 little more detail in just a moment. 16 Now let me summarize the Appendix 17 BB matrix issues, I'll go through them individually in a moment, but I'll just 18 19 indicate here in summary. 20 All of the open issues were either closed or designated to be in 21

1	abeyance, and by in abeyance, in essence,
2	that means that we have completed our work
3	on the issue and we are awaiting its
4	appearance in a revised Appendix BB to
5	confirm that the agreed to change has
6	actually occurred.
7	This also includes several issues
8	from the SEC Issues Matrix that were
9	transferred to Appendix BB at the time that
10	the Work Group recommended that the SEC
11	Class be denied.
12	And then simply make this comment
13	that with the resolution of these issues the
14	Work Group felt that revision of Appendix BB
15	by NIOSH could get underway.
16	Here is a summary of the Appendix
17	BB Issues Matrix, as far as I know everybody
18	has the latest version of the matrix. It's
19	extremely long and detailed, so I have
20	simply identified the issues by a brief
21	title.
22	I did ask SC&A to review this and

make sure that they were comfortable with 1 2 how I described the actual finding. 3 first finding had to do with the data sources and that is now in abeyance by 4 action of the Work Group. 5 All of these items were 6 7 individually voted on by the Work Group and we were in agreement on all of them. 8 The 9 second item is an old one which had been 10 agreed to guite awhile back that the, well 11 not -- I'm sorry this is not the one that 12 was agreed to a long time ago, this was more 13 recent. The period of covered employment 14 15 There was an earlier period has changed. 16 that has been added and that issue now is 17 agreed to and closed. The issue of the betatron beam 18 19 intensity that was originally questioned by 20 SC&A, that now is closed. Under estimate of 21 stray betatron radiation, and this one also

1	included issues from the SEC Issue Matrix,
2	Issues 2, 6, and 8, that now has been agreed
3	to and is in abeyance.
4	The presence of other radiography
5	sources, this includes Issue 3 from SEC
6	Issue Matrix, that has been closed. The
7	handling of skin dose, which was also Issue
8	9 in the SEC Issues Matrix, that's in
9	abeyance.
10	Residual radiation from betatron
11	apparatus, that's closed. I might add in
12	case there's any confusion, this has nothing
13	to do with the residual period. We're
14	talking about radiation that's present after
15	the betatron is turned off.
16	It lingers for some period of
17	time, sometimes short, sometimes longer, but
18	that has been dealt with. Number 8 is one
19	that was agreed to quite awhile back that
20	the work hours were longer than originally
21	shown in the Appendix BB Matrix and that
22	issue is closed.

1 Work practices, that is in 2 abeyance, dose rates from uranium in 3 abeyance, dose to other workers, this is workers in other parts of the plant, in 4 abeyance, and then the surface contamination 5 6 and resuspension, those have been agreed to, 7 this also goes into the residual period and 8 that is in abevance. 9 And there was one that simply 10 involves incorrect use of units and that has 11 been agreed to and is in abeyance and should 12 show up correctly in the revised report. 13 At our last meeting, as I 14 indicated a moment ago, Mr. Ramspott and Dr. 15 McKeel reiterated particular concerns about 16 the lost radium source. You may recall, and I think all 17 of you have tracked this issue for several 18 19 years, initially there was debate about 20 whether such an incident had actually 21 occurred.

1	I know that Dr. McKeel had
2	indicated to us and was concerned about our
3	use of the words "urban legend," and I want
4	to clarify that I have been misquoted on
5	that.
6	I said it may or may not be an
7	urban legend. I never declared that it was.
8	I said it may or may not be, because
9	originally it appeared to be, to have been
10	treated as such and we indicated that it may
11	not be.
12	And indeed the site expert and
13	the co-petitioner were able to find
14	additional documentation confirming that in
15	fact the source, there was a plumb bob type
16	radium source that was missing on that site
17	and that particular source of 500
18	millicuries I indicate in the second point
19	here had been missing for at least a week
20	and probably closer to ten days in October
21	of 1953.

There were a number of news

articles and I believe the latest document 1 2 on this, I believe has been distributed to 3 all of the Board Members, there were several news stories there. 4 And some differing things, but 5 6 one news story said that the source was lost 7 in the plant, another one indicated it was found outside the plant, but there appeared 8 9 to be some uncertainty about that in terms of when and, between when the source was 10 11 missing and when it was found. 12 I added the fourth bullet here, 13 and I know Dr. McKeel objected to this, indicating that he did not state that the 14 15 person who lost the source died and I agree 16 he did not say that. 17 What he told us and what I've quoted here is that a clerk reported this to 18 19 him and I simply quote this from one of Dr. 20 McKeel's reports to us that this shows 21 additional uncertainty about what happened.

1	The official story in the
2	newspaper says no one was hurt. There was
3	one clerk apparently that had a conflicting
4	story. But, in any event, those reports
5	give some uncertainty about this.
6	One thing appears fairly clear
7	from the news reports is that the searching
8	was done with the assistance of a Geiger
9	counter.
10	One recently located news account
11	was not available at the time of the January
12	meeting and Mr. Ramspott had located that
13	and identified that he had found an
14	additional article and we basically agreed
15	to wait and have this distributed to the
16	Work Group and the Board after the meeting
17	so that NIOSH could have a look at any
18	additional information before making a final
19	judgment on how they would handle this lost
20	radium sources part of dose reconstruction,
21	and Jim can report on that in a moment when
22	he speaks.

1 So that summarizes what we 2 covered in the meeting. I think we can open 3 it for questions, or perhaps you want to hear from Jim first? Mr. Chairman, I leave 4 5 that to you. 6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, why don't 7 we let Jim clarify that last issue and then 8 9 DR. NETON: Well I'm prepared to 10 speak on two points, one is the agreed upon 11 dose estimates and the other one is to speak 12 briefly, no, maybe not so briefly, on the 13 lost radium source. There's been a lot of 14 15 deliberation that's gone on with the dose 16 calculations at GSI. Ultimately, at the end 17 of the day, that we ended up with some fairly simple models that are going to be 18 19 applied to only two Classes of workers as it 20 turns out. 21 We have administrative personnel

1	and those are people who we conclusively
2	know did not work in the plant, may have
3	walked through the plant on occasion, but
4	really didn't work with sources, and for all
5	years, for all administrative workers, we're
6	going to end up assigning about 570 millirem
7	per year. That was agreed upon at the
8	Working Group level.
9	All other workers are going to be
10	bounded by either having, for external
11	exposure by either having worked with radium
12	sources or in what we called the so-called
13	radium era, or later on, are bounded by
14	having been the layout man who was the
15	maximally exposed individual in our
16	estimation when the betatron was being used.
17	So between 1952 and 1960 we have
18	a triangular distribution that's applied
19	with the maximum dose of that triangular
20	distribution being 15 rem, which is equal to
21	the exposure limit recommended at the time.
22	The central estimate is 9.7 rem,

1 which is based on a workers badge results 2 that were interpolated, and the 6.3 rem 3 lower bound is based on time-motion studies that we've done trying to reproduce what 4 5 might have been a realistic exposure scenario. 6 So for all those years, between 7 '53 and 1962, the upper bound will be 15, 8 9 except for '61, '62, it went down to 12 rem 10 and that's what will be assigned. After '63, that's during what we 11 12 called the radium era, after '63 to '66, June of '66, the layout man, who is a person 13 who is stationed outside the betatron 14 15 working with materials, will receive a gamma 16 exposure of 9 rem and neutron exposure of 557 millirem. 17 So this will be -- we cannot 18 19 differentiate worker types and Classes at 20 GSI so everyone will be, or they're assumed 21 to be, a layout man in that era or in the

1	earlier years of radiography, unless they
2	were an administrative worker.
3	Internal doses, we agreed upon,
4	well I'm not going to give doses because
5	they're intake rates, but we identified,
6	finally settled on a surrogate exposure
7	scenario that resulted in a 68.7 dpm per
8	cubic meter air concentration based on the
9	handling of uranium.
10	That will be assigned to all
11	workers except administrative personnel, and
12	it'll be prorated based on the number of
13	work hours per year that they worked with
14	uranium up to, I think it's about 400 hours
15	was the maximum number of hours we
16	estimated.
17	And we also agreed to use a
18	resuspension factor of ten to the minus
19	fifth versus our proposed ten to the minus
20	sixth resuspension factor. That's a brief
21	summary of what the doses are. They're
22	fairly large. They're distributions to

1	account for uncertainty.
2	We believe that they adequately
3	bound all Classes of workers at the site.
4	There's a lot of other miscellaneous, not
5	miscellaneous, but other types of work that
6	went on, but we believe that these
7	particular doses are put in upper cap on
8	what the exposures might have been.
9	Unless there's any questions on
10	that I can move on to the radium source.
11	Brad, do you have a question?
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: Help me
13	understand how you're classifying these
14	people.
15	DR. NETON: Okay.
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: Because to be
17	right honest with you I guess I'm wondering
18	because we really haven't been able to do
19	that any other site and
20	DR. NETON: Well, there's only
21	two Classes. One is what we call

1	administrative and then there's all other
2	workers. Administrative personnel are
3	people who worked in office environments,
4	that sort of thing, where they would not
5	have had routine access to the plant and
6	walking, you know, working with the sources,
7	that sort of thing.
8	There aren't going to be very
9	many of those. I mean I've looked through
10	the data set and it's going to be a small
11	number of workers that we would be able to
12	conclusively identify that that was their
13	exposure.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well I just look
15	at the time era of this and to be right
16	honest there's a lot of sketchy information
17	and I'm just really trying to get my hands
18	around how you guys will actually be able to
19	do that.
20	But, you know, I know this comes
21	to the Work Group and goes from there, but
22	it's, we've done this at other sites and

1	really had a terrible time with it and
2	that's why I was just wondering.
3	DR. NETON: Yes. I appreciate
4	the comment. Okay. As far as the radium
5	source goes, Dr. Melius eluded to the fact
6	that John Ramspott and Dr. McKeel had
7	provided us newspaper articles that
8	substantiated that a source had indeed been
9	lost, or reported missing at the GSI
10	facility in October of '53.
11	There were three newspaper
12	accounts. One in the Edwardsville
13	Intelligencer that stated, and I quote,
14	"They believe the plumb bob was misplaced
15	and not stolen."
16	I emphasize they believe it was
17	misplaced. They didn't say it was lost in
18	the plant, but they were looking frantically
19	at the plant, not frantically, that's
20	probably not a good word. They were looking
21	for it with Geiger counters lets put it that

1	way.
2	And the other two articles were
3	in the Granite City Press. The first one
4	basically reported the same thing as the
5	Edwardsville Intelligencer, the plumb bob
6	was missing at the plant and search
7	continued with Geiger counters at the site.
8	So they were looking at, you
9	know, around the site, Geiger counters
10	plural, for the source. And the last piece
11	was the one that was missing at our last
12	meeting, which reported that the missing
13	the Granite City Press reported the missing
14	source was recovered from outside the plant.
15	So those are the three pieces of
16	information we have from the press. The
17	other information we have is from comments
18	by workers, either at a worker outreach
19	meeting or via an interview by SC&A.
20	In an August 2006 worker outreach
21	meeting and an August 2007 worker outreach
22	meeting, the same worker spoke about this

missing source.

1

2 And one of the meetings actually 3 had verbatim transcripts and he was pretty specific about what he believed happened. 4 5 I'll just, paraphrasing here, but they went all over the plant with the Geiger counters, 6 7 first thought it was ground up in the sand mill, ended up scattered throughout the 8 9 plant. 10 But because there was some zirconium sands there that had natural 11 12 radioactive material they realized that was 13 not the case. Then he goes on to talk about an airplane search with a Geiger counter and 14 15 says "the source was easily found in the 16 Brooklyn Lovejoy area, " I'm not sure what 17 that is. And he further states "some 18 worker thought it was a fishing cork," which 19 20 doesn't really make sense, probably thinking 21 of fishing sinker possibly. "He was a

1	laborer in Plant 6 and took it home with
2	him." So that's the statement of one
3	worker.
4	And then in a subsequent
5	interview SC&A had with another worker, he
6	basically independently mentioned that there
7	was a lost source and they searched all over
8	Granite City with a Geiger counter.
9	So two more pieces of
10	information, which are not really
11	inconsistent with the newspaper accounts
12	that the source was lost offsite.
13	So the worker sources are
14	consistent, the source was removed from
15	site, the plant was searched with Geiger
16	counters. It was a strong source, about a
17	500 millicurie source, so it was fairly
18	strong source as we talked at the Working
19	Group meeting, it was about 400 mR per hour
20	at a meter.
21	So this source would easily be
22	detected by Geiger counters. I did a

1	MEMBER FIELD: Hey, Jim?
2	DR. NETON: Yes, sir?
3	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill on
4	the phone.
5	DR. NETON: Yes, who?
6	MEMBER FIELD: Would it be
7	possible to stand closer to the microphone
8	we can hardly hear you on the line.
9	DR. NETON: I can do that, sorry.
10	MEMBER FIELD: Okay, that helps.
11	Thanks.
12	DR. NETON: Yes. This 500
13	millicurie source would've had source
14	strength of about 400 mR per hour at a
15	meter. Based on the technology and what I
16	know about Geiger counters, I think it would
17	easily detected at about 100 feet.
18	It would probably be 40 times the
19	background line of sight from 100 feet. So
20	if you're going through the plant with
21	Geiger counters it would be kind of

1	implausible to me that you would miss it if
2	it was lost in the plant. That's one other
3	piece of information we have.
4	The fourth is concerns raised
5	that, you know, these sources are often lost
6	and they result in over exposures. I went
7	back and pulled out a Public Health Service
8	Report from 1968 that actually categorized
9	sources that were radium incidents going
10	back to 1911.
11	Between 1951 and '60 they
12	identified 69 type such incidents. No
13	indication whether the Granite City was in
14	there or not, but nonetheless, based on all
15	those incidents they stated that none of the
16	missing sources involved over exposure of
17	the workers.
18	Remember, our upper limit of
19	assignment of dose to workers at GSI is 15
20	rem during that period. Lets see. So at
21	this point in time we don't think that
22	there's sufficient evidence to indicate that

1	the workers were really, sufficient evidence
2	to include an incident in 1953 based on the
3	radium source.
4	By all accounts are it was taken
5	offsite and returned to the site. We're
6	certainly open to, if there's additional
7	information that comes our way that we will
8	modify the Site Profile accordingly, but at
9	this point we don't see any reason to do
10	that. Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
12	you, Paul and Jim. Any questions from Board
13	Members? Dave Kotelchuck?
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: The report
15	that was gotten from the worker from the
16	meetings with workers
17	DR. NETON: Right.
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Did that
19	person give a name of the person who
20	apparently had it, the
21	DR. NETON: I don't believe so.

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Could that
2	person have been asked or can that person be
3	asked?
4	DR. NETON: Oh, the person, I
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: The person
6	who reported that there was, that it was in
7	somebody's home.
8	DR. NETON: Ask for the name of
9	the person?
10	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
11	DR. NETON: I don't know. I mean
12	he could be asked I assume.
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Because if, I
14	mean if, as suggested that the person died
15	of the radiation
16	DR. NETON: Yes.
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: and it was
18	presumably acute and that may have resulted
19	either in a work if we knew the name of
20	the person either in a workers' compensation
21	case or in a lawsuit and that could be
22	fairly easily checked by name, but if we

1	don't know the name of the person then it's
2	very hard.
3	DR. NETON: Yes, going back 60
4	years is pretty difficult.
5	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
6	DR. NETON: I understand what
7	you're saying and certainly could look into
8	in more detail. I will point out that if
9	the source was lost offsite, was taken
10	offsite and there was exposure to the worker
11	it would not be covered under this program,
12	because only exposures at that facility are
13	covered under EEOICPA.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I was
15	thinking about the state workers'
16	compensation
17	DR. NETON: No, I understand. I
18	understand.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer.

20 I don't believe the name of that person is

21 known. I believe if it were certainly Dr.

1	McKeel or Mr. Ramspott would've identified
2	it.
3	I think they've made efforts to
4	actually track this further. They have
5	continued to look for additional information
6	on this and, you know, have done a good job
7	of identifying these initial new sources.
8	So I'm sure that if there was
9	anything out there they certainly would be
10	able to, you know, or would've tried to get
11	it.
12	I think they did try to identify
13	it further, but I'm not aware that there is
14	any confirming name associated with that.
15	DR. NETON: Right.
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Thank you for
17	that.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else
19	with questions? Anybody? Any of our Board
20	Members on the phone have questions other
21	than
22	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Hi, Bill.
2	MEMBER FIELD: I don't have any
3	questions, but we really had a hard time
4	hearing Jim. I think we missed about two-
5	thirds of it.
6	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes, I'm in on
7	that, too. I think the sound in the hotel
8	is very variable. I could hear Chris
9	Crawford perfectly clear.
10	When Paul was speaking at the
11	podium I assume, he came through very
12	clearly, but Jim Neton doesn't come through
13	at all. I think maybe you should check the
14	mike.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it's
16	the he was using a different microphone.
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes. It's
18	almost impossible to participate by phone
19	because the sound comes and goes and I'm
20	glad to hear Bill verified what I'm hearing
21	here, too, which is almost nothing at times.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Well
2	we'll do the best we can.
3	MEMBER ROESSLER: Thanks, Jim.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other Board
5	Member questions? If not, I, I guess
6	what happens next, Paul?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well my
8	understanding is that NIOSH has information
9	that they need to proceed with a revision of
10	Appendix BB.
11	Of course once that revision is
12	done we will need to review it and SC&A will
13	help us with that. I don't think anybody's
14	talked to me about timetable, but I believe
15	that's the next step. Maybe Jim can confirm
16	that?
17	DR. NETON: Yes. The next step
18	will be for us to provide a Revision 1 to
19	Appendix BB and include all of the doses
20	that we've agreed to during the Working
21	Group meeting.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I would

1 just, as a final comment, seems to me that 2 this issue of the missing source has been 3 pursued appropriately and I don't really see anymore action that's needed at this point. 4 You know, borrowing new 5 6 information that may appear. I think it's, you've taken into account appropriately in 7 8 the current approach to dose reconstruction. 9 MEMBER ZIEMER: And let me also just mention to the Board, and I assume 10 11 you're aware of this, but I know the co-12 petitioner and the site expert have ongoing concerns about some of these issues. 13 I believe they've, all of their 14 15 concerns have been distributed and I believe 16 Dr. McKeel and perhaps John will make 17 additional comments during the public comment period on this, so I don't want to 18 overlook the fact that there are still 19 20 concerns that they have and if additional 21 information came to light, such as Jim

1	mentioned on the source, that could always
2	be taken into consideration.
3	But I do think it's important
4	that we get underway with revising Appendix
5	BB, which I believe, compared to the
6	original dose calculations will be, appear
7	to be, will be favorable to additional
8	individuals.
9	I can't say that for sure, of
10	course, but certainly this is a pretty
11	substantial change in dose reconstruction at
12	that site.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
14	you. So I believe that wraps up our
15	discussions for this session. We now have
16	scheduled a lunch break.
17	I will remind the Board that we
18	come back at 1:30. We have Joslyn
19	Manufacturing SEC Petition, essentially an
20	update of something we've previously worked
21	on with an extended period.
22	So we'll have that and that will

1	be followed by a Board Work Session. Part
2	of that Board Work Session is a set of
3	public comments from October, people need to
4	review and be ready to comment on their
5	disposition and so forth.
6	We will have Work Group reports
7	and then there's some issues with scheduling
8	some future meetings, and so people need to
9	be ready with their calendars and do the
10	best we can with that and so we can get some
11	additional meetings and that'll take us up
12	to a break.
13	And then after that break, again,
14	starting around 4:15 we'll be talking about
15	the Kansas City Plant SEC report. So let's
16	break now, we'll reconvene at 1:30 p.m. back
17	in this room and do Joslyn.
18	So, good. Thanks everybody.
19	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
20	matter went off the record at 11:34 a.m. and
21	resumed at 1:37 p.m.)

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, why don't
2	we get started again? I think we have the
3	computer working, got our Board Members.
4	Ted, you've been doing housekeeping?
5	MR. KATZ: I just want to check
6	and see first of all which Board Members we
7	have on the line.
8	MEMBER FIELD: Bill Field is on.
9	MEMBER ROESSLER: Gen Roessler.
10	MEMBER VALERIO: Loretta Valerio.
11	MR. KATZ: And then I'm just
12	checking, David Richardson, do we have you
13	on the line?
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I'm
15	here.
16	MR. KATZ: Oh, great. Thank you.
17	And how about Dick Lemen, Richard? Okay.
18	Very good and then just let me ask, remind
19	people who are on the line, too, to mute
20	your phones except when you are speaking.
21	It's star six if you don't have a
22	mute button. Thanks.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. We've
2	heard everybody mute. Okay, we will start
3	with Joslyn Manufacturing and Jim Neton will
4	present and then we'll have some follow-up
5	comments from Paul Ziemer, so Jim.
6	DR. NETON: Thank you, Dr.
7	Melius. First of all I'd like to make sure
8	that the Board Members on the phone can hear
9	me. Gen, Bill Field, can you guys hear me
10	all right?
11	Apparently. They must be on
12	mute. Okay, I'd like to talk today about
13	the Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company.
14	This is a Special Exposure Cohort Evaluation
15	Report addendum.
16	The original SEC Evaluation
17	Report was presented to the Board December
18	2012, I believe at the Knoxville, Tennessee
19	meeting. We've reconsidered our position,
20	at least for a portion of the covered
21	period, and that's what I'm here to talk

1	about.
2	But before I I'd like to
3	mention a little bit about Joslyn, refresh
4	your memories as to what the site is about.
5	We've packaged this one a little
6	differently, rather than adding a little
7	addendum, a period onto the SEC we've
8	essentially just amended the SEC evaluation
9	designation to cover the whole period
10	including the extra time period that I'm
11	going to talk about today.
12	So just to refresh your memory
13	since it's been a little over a year we
14	talked about Joslyn. It's an Atomic Weapons
15	Employer site that covers a period from
16	March '43 to 1952.
17	Originally the covered period
18	started in 1944, but NIOSH found some
19	documentation that indicated it probably
20	should've started earlier, probably March
21	1943.

We communicated that to the

1	Department of Labor and they agreed with us
2	and extended the covered period to start in
3	1943. As almost all these AWEs, they were
4	heavily involved
5	MEMBER FIELD: Is it possible
6	DR. NETON: Hello?
7	MEMBER FIELD: if you speak
8	into the mike?
9	DR. NETON: Okay. Hello? That's
10	better. Yes, I got to really get close to
11	these microphones apparently.
12	MEMBER ROESSLER: Nothing's
13	coming through on the telephone.
14	DR. NETON: Okay. How about now?
15	MEMBER ROESSLER: Sort of.
16	DR. NETON: Sort of.
17	MEMBER ROESSLER: Very vague.
18	DR. NETON: Well, we'll have to
19	scream in this microphone.
20	DR. NETON: Do you think it's the
21	presenter?

1	MEMBER ROESSLER: No.
2	(Off the record comments)
3	DR. NETON: Okay, as I was
4	saying, Joslyn was an Atomic Weapons
5	Employer from March '43 to '52. Like most
6	Atomic Weapons Employers they were heavily
7	involved in the machining and rolling of
8	uranium rods.
9	They did a little bit of thorium
10	work on a couple of occasions prior to July
11	of, December of 1948, but they were very
12	limited in scope, numbering I think five to
13	ten rods per rolling.
14	This was one of the earliest AWEs
15	to work with uranium. In fact they were
16	primarily, in the early years, involved in
17	developing the techniques and technology
18	that would be used at other sites in later
19	years.
20	For instance, you know, the
21	rolling speed, the temperatures, how to
22	grind, and what types of machinery would be

efficient at grinding, that sort of thing. 1 2 The pre-1948 work was Okav. 3 unlike the AWEs that were later involved, and this is the activities, the pre-1948 4 work was directly involved with production 5 for the Hanford operations and it was 6 7 overseen by Hanford operations, which created a little bit different oversight 8 9 than we're used to when we see the AEC activities from the East Coast with HASL 10 being involved. 11 12 HASL did not get involved in this 13 site until later in their operation. I mentioned they were developing procedures 14 15 for rolling uranium metals and testing. 16 They did a little bit of work for 17 other agencies outside -- well, they did work for the AEC, but they also did work in 18 19 cooperation with the AEC for Chalk River in 20 Canada and some work for the British, Great 21 Britain. A very small amount of work.

1	think they rolled about 30 tons for them.
2	There were three rolling mills at
3	Joslyn that were very close in proximity to
4	each other, unlike a lot of the other sites
5	that we've dealt with.
6	I don't know that you can make
7	this out really well from this slide, but on
8	the far right, there is an 18-inch mill, in
9	the middle there's a 12-inch rolling mill,
10	and on the far left there's a 9-inch rolling
11	mill.
12	And as we'll talk about a little
13	later, when production was really under a
14	crunch they would process and roll uranium
15	simultaneously at all of these three mills,
16	which adds a little bit of complexity to the
17	picture, unlike what we've seen at some of
18	the other sites.
19	Okay, getting back to the
20	petition evaluation, the petition was
21	originally received in March of 2012. It
22	was qualified, and as I mentioned, the

1 petitioner originally asked for the Class to 2 cover 1944 to '52 and NIOSH, through 3 evaluation, capture of data evaluations and reports, determined that March of '43 would 4 5 be a better start date. And, in fact, DOL concurred with 6 7 that and established the Class through that, from '43 to '52, so that's what we actually 8 9 evaluated. 10 Okay. The summary of what the 11 Board's action has been so far, as I 12 mentioned December 2012 at the Knoxville 13 Board meeting, the Board concurred with NIOSH's recommendation that a Class should 14 15 be added for all employees, that should say 16 March 1943 through December 1947, the end of 17 1947. We proposed that dose 18 reconstructions after, or starting in 19 20 January of '48 could be reconstructed using 21 a TBD-6000 approach, which we've done at a

1	lot of sites where we have no monitoring
2	data, and that was our feeling at the time
3	that we presented the report.
4	In December the Board also tasked
5	SC&A at that time, though, with reviewing
6	the period where we recommended that the SEC
7	not be added, and that's the 1948 to '52
8	period.
9	SC&A did their review and in
10	December of 2013 SC&A submitted a report
11	that had 11, they've identified 11 issues
12	associated with that time period.
13	On January 16th, just recently,
14	the addendum of the issues matrix were
15	provided to the Work Group, and I think Dr.
16	Ziemer's going to provide a summary of the
17	status of where they are with their review
18	of the addendum and the matrix issues.
19	Okay. As far as NIOSH's actions
20	are concerned, since the original ER was
21	written, we have conducted numerous
22	interviews. I think we interviewed five

additional people, did some additional data 1 2 captures, and actually had an additional 3 site visit at Joslyn to try to flesh out some more of the details associated with the 4 activities at the site. 5 6 In particular, we were concerned 7 about the activities associated with the rolling operations that involved water as a 8 9 This apparently generated a lot of coolant. 10 steam and concomitantly particulate that is unlike what we had experienced at other 11 12 sites. 13 And also there were some issues associated with the burning of uranium, 14 15 fires at the plant and that sort of thing, 16 wanted to make sure that the TBD-6000 methodology would actually capture or bound 17 those types of exposures. 18 After reconsidering all of these 19 20 factors, we ended up deciding that we wanted to recommend a Class that would include an 21

1	additional 6-month period, and that would be
2	from January 1, 1948, to July 31, 1948, due
3	to our inability to reconstruct internal
4	doses, which we're going to talk about in a
5	little bit.
6	Okay. First I'll just go through
7	some of the exposure sources, inhalation,
8	ingestion of uranium is expected here with
9	natural uranium oxide from the rolling and
10	the production and shaping activities.
11	These were hand-operated shops
12	under experimental conditions. They
13	occasionally would use tenting to try to
14	control it, which definitely made air
15	currents a little bit unpredictable.
16	As I mentioned, there was these
17	three co-located rolling mills, the 18, 12,
18	and 9-inch mills where rolling operations
19	were conducted simultaneously. I also
20	talked about the water, water-cooled
21	bearings previously.
22	Joslyn was responsible, like most

1	AWEs, for packaging, handling and loading.
2	They did all of that on their own. The MED
3	kept strict controls of the records, and
4	Joslyn also did a lot of cleanup and
5	material accountability control activities.
6	The Medical Surveillance Program
7	was there for Joslyn and we do recommend
8	that medical exposures be covered and added.
9	I did mention briefly earlier there were two
10	recorded thorium processing periods prior to
11	'48, and these were prior to the 6-month
12	period that we're recommending now.
13	In June of '46 they did some
14	grinding of thorium rods. In January of '47
15	there was some grinding of some thorium
16	rods. There was some concern in the
17	findings that SC&A found that we weren't
18	very explicit in how we were going to
19	reconstruct thorium.
20	We've since added that to a White
21	Paper that's being written, and it's

1	essentially a source-term model like we
2	would do for uranium.
3	You could do some Monte Carlo
4	simulations based on the, you know, activity
5	present and the shape of the material that
6	they've been working with.
7	This slide is pretty relevant to
8	what we're talking about today. If you look
9	at the production pattern over time,
10	starting in '43, '44, '45, there were some
11	rollings, I think the total package here,
12	they ran a little over one million pounds of
13	uranium through the facility.
14	But if you look at 1948, the
15	first half of '48, which is what we're
16	proposing to add, more than half of that
17	million pounds was run through the plant in
18	that time period.
19	They ran almost 600,000 pounds of
20	uranium in a very short period of time, and
21	this is the period that we're recommending
22	be added to the SEC.

1	If you look to the right of that
2	600,000 pound rolling you can see that
3	there's only three or four, maybe five,
4	much, much smaller rollings that were
5	conducted on a limited experimental basis
6	after that time period, and we believe that
7	at this point we can reconstruct those
8	exposures after the first half of 1948.
9	Okay. External, as with many of
10	these AWE sites, there's no evidence of any
11	routine monitoring program, very few
12	measurements. The Health and Safety
13	Laboratory later on in '49 did come in and
14	do a few measurements.
15	Internal monitoring, we have no
16	routine air monitoring or bioassay program.
17	There were limited air samples conducted in
18	'43, '44, and '51. The early ones were
19	limited in scope, mostly GA samples.
20	And probably, most importantly,
21	these were taken with, unbeknownst to me

1	before we ran across this, with an
2	electrostatic precipitation technique, which
3	turned out to be abandoned later on as not
4	being a very quantitative procedure.
5	I think they had high
6	expectations that they could precipitate the
7	uranium out with some charge and that really
8	didn't work out to be the case.
9	So those things, those types of
10	measurements are very unreliable and we're
11	nowhere close to what you could, the
12	reproducibility you could get with a HASL,
13	you know, Whatman-41 type high volume air
14	sample program.
15	A substantial study was performed
16	by HASL in '58 where they did a very good,
17	typical HASL time-weighted average study of
18	the various production operations and we
19	believe that that's a very good
20	characterization for the later years after
21	the SEC period that we've added.
22	Okay. The rationale for the

1 Class addition, the 6-month period that I 2 mentioned, again, we previously thought we 3 could use the TBD-6000 approach, but we also felt that we needed to validate that. 4 It turns out that the practices 5 that were used at the site continued on 6 7 through that first half of 1948. They had the same oversight, the Hanford oversight, 8 9 not the HASL involvement. 10 And so, you know, these 11 electrostatic precipitation measurements, the concomitant rolling at three different 12 13 rolling mills, it just gave us the pause that we could actually do anything with 14 15 sufficient accuracy and ended up with the 16 conclusion that TBD-6000 would not be 17 appropriate for this time period. Here we go over the three co-18 located rolling mills. 19 Interestingly, the 20 1952 study was done at one station at a 21 time, and the rollings that were conducted

1	after that rolling in 1948, that 600,000
2	pound rolling, were done at one rolling mill
3	at a time, specifically the 18-inch rolling
4	mill, which in the HASL '52 study show that
5	that was the lowest of the three rolling
6	mills as they operated.
7	So we're fairly comfortable
8	saying that the '52 measurements at HASL
9	will be bounding of the rolling mill
10	operations. Okay. Again, talking about the
11	1949-'50 rollings, they were very low-volume
12	rollings.
13	These ones in 1949 and '50 were
14	in support of the Chalk River reactor in
15	Canada. These were done to try to get the
16	temperature control down.
17	It was very important when you
18	rolled uranium to keep the temperature at a
19	specific value to make sure that the uranium
20	maintained a certain degree of integrity in
21	the lattice structure.

So these were almost experimental

1 type rollings. And, again, I mentioned that 2 they were only done on the 18-inch rolling, 3 which was demonstrated by HASL in '52 to be the lowest of the rolling mills. 4 So, you know, again, suitable DR 5 method does not exist and the differences in 6 7 operational characteristics from other medical working operations, we didn't feel 8 9 that there's any particular surrogate that could be used here. 10 11 Okav. This is our typical slide, 12 why is everyone covered? Well we just have 13 no idea of the control in the facility of who went where and when, you know, movement 14 15 was not prohibited throughout the site. 16 So we just feel that this has to 17 apply to everyone that was onsite during that time period. And I had mentioned 18 19 already why we want to stop in July '48. 20 We believe that TBD-6000 is 21 appropriate after July of '48. It can bound

1	the rolling operations, but also there were
2	some grinding operations that were done that
3	we don't have air samples for, but we
4	believe the TBD-6000 can be used to bound
5	those grinding operations in those later
6	years.
7	Okay. For those who were not
8	included in the SEC as usual, we'll use any
9	internal monitoring data that we may end up
10	finding in a person's individual case file.
11	We'll perform dose reconstructions during
12	that time period to the best extent we can.
13	The external dose reconstructions
14	we believe we can reconstruct using source-
15	term models and Monte Carlo modeling from
16	'43 to '52, the same as with medical x-rays
17	from '43 to '52.
18	And the internal, of course,
19	we're going to stop the SEC at, we're
20	recommending stopping it at July 31st. For
21	the rest of that year we believe we can
22	reconstruct it again using the TBD-6000

approach.

1

2 And external dose, we talked 3 about that. There was some onsite storage here that was not typical at many of the 4 other AWEs, and so we had to account for 5 that. 6 7 So for the rolling days, when 8 people are exposed to billets at one foot, 9 or a billet at a foot per rolling day, we're 10 going to give 7mR per day; in the storage 11 we're going to get about a seventh of that. 12 Ten hours' exposure to a long 13 billet at one meter will give about 1mR per 14 day and that's our recommended approach for 15 that period. 16 Again, the evidence reviewed indicates some workers may have accumulated 17 18 chronic exposures. Consequently, we believe 19 that health may have been endangered and so 20 the workers who were covered by this 21 evaluation were employed for a number of

1	work days aggregating at least 250 days.
2	And this is our summary slide of
3	feasibility. It's a little bit busy because
4	of the way we've broken this out, but we
5	believe that reconstruction is feasible from
6	August 1st '48 through 1952 for uranium.
7	For the thorium, between August
8	1st '48 and '52 there was no thorium
9	processed so that's not applicable.
10	External exposures, we believe we can do all
11	years and medical all years.
12	What's not feasible now is March
13	1st '43 through July 31, 1948, that adds
14	that 6-month period and it's the same for
15	the thorium, the thorium period is March 1,
16	1943 through 12/31/1947, because there was
17	no thorium after that.
18	With that, I'll answer any
19	questions that there might be.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Questions for
21	Jim or do you want to wait till we hear from
22	Paul? Why don't hear from Paul and then

1 MEMBER ZIEMER: This report, 2 again, comes from the TBD-6000 Work Group 3 and was part of our deliberations earlier Again, I'll remind you of who 4 this month. 5 the Work Group members were. I serve as It's Josie Beach, John Poston and 6 Chair. 7 Wanda Munn. Dr. Neton mentioned the idea of 8 9 extending the SEC Class period by six 10 months, it's actually seven months. 11 proposed extension is January 1st through 12 July 31st of '48. 13 And by unanimous vote, the Work 14 Group agreed with NIOSH that dose cannot be 15 reconstructed for the period January 1, '48, 16 through July 31, '48, and thus recommends 17 that this time period should be included in the SEC Class Definition previously approved 18 19 by the Board. 20 So that is a recommendation from 21 the Work Group for this Board. And then a

1	related recommendation, and we voted on this
2	separately, by unanimous vote, the Work
3	Group agrees with NIOSH that dose can be
4	reconstructed for the remainder of the
5	covered period, that is, beginning August 1,
6	1948, and that SEC Class status should not
7	be recommended for work during that time
8	period.
9	So those will be our two formal
10	recommendations, Mr. Chairman, when we're
11	finished and you'll also hear from the
12	petitioner. We would consider this to be
13	two motions which you may wish to combine
14	into one, but you understand the thrust of
15	them.
16	And then to elaborate here
17	further okay, I need to go backwards, so
18	
19	Okay. A brief summary of the
20	matrix issues and I might add that many of
21	these matrix issues were rather minor in
22	nature.

1 For example, the Table 6-1, the 2 first issue had some incorrect units in it 3 and NIOSH agreed that those were incorrect and we closed that issue. 4 Likewise, in Table 6-2 there were 5 incorrect units there and NIOSH agreed and 6 we closed that issue. The third issue was 7 asking that NIOSH document the 1948 as a 8 9 start date for site surveys. 10 Well that was really resolved by 11 the establishing of a new start date for the 12 period that we are talking about here, the 13 new start date August 1, 1948, and it was 14 agreed that surveys, it was clear that 15 surveys were done, certainly beginning in 16 that time period, so that issue was closed. 17 Also, in the SEC report, they ask 18 that NIOSH correct Table 7-1 to assure that 19 comparable units and correct working hours 20 were used, and NIOSH agreed with that and 21 that was closed.

1	Likewise, there were
2	typographical and calculational errors in
3	Table 7-2, and NIOSH agreed and we closed
4	that issue. Issue 6, SC&A felt there was an
5	inadequate description of how TBD dose
6	reconstruction methods were to be applied.
7	And actually NIOSH is to prepare
8	a White Paper on this so this issue remains
9	open, or in progress, I think, is going to
10	be the correct designation there.
11	I went the wrong way here. In
12	Issue 7, SC&A asked NIOSH to address
13	uncertainty as to whether the air
14	concentration rates are dependent on
15	production rates.
16	This was an issue that had to do
17	with the early '48 period and it now would
18	become a moot issue since the first seven
19	months of '48 will included in the proposed
20	addition to the SEC Class.
21	SC&A had asked NIOSH to evaluate
22	the degree to which pit burning of uranium

renders TBD-6000 approaches incomplete as 1 2 being a proper surrogate, and actually this 3 issue had been addressed earlier. We did not address it at this 4 5 last meeting because it had already been addressed and closed and SC&A concurred with 6 7 NIOSH's White Paper on that issue, so that had been previously closed. 8 9 SC&A asked NIOSH to document the 10 basis for 90 percent coverage of uranium as 11 a source term and that was agreed to and 12 closed. The last two items are open. 13 Well, first the need for external, or to revise the external exposure 14 15 assumptions, this is a finding that's very 16 closely associated with the previous item 17 that I said was still open, Item 6. So the White Paper that NIOSH is preparing should 18 be addressing this issue as well, so that 19 20 remains open or in progress. 21 And then, finally, that NIOSH

1	document sources of information on the
2	relative hazards of thorium and NIOSH has
3	agreed to provide details on this, and that
4	remains open or in progress.
5	And that completes the report of
6	the Work Group, Mr. Chairman.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
8	you. I just well, you know, I do agree
9	with NIOSH, so I think, you know, a 6-month
10	estimate is sufficiently accurate for the 7-
11	month
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Plus or minus a
12 13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Plus or minus a month, is that what you're saying?
13	month, is that what you're saying?
13 14	month, is that what you're saying?  CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're
13 14 15	month, is that what you're saying?  CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're  close enough. I'm not sure that counsel
13 14 15 16	month, is that what you're saying?  CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're  close enough. I'm not sure that counsel  will agree with us, but do that. Board
13 14 15 16 17	month, is that what you're saying?  CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're  close enough. I'm not sure that counsel  will agree with us, but do that. Board  Members with questions, Dave?
13 14 15 16 17 18	month, is that what you're saying?  CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're  close enough. I'm not sure that counsel  will agree with us, but do that. Board  Members with questions, Dave?  MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, for Jim
13 14 15 16 17 18	month, is that what you're saying?  CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. We're  close enough. I'm not sure that counsel  will agree with us, but do that. Board  Members with questions, Dave?  MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, for Jim  Neton. How do you propose to handle people

1	250 days till later into the assessment
2	period where they're not under SEC?
3	DR. NETON: Yes. We'd only be
4	able to reconstruct those doses that we can,
5	so if for the periods they worked in the
6	SEC, we would not be able to reconstruct the
7	internal exposures.
8	We would reconstruct their
9	external and medical exposures and then
10	once, for the period they're outside of the
11	SEC, we would do a full reconstruction.
12	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: But if you
13	can't reconstruct but then the period in
14	which they are in the SEC does not count?
15	DR. NETON: The only exposure
16	that we will reconstruct is what we can.
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, to be
18	sure.
19	DR. NETON: But the internal
20	exposure that we can't reconstruct, we can't
21	do it. So, yes, it would not be added to

1	their dose.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can I interject
3	here?
4	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Please.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We wrestled
6	with this issue some years ago when we first
7	passed the approved the SEC and reviewed
8	the SEC regulations and there's no good way
9	around this.
10	To be qualified for the SEC you
11	have to have worked for 250 days and if you
12	
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: don't then
15	you are relying on what's available for
16	dose, you know, individual dose
17	reconstruction and that, you know,
18	throughout your work time.
19	And if some of your work time is
20	when some of your dose cannot be
21	reconstructed it just doesn't count.
22	There's no way. The way the, really the law

1 and the regulations that, you know, follow 2 that law is set up is you have to be able to 3 qualify for the SEC or you don't. There's no, you can't half 4 5 qualify and get half credit, or, you know, partially qualify and get partial credit in 6 7 terms of the amount of time that you work. You either meet the threshold or you don't. 8 9 You can meet the threshold based on multiple sites of, you know, work, where 10 11 you've worked where there's multiple, you 12 know, SECs at multiple sites, but there's 13 just no way of, you know, if you can't reconstruct that dose, you just can't 14 15 reconstruct it and so that just doesn't 16 count. 17 Now it may not seem always fair 18 to someone, but we really can't sort of say 19 that we can or, either we can or we can't, 20 you know, do individual dose reconstruction 21 based on a particular exposure.

1	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. So
2	basically you're saying that the close
3	reading of the law, that's what was required
4	even though it will, it could adversely
5	affect some people?
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Who don't
8	work 250 days in the SEC period?
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Correct.
10	That's how you qualify for the SEC is
11	working the 250 days.
12	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. Thanks.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Jim?
14	DR. NETON: While I'm up here I
15	just want to add one more point of
16	information to Dr. Ziemer's presentation and
17	that is there are three open issues that
18	were identified, but it was agreed by the
19	Board, SC&A and NIOSH that none of those
20	three issues were SEC issues.
21	They were Site Profile
22	implementation issues that is you know

how we would actually apply TBD-6000 to 1 2 those cases. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I --4 don't go away, Jim. I actually have 5 questions for both you and Paul here. 6 concerns not the, sort of the SEC period, 7 but the post-SEC period. I did not see in your 8 9 presentation or in the updated report any 10 sort of demonstration on how you would be utilizing surrogate data and did that meet 11 12 the criteria that both you have set and as well as the Board had set for review of the 13 use of surrogate date and how that would 14 15 then be applied in individual dose 16 reconstruction? 17 Now maybe I missed it from an 18 earlier presentation or it's hidden away in 19 a White Paper someplace or something. 20 I'm a little concerned that, sort of asking 21 the Board to, you know, approve something

1	and we really aren't being presented with
2	that particular information.
3	DR. NETON: Right.
4	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well
5	DR. NETON: Right. Well that
6	might have been implied in the addendum, but
7	we believe that TBD-6000 is applicable after
8	'48.
9	TBD-6000 was put together at
10	sites starting in 1948 and covered certain
11	operations such as grinding and shaping and
12	those type of activities, and that's the
13	type of surrogate data that we're talking
14	about here.
15	What we didn't believe was
16	covered in that 6-month period, though, was
17	this concomitant rolling of three mills and
18	such. After 1948, the middle of '48, HASL
19	took over and started doing measurements.
20	And we believe the nature of
21	those rolling activities are captured by the
22	HASL evaluations.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, but I
2	know what you believe, but I want you to be
3	able to demonstrate to me that you, you
4	know, went through those criteria.
5	I thought that was how we agreed
6	to approach surrogate data
7	DR. NETON: Well
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: as well as
9	individual dose reconstruction. And I
10	brought this up before and you seemed to be,
11	you know, not do, stopped doing that
12	recently and it applies to the Kansas City
13	facility also.
14	And, again, with surrogate data,
15	there are a number of Board Members that
16	have serious concerns about the use of it.
17	There are disagreements on the
18	Board and I really think it's important that
19	we have that information available or
20	present it to the Board if you're going to
21	ask us to approve the use of surrogate data.

1	And it's a lot easier to do if we can
2	actually see the application and see it
3	applied.
4	Now, again, now maybe this is,
5	you know, is going on for some time, maybe
6	it's a better way, maybe the Work Group has,
7	you know, done that, but I'm a little
8	uncomfortable dealing with that part of
9	this, your recommendation and the Work
10	Group's recommendation without seeing that
11	demonstration or understanding that it's
12	been done.
13	DR. NETON: Well
14	MR. THURBER: This is Bill
15	Thurber from SC&A. I would mention that in
16	our review of the Petition Evaluation
17	Report, we did address the criteria.
18	And so one of the sections in our
19	report did address the surrogate data
20	criteria.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer.
22	Bill is quite right and in particular T

1 think they went back particularly to the 2 Simonds Saw data and did validate the fact 3 that the highest data from Simonds Saw, which was verified as being part of the TBD-4 5 6000 supporting material, was a good representation here that this type of data 6 7 met the criteria. I don't think the Work Group 8 9 formally asked the question of SC&A as I --10 or we didn't formally take action to say we 11 agree with SC&A that it meets the criteria, 12 and perhaps you're asking for that. 13 We were dealing with the matrix issue and I think we were operating under 14 15 the assumption and SC&A seemed to believe it 16 did meet the criteria, but we did not 17 actually, I don't recall discussing that. And maybe Josie or Wanda can help 18 19 me, but I think you're quite right. I don't 20 think we specifically discussed it in the 21 Work Group.

1	MEMBER BEACH: For my mind, I
2	remember thinking about the criteria, and I
3	don't remember the specifics of what was
4	discussed that I was okay and comfortable
5	with that criteria being met, and that might
6	have been what was in the report.
7	MR. KATZ: This is Ted just to
8	remind you, so, yes, Bill did discuss it in
9	Work Group Meeting, but you didn't actually,
10	you know, take any action on that
11	specifically, but Bill did present and
12	discuss just what he sort of reiterated very
13	briefly just now on the phone.
14	MR. THURBER: Well there's really
15	(telephonic interference.)
16	MR. KATZ: Bill, we couldn't
17	understand you there. There's something
18	wrong with the audio and your voice was
19	really garbled. Can you repeat what you
20	were saying?
21	MR. THURBER: Yes. What I said
22	was that we had included a section in our

1 review of the Petition Evaluation Report 2 where we addressed the five surrogate data 3 criteria and as Paul said, which is consistent with my recollection, that it was 4 not discussed, it was included as part of 5 the report. 6 7 Did you hear that all right, Ted? Yes, Bill, we heard 8 MR. KATZ: 9 you. Thanks. 10 MR. THURBER: Okay. There's some other terrible noise in the background 11 12 incidentally. 13 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I have a question for Jim. 14 I mean you talk about, in 15 the data about when they were running all 16 three mills how incredibly filthy it got 17 there loading the -- my concern is that I can't see where they did a real good cleanup 18 at the, you know, starting in August of '48. 19 20 So I'm a little concerned about 21 the resuspension factor unless there's some

1	documentation that shows I mean if we had
2	that much loading in the atmosphere then,
3	you know, what do we have far as
4	resuspension in a mill that probably wasn't
5	cleaned up in '48?
6	DR. NETON: Yes, that's a good
7	question. Sam Glover was on the phone. He
8	might be able to answer that, in a better
9	position to answer than I. Sam, are you on
10	the phone? Sam Glover?
11	DR. GLOVER: Can you hear me?
12	DR. NETON: Yes.
13	DR. GLOVER: Sorry about that.
14	My speaker didn't work on my headphone. So
15	I wanted to address a couple things and
16	hopefully help clarify this.
17	We did, I think, very carefully,
18	go through the Board and NIOSH's criteria.
19	And I want to make sure that we very
20	carefully looked at the area of 1952 to go
21	backwards and then we could really all say
22	okay now we have a process that matches or

bounds this.

1

2 For residual contamination 3 specifically what we're doing is using the TBD-6000 30 straight days of 24-hour 4 operations at 100 MAC, air, and we are 5 6 leaving that contaminated that level from 7 day one through 1952 using the updated 10 to the minus 5 resuspension factor. 8 9 And so we were very heavily 10 contaminated again, assuming that it's 11 highly contaminated from the very beginning 12 and it stays that way. 13 And we are going to use that even in the period of the SEC to do external dose 14 15 or use that for the residual period, the 16 post-SEC period, and there were a couple contamination reports in 1949 and then, of 17 course, HASL was onsite in 1952. 18 As Jim pointed out the nature of 19 20 the rolling after this heavy rolling period, 21 after that span, 1949, it becomes one rod

1	going through a very temperature controlled
2	in that one mill, the 18-inch mill, which
3	was shown to be the lowest of the mills that
4	were operated.
5	So we're using the 1952 data as
6	one day where they rolled everything. They
7	used all the different mills, they used all
8	the processes so they could understand the
9	contamination at Joslyn.
10	And when they went through the
11	threading operations, the grinding
12	operation, we have data for all of those
13	operations. So we feel that, knowing
14	exactly what they did post-July of '48, that
15	we have very carefully examined the criteria
16	and have data that supports that we are
17	bounded by TBD-6000. I hope that helps.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any additional
19	Board comments or questions? Okay
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes. This is
21	David Richardson.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, go ahead,

1 Dave.

21

2 MEMBER RICHARDSON: I had a 3 question that I guess is directed to Dr. Ziemer, which was in the matrix of issues, 4 Item Number 7 was address uncertainty as to 5 whether air concentration rates are 6 7 dependent on production rates. 8 And that issue was sort of set 9 aside as moot and I was wondering if you could comment on, I had wondered about this 10 11 issue I guess, even that the HASL data comes 12 from 1952, looking at the histogram that Dr. 13 Neton had, but the production rates are very, very low in that year. 14 15 They're not, they appear to be 16 zero in the second half of '52, but real 17 close to zero in the first half of '52 when the air sampling was done. 18 And so, again, extrapolating back 19 20 to let's say the first half of 1949 and the

second half of 1950 then the quantities

1	being processed would be much higher. If
2	you issued a new report, it would just make
3	it that the evidence that is bounding the
4	1952 implies it's bounding in 1949.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: David, I don't
6	think I know the answer to that. The part
7	that I was pointing out as being moot was
8	that we were originally concerned about that
9	large production area, or production rate in
10	1948, and since that moved into the proposed
11	addition of the SEC that's why that issue
12	became moot to us because that was what the
13	or that was the item that raised the
14	issue in the first place.
15	But looking forward, for example,
16	into '52, I would need help on that, maybe
17	Sam can help on that. I don't think I know
18	the answer to that.
19	DR. NETON: Yes, I think Sam
20	basically touched on that in his last
21	discussion, but also I don't think we're
22	just using the rolling operations, we're

1	also doing some TBD-6000 for grinding
2	operations.
3	Sam, could you talk about that?
4	DR. GLOVER: Yes, sir. We are
5	absolutely including both sets. The rolling
6	operations are not actually the bounding
7	DR. NETON: Right.
8	DR. GLOVER: TBD-6000
9	exposure. It's actually the machining
10	operations. And so we are still going to
11	use the TBD-6000 machining operations as we
12	look at these cases.
13	And so even though I talked
14	briefly that the data from '52 were done for
15	short periods of time, just like the Simonds
16	Saw & Steel with basic HASL when the product
17	was going through the mill, they made the
18	measurement, so they, you know, and then
19	they broke it up for later analysis.
20	Beginning in the second half of
21	'48 forward, August 1st, that's the kind of

1	rolling that Joslyn did, and even still the
2	data in '52 are on this mill called the 9-
3	inch mill, which from 1944 on, they
4	recognized was very high.
5	But they didn't do those kind of
6	rollings except for one day. And what
7	doesn't come out, is that's why you see
8	those little blips there, those are three or
9	four days of rolling per year.
10	They're not a continuous effort.
11	These are like, we come in, they crank it
12	out in two 8-hour shifts, 16 hours a day,
13	and they get them done. So there's not a
14	long, continued presence at this site.
15	Did I miss anything in there,
16	Jim, that I still need to cover?
17	DR. NETON: No, I think you got
18	that, Sam. But I guess is it true that the
19	machining operations will be bounding over
20	all those years or is it just in certain
21	time periods?
22	DR. GLOVER: It was bounding for

1 all years. 2 DR. NETON: Right. So what I'm 3 saying is that, you know, we're confident that the HASL values are representative of 4 5 the early years, but those are not the bounding values that are going to be used in 6 7 the dose reconstructions. The machining operations out of 8 9 TBD-6000 are the ones that will bound the 10 exposures. 11 DR. GLOVER: Yes, and they bound 12 all sorts of the machining operations that

DR. NETON: And correct me if I'm wrong, but I think that even though there were only three or four days of rolling per campaign, the machining operations we're going to assign continue on much longer than that? Is that not correct?

The operation days

DR. GLOVER:

were measured and all air monitoring data

from the rolling operations.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1	we have include the operation days for the
2	machining operations that came in. They
3	rolled a machine and the material. We will
4	still include the onsite storage of product.
5	DR. NETON: Right.
6	DR. GLOVER: You know, post, in
7	the SEC, but we know from the Hanford
8	reports and the operation, you know, when
9	the Chalk River was onsite. We have very
10	detailed records of the number of rolling
11	days, or operational days.
12	DR. NETON: That's right. I had
13	forgotten that they actually were trying to
14	get this all accomplished in a very limited
15	period of time, so the rolling and machining
16	occurred concomitantly, right?
17	DR. GLOVER: That's correct.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: This is Jim
19	Melius again. This is maybe a comment or a
20	question. When I look at the SC&A report,
21	
	which is from March of last year, I think it

1	entire '48 to '52 time period.
2	So I think it predates this
3	decision to add the six months. Now, yes,
4	and again, I'm not trying to be, you know
5	DR. NETON: Well
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: picky, but
7	they're sort of saying surrogate data was
8	adequate for use for the six months that you
9	just added data.
10	DR. NETON: Well, right, but you
11	need to look at the six months, it's the
12	600,000 pounds that were rolled. I mean I'm
13	not sure what
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well
15	DR. NETON: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: My question
17	really is, is has this surrogate data issue
18	been adequately evaluated?
19	DR. NETON: Well, we believe it
20	has, but I mean if you're not comfortable
21	with it that's

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I question
2	both whether SC&A and I don't think the
3	Work Group has taken this up. And, again,
4	it may very well be valid, I'm not, you
5	know, saying it's not appropriate to do, but
6	I think there's sort of a due diligence
7	issue that we need to
8	MR. THURBER: This is Bill
9	Thurber again. In our review and you're
10	correct, Dr. Melius, in the time phasing
11	that you just commented on.
12	But in our review of the
13	surrogate data before this decision was made
14	to add the six months, if you go back and
15	look through our report this was one of the
16	concerns that we raised and was tied in with
17	several of our findings that we didn't see
18	how you could average the whole of, the
19	period from January 1 of '48, through '52,
20	and we didn't feel that was right.
21	And in our review of the temporal
22	considerations we again raised this question

and said to NIOSH, you need to explain why 1 2 the data source, which is a document by 3 Harris and Kingsley, who were part of the HASL team, you need to explain clearly how 4 5 that data covers the period from the 6 beginning of 1948 because that particular 7 document, which is the source document for -- for much of the data in TBD-6000, didn't 8 9 have any dates in it. 10 And, subsequent to that, and Sam Glover kind of alluded to it, NIOSH did some 11 additional work and determined by comparing 12 13 some of the data in TBD-6000 to, I believe, the data from Simonds Steel & Saw that they 14 15 could pinpoint when the coverage in Harris 16 and Kingsley began. So this is a long, kind of winded 17 thing, but we did raise the question at the 18 time about the temporal considerations and 19 20 based on the additional work that was -- the 21 research that was done and the change in the

1	finding, that concern I think has been
2	addressed, at least that's my personal
3	opinion.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
5	Bill. Any other questions or comments? I
6	would like to hear the petitioner, I believe
7	has some short comments?
8	MR. KATZ: Okay, right. One
9	second, I just need to pull it up. Okay,
10	thanks, and I'm reading because the
11	petitioner, Betty Keller, asked that we just
12	read this into the record for her.
13	Our family wishes to extend our
14	appreciation to everyone who has been
15	working with the Joslyn Manufacturing &
16	Supply SEC. We are disappointed that the
17	SEC is not covering the entire period that
18	Joslyn was declared an atomic weapons site,
19	that is through December 31, 1952.
20	We are pleased for those fellow
21	workers who have benefitted from the SEC.
22	We submitted our claim in July 2010 and

remain confident that our husband, father, 1 2 grandfather, Ernest, Ernie Keller, qualifies 3 for compensation under EEOICPA. Therefore, we will be thankful 4 5 for any consideration that can be given to And that's signed Betty Keller and 6 7 William and Kristi Keller. 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank 9 We have a motion from the Work you, Ted. 10 Group to approve the, I guess the modified 11 SEC as NIOSH has included in their addendum 12 report and then to, secondarily to also 13 approve the fact that the subsequent period, 14 mid-'48 through '52 not be added to the SEC. 15 I don't know if those are one or 16 two separate motions that we want to --17 MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm going to 18 propose that you make them separate motions 19 for the following reason. It seems to me 20 that there's no reason not to go ahead with

the SEC portion today.

1	If the Board is not comfortable
2	on the issue of the surrogate data for the
3	remainder of the period, the Work Group can
4	certainly go back and specifically look at
5	that and we could delay action on the second
6	part of the recommendation till next time if
7	the Board so wishes.
8	But I think it's important to get
9	this additional part of the SEC added as
10	soon as possible.
11	MEMBER CLAWSON: Second it.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well that wasn't
14	a motion. I was suggesting it be two
15	motions.
16	(Laughter.)
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So we have two
18	motions. So the first motion is to approve
19	the SEC addition as stated in the NIOSH
20	report, the addendum report, and what's been
21	presented here and what our Work Group has
22	agreed to, that.

1	So any further comments or
2	questions on that? If not, Ted, do you want
3	to do a roll call?
4	MR. KATZ: Yes, thank you. So
5	I'll just do this alphabetically, Anderson?
6	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Beach?
8	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Clawson?
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Field?
12	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Griffon?
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
15	MR. KATZ: Kotelchuck?
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen is absent.
18	Lockey?
19	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Melius?
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1		MR. KATZ: Munn?
2		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
3		MR. KATZ: Poston?
4		MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
5		MR. KATZ: Richardson?
6		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
7		MR. KATZ: Roessler?
8		MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: Schofield?
10		MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
11		MR. KATZ: Valerio? Loretta, are
12	you on the	line? Loretta Valerio, maybe you
	you on the are on mute	
13 14		e?
13 14	are on mute	e?
13 14 15 16	are on mute	e? MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me
13 14 15 16	are on mute	e? MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me
13 14 15 16 17	are on mute	MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me  MR. KATZ: Yes, perfectly. Thank
13 14 15 16 17 18	are on mute	MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me  MR. KATZ: Yes, perfectly. Thank  MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
13 14 15 16 17 18	are on mute	MEMBER VALERIO: Can you hear me  MR. KATZ: Yes, perfectly. Thank  MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.  MR. KATZ: Next, and Ziemer?

	1	collect,	but	the	motion	passes.
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- 2 So I'll just run through the
- 3 second vote then if that's clear to
- 4 everybody. Is that correct? Yes?
- 5 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Repeat the
- 6 motion, please.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think the
- 8 second motion from the Work Group is to
- 9 essentially concur that dose reconstruction
- 10 can be done with sufficient accuracy for the
- 11 time period from mid-1948 post, I guess,
- 12 August 1, 1948, through the end of 1952,
- 13 which is the period involved with the, the
- range of this SEC petition.
- So it would be for that time
- 16 period.
- MR. KATZ: Exactly. Okay, let's
- do this again.
- 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well first, we
- 20 have that as a motion. Paul also mentioned
- 21 that we can, if people wish, we can postpone

1	this and get further information.
2	I don't want to make this overly
3	formal or, I guess, so I'm looking is there
4	a second or comments from the Board Members?
5	MEMBER MUNN: Let's take the
6	vote.
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: In terms of
8	procedure, I believe if individuals wish to
9	delay this or postpone it, you can either
10	table it and then ask the Work Group to do
11	something or you can make a motion to defer.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Either of those
13	motions supersedes the motion to approve.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have the,
15	the mover is also our in-house
16	parliamentarian.
17	(Laughter.)
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So either I
19	need a second or I need a, to the initial
20	motion, or I need someone to make another
21	motion, whatever people wish.
22	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well let's

1	clarify on what your motion was because now
2	I'm kind of confused on what
3	MR. KATZ: Can I just say, I'll
4	explain. So the motion on the table is the
5	motion that came from the Work Group which
6	is to concur with NIOSH that it's feasible
7	to do the dose reconstruction for the rest
8	of the period that's under consideration,
9	the rest of the period covered by the
10	petition.
11	But, alternatively, if you don't
12	want to deal with that motion right now, you
13	can table it or defer it and that requires a
14	motion and a second.
15	MEMBER CLAWSON: I'd like to
16	table it because I don't think it's been
17	demonstrated quite yet.
18	I'd say table it right now
19	because there's still some outstanding
20	questions.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We have a

1	motion to table it, do we have a second to
2	that?
3	MALE PARTICIPANT: Second.
4	MALE PARTICIPANT: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So I
6	think that's an immediate vote if I recall
7	correctly.
8	MR. KATZ: Exactly.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, no
10	discussion. So, Ted, go ahead.
11	MR. KATZ: Correct, thank you.
12	So second motion, so it's to table it.
13	Anderson?
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: Table.
15	MR. KATZ: Beach?
16	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Clawson?
18	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Field?
20	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Griffon?
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

1		MR. KATZ: Kotelchuck?
2		MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
3		MR. KATZ: Lockey?
4		MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
5		MR. KATZ: Melius?
6		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7		MR. KATZ: Munn?
8		MEMBER MUNN: No.
9		MR. KATZ: Poston?
10		MEMBER POSTON: No.
11		MR. KATZ: Richardson?
12		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Sure, yes.
13		MR. KATZ: Roessler?
14		MEMBER ROESSLER: No.
15		MR. KATZ: Schofield?
16		MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
17		MR. KATZ: Valerio?
18		MEMBER VALERIO: Yes.
19		MR. KATZ: And Ziemer?
20		MEMBER ZIEMER: Well the
21	workload's	going to fall on me, but I'll

1	vote yes. I'm okay with it.
2	(Laughter.)
3	MR. KATZ: Okay. No, that's
4	good. The motion passes with one absent
5	vote and three no votes, but the motion
6	passes.
7	So it is tabled and deferred.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So it's tabled,
9	no it's tabled
10	MALE PARTICIPANT: Tabled.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: and tabled
12	means we take it up at our next meeting
13	MR. KATZ: Ah.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: which would
15	be at the well, it depends on which
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Whenever somebody
17	draws it off the table.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes, yes,
19	yes. Yes, we have to have a vote at the
20	next yes, and that.
21	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, there you go.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So I think what

1	we're asking then is for the Work Group to
2	meet and just confirm on the issue on the
3	use of surrogate data.
4	And I'll leave it to the Work
5	Group to decide whether you want or you need
6	SC&A to update their initial review that
7	we've discussed this afternoon or whether
8	that information's adequate based on your
9	further deliberations.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I'm
11	wondering if we couldn't just ask SC&A to
12	look at their report and advise us as to
13	whether their recommendation changes with
14	this new date change. Is that appropriate?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	I actually have a letter prepared
17	on the first motion. The paragraph in red
18	is from
19	MEMBER ROESSLER: Jim, could you
20	turn up the volume again?
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: our new

1	counsel. She's chosen red as her color of
2	ink, yes.
3	(Off the record comments)
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I will
5	read this fairly quickly. Advisory Board on
6	Radiation and Worker Health, the Board, has
7	evaluated a Special Exposure Cohort, SEC
8	Petition 00200 concerning workers at the
9	Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company in
10	Fort Wayne, Indiana, under the statutory
11	requirements established by the Energy
12	Employees Occupational Illness Compensation
13	Program Act of 2000 incorporated into 42 CFR
14	83.13.
15	The Board respectfully recommends
16	that SEC status be accorded to, quotation,
17	all Atomic Weapons Employees who worked for
18	Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company at the
19	covered facility in Fort Wayne, Indiana,
20	from March 1, 1943, through July 31, 1948,
21	for a number of work days aggregating at
22	least 250 work days occurring either solely

1 under this employment or in combination with 2 work days within the parameters established 3 for one or more other Classes of employees included in the Special Exposure Cohort. 4 5 This recommendation to extend the SEC Class added for individuals employed at 6 7 the Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company from the previous end date of December 31, 8 9 1947 to July 31, 1948. This recommendation is based on 10 the following factors. 11 Individuals employed 12 at the Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company worked on a number of projects related to 13 the manufacture and development of nuclear 14 15 Two, the National Institute for weapons. 16 Occupational Safety Health, NIOSH, review of 17 available monitoring data as well as available process and source term 18 information for this facility found that 19 20 NIOSH lacked the information necessary to complete individual dose reconstructions 21

1	with sufficient accuracy for internal
2	radiological exposures from thorium and/or
3	uranium and their progeny to which these
4	workers may have been subjected during the
5	time period in question.
6	The Board concurs with this
7	determination. NIOSH determined that health
8	may have been endangered for these Joslyn
9	Manufacturing & Supply Company employees
10	during the time period in question. The
11	Board also concurs with this determination.
12	Based on these considerations and
13	the discussions at the January 28, 2014,
14	Board meeting held in Kansas City, Missouri,
15	the Board recommends that this Class be
16	added to the SEC.
17	Enclosed is the documentation of
18	the Board meeting where this SEC Class was
19	discussed. Documentation includes copies of
20	the petition and NIOSH review thereof and
21	related materials. If any of these items
22	are unavailable at this time, they will

follow shortly.

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2 The third bullet there's a 3 misspelling of employees, a P left out, but any comments, if they are grammatical, if 4 5 people would let me know. Board work time, not that 6 Okav. 7 we haven't been working. So if you will all turn to your 8 9 October public comments, and really to the spreadsheet, and I will go through these 10 relatively guickly, but sort of grouping by 11 12 site from our discussions. 13 And we have a -- the first eight comments, number of people related to Rocky 14 15

Flats, this was, again, the public comment period after we had approved the SEC for that, so the number of these regarding the, I think they're relatively straightforward, either thanking us for doing the SEC or thanking NIOSH or people wanting, finding additional information related to further

1	work or further follow-up at the Rocky
2	Flats.
3	If nobody has questions, I will
4	move on. Then next we have three comments
5	from it's actually the petitioner at
6	Hanford. On that, really wanting an update
7	on the Hanford, there's actually been
8	follow-up from that.
9	There seems to be one mistake in
10	the follow-up column here where it refers to
11	Hanford, but she is referred to talk to
12	LaVon and Mark Griffon; wrong Work Group.
13	Unless that's just somehow
14	mislabeled there, I don't know. So, again,
15	I don't think it there has been follow-up
16	actually with the petitioner and there will
17	be more regarding the Hanford site, so I
18	think it's sort of moot.
19	And then we have a comment from
20	the petitioner at the Mound facility
21	regarding some of her concerns about the SEC
22	and the implementation of the SEC at that

1 site, which as you all you know has been 2 complicated. 3 And some, a few comments there. I think, it appears that the follow-up is 4 appropriate and I can say that the Work 5 Group has actually met by phone and actually 6 7 addressed these issues and clarified them. So I think actually it's been 8 9 taken care of. There's some additional 10 Rocky Flats, starting with Number 16 here, 11 on there. Additional comments from Rocky 12 Flats. Again, I think either they were just 13 comments or they were asking for additional information which has been referred on, 14 15 straightforward. 16 The next comment is a set of 17 comments from Dan McKeel regarding the General Steel Industries, and those have 18 been referred back and followed up on by 19 20 DCAS staff, it appears. 21 And comments, questions from the,

1	I guess sort of procedural questions on
2	Fernald and Pantex regarding timing of some
3	of the letters and the follow-up on Fernald
4	and Pantex and then also a question
5	regarding, sort of a procedural question on
6	coverage for employees at Sandia and
7	Lawrence Livermore and how those would be,
8	sort of under what site people were sort of,
9	that were housed at Lawrence Livermore, but
10	were Sandia Livermore employees, would they
11	be covered by the Livermore SEC, and that
12	has been responded to, do that, done on a
13	case-by-case basis.
14	And I'm not sure why this one is
15	here, there's a comment from the July
16	meeting from [identifying information
17	redacted] regarding the, that the Board Work
18	Group should examine the pages withheld from
19	the FOI request that was put in.
20	I actually, I think the
21	responses, I don't think the Board's in
22	position to review a Freedom of Information

request, a withheld Freedom of Information 1 2 request for emails and so forth because the 3 Board doesn't really have access to them any more than the general public does. 4 5 that's fair to say. Though I will add that the 6 Okav. 7 Board, I think, has followed up on the general issue, this is related to the Mound 8 9 site and the FOI and the Board has followed 10 up on those and I think the earlier response 11 to the Mound petitioner addressed at least the concerns about, that that petitioner had 12 13 about the Mound SEC implementation. And so in that sense it's been 14 15 addressed, but we as a Board don't really 16 have access to FOIs, email or anything that 17 the general public doesn't have in that 18 sense anyway. 19 So any comments or questions on If not, I believe we need a motion 20 those? 21 to just accept our review and follow up that

1	we've completed this. Is that
2	MR. KATZ: You don't need to
3	MEMBER BEACH: Jim, I'll make
4	that motion.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I guess we
6	don't. Ted tells me we don't.
7	MR. KATZ: It's in the minutes.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's in the
9	minutes, okay. It's documented. Why don't
10	we, while we have everyone's attention here,
11	let's jump to meetings and then we'll do
12	Work Group reports.
13	MR. KATZ: So it's a scheduling
14	meetings issue. And when we have, which we
15	don't need to answer right away, but we
16	should answer pretty soon, is a location.
17	We have scheduled the July 29-30
18	meeting. We haven't talked about a location
19	for that. And, Andy, beside me says
20	Amchitka would be a nice place to go.
21	(Laughter.)
22	MR. KATZ: So you may want to

1	think about sites we haven't been to in a					
2	while that are still on the Board's plate in					
3	terms of SECs.					
4	MEMBER BEACH: Do we know what's					
5	going to be ready for that time period? I'm					
6	trying to think back to LaVon's					
7	presentation. It was four					
8	MEMBER ROESSLER: Would whoever's					
9	talking please try to make it a little bit					
10	louder.					
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Can,					
12	again, I remind the Board Members that we					
13	need to speak closer to mike, including					
14	myself.					
15	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes, especially					
16	yourself, don't forget.					
17	(Laughter.)					
18	MEMBER ROESSLER: I didn't hear					
19	much of the discussion on the public					
20	comments.					

CHAIRMAN MELIUS:

Okay.

Ι

21

1	apologize, Gen.					
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: Ted, are we					
3	talking about the August or					
4	MR. KATZ: We are talking about,					
5	not August, but July.					
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: July.					
7	MR. KATZ: July 29th through					
8	30th.					
9	MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, it's					
10	really going to depend on if ORNL gets					
11	pushed a little bit because of the data					
12	capture from down there.					
13	I mean right now it's on the cusp					
14	of making it, but I would really suspect					
15	ORNL's going to slip. So Oak Ridge National					
16	Lab, we could be possibly ready for that					
17	one.					
18	I doubt that Hanford's going to					
19	be ready. There's a lot of work that, or a					
20	lot of issues they're working through there.					
21	The, let me pull my presentation up and I					
22	can tell you.					

1 Los Alamos National Lab, we're 2 clearly not going to be ready there because 3 we're waiting for information back from At least I wouldn't suspect that we 4 would get that information and be ready to 5 close that one out. 6 7 Savannah River Site, we're already talking about. Nuclear Metals is an 8 9 AWE, we will be ready for that one in April. 10 Joslyn, again, is discussed here. Rocky 11 Flats, we could possibly be ready at Rocky Flats again. You know, there's five 12 13 remaining issues of Rocky Flats. Right now I think our biggest, 14 15 our longest pole in the tent is probably the 16 data falsification and the neptunium because 17 we're waiting on information from Los Alamos National Lab, but, you know, realistically I 18 think that we could be done with that as 19 20 well. 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: My suggestion

1	is that we wait till, let's bring this issue
2	up again at our next Board call and say that
3	I don't think we have to make the
4	decision now, and there's enough uncertainty
5	that
6	MR. KATZ: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that we
8	could go back and visit Brad, but
9	MEMBER CLAWSON: I was going say
10	Idaho is only nice in July.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It is only nice
12	in July.
13	MEMBER CLAWSON: The temperatures
14	are back in the 30s and 40s.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is it.
16	(Laughter.)
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think Gen has
18	the same in Minnesota, but with a negative,
19	a minus in front of it. Okay, so why don't
20	we
21	MR. KATZ: We can wait till the,
22	probably till the teleconference and if we

1	can't wait that long then I'll poll you all
2	in between.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

4 MR. KATZ: So the next --

5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It just takes a

6 long time for them to approve it, not to --

7 MR. KATZ: Yes, it does. Indeed,

8 that's the whole issue is getting it

9 cleared.

10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.

11 MR. KATZ: So then next is just

12 scheduling further out another

13 teleconference following that meeting in

July and the right ballpark is the week of

15 September 14th through 21st.

MEMBER MUNN: Teleconference,

17 right?

18 MR. KATZ: So this is just a

19 teleconference.

20 MEMBER MUNN: Did you say

21 October?

1	MR. KATZ: September we're				
2	talking, September 14th through 21st. That				
3	week is just about the right timing of it.				
4	It's not essential, but it'd be on one of				
5	those weeks.				
6	MEMBER MUNN: So Tuesday the				
7	16th?				
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm fine that				
9	week.				
10	MR. KATZ: Yes. So Wanda				
11	suggested for folks on the line the 16th of				
12	September?				
13	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.				
14	MEMBER ROESSLER: Sounds good.				
15	MR. KATZ: Gen, that's good for				
16	you. David?				
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: It's actually				
18	not too good for me, but				
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is another day				
20	that week better for you, Dave?				
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, later.				
22	MR. KATZ: How about the 17th?				

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: That's
2	possible.
3	MR. KATZ: Okay, the 17th, how's
4	that? Everyone in the room okay with the
5	17th?
6	MEMBER MUNN: Fine.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay, so let's say
8	that. Bill Field, is that okay with you,
9	too?
10	MEMBER FIELD: Looks good.
11	MR. KATZ: Okay. And Loretta?
12	MEMBER VALERIO: Works for me.
13	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, September
14	17th for a teleconference. So it's just
15	MEMBER VALERIO: It works for me.
16	MR. KATZ: Okay, super.
17	Eleven a.m. Eastern time, unless
18	that's a problem. Okay, and then the next
19	meeting subsequent to that, the right timing
20	is October 27th, the week of that, October
21	27th or November 3rd, or November 10th,

1	those weeks. That's the ballpark.
2	MEMBER MUNN: So why not choose
3	Tuesday, I mean Wednesday, the 28th or 29th,
4	no?
5	MR. KATZ: So Wanda is suggesting
6	October 28th and 29th.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Ted, none of those
8	dates work for me.
9	MR. KATZ: Okay. So what about
10	moving on to the week of $11/3$ , so $11/4$ , 5,
11	6.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The week of
13	11/3 is problematic for me. It's Election
14	Day and then another meeting.
15	MR. KATZ: Okay. All right,
16	that's Election Day, 11/10, that week?
17	MEMBER BEACH: Not good for me.
18	I'm only good from the 17th, after the 14th,
19	so you may have to schedule without me,
20	November.
21	MEMBER MUNN: What about the week
22	of October 21st, the preceding week?

1	MR. KATZ: Well that's getting to				
2	be pretty short time from the preceding				
3	Board meeting.				
4	MEMBER MUNN: Five weeks?				
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's hard for -				
6	_				
7	MR. KATZ: Josie, when are you				
8	gone?				
9	MEMBER BEACH: I'm actually gone				
10	the 15th through the 14th, so I may just				
11	have to miss this one.				
12	MR. KATZ: Okay.				
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I'm fine. I				
14	made a mistake in the				
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you speak				
16	into your mike, please, Dave?				
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Surely. I				
18	think I made a mistake on the 27th. I'm				
19	available that week if I was one of those				
20	holding us up.				
21	MEMBER MUNN: You were the one				

1	holding us u	p.		
2	M	EMBER K	KOTELCHUCK:	Okay. Well
3	then that's			
4	C	HAIRMAN	N MELIUS:	No, I was also
5	holding you	up.		
6	M	EMBER K	KOTELCHUCK:	Well, that's
7	all right, o	kay.		
8	M	EMBER N	MUNN: Oh,	were you?
9	C	HAIRMAN	N MELIUS:	Yes.
10	M	EMBER N	MUNN: You'	re very quietly
11	holding.			
12	C	HAIRMAN	N MELIUS:	Well I didn't
13	need to hold	up bec	cause Dave	was holding up.
14	M	EMBER K	KOTELCHUCK:	Right.
15	M	EMBER N	MUNN: Is t	he whole week
16	bad for you			
17	M	EMBER K	KOTELCHUCK:	Or November -
18	_			
19	C	HAIRMAN	N MELIUS:	And if I had
20	stayed quiet	Henry	would've h	eld up.
21	M	EMBER K	KOTELCHUCK:	And then
22	November 3rd	how a	about that	week now?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that's
2	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, that's
3	election week.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Election Day.
5	Yes, election week.
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: How about
7	after Election Day? That is Wednesday
8	MR. KATZ: Yes, November
9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Wednesday,
10	Thursday, Friday of the week of the third?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I can do
12	Thursday, Friday, or the problem the
13	following week, there's Veteran's Day. It's
14	on the 11th, which is Tuesday.
15	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
16	MR. KATZ: How about for folks on
17	the phone, 11/6 and 7, November 6 and 7?
18	MEMBER VALERIO: Sounds okay.
19	MEMBER FIELD: That works okay
20	with me.
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: That seems

1	okay.
2	MEMBER ROESSLER: That works for
3	me.
4	MR. KATZ: Okay, sold.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and given
6	our usual record here we, our meetings last
7	usually about a day and a half at most, so I
8	think people would be able to get home on
9	Friday.
10	MR. KATZ: Oh, for sure, yes.
11	So 11/6 and 7, we're going to
12	hold those. If it's only a 1-day meeting it
13	will just be the sixth.
14	MEMBER MUNN: November
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, Mr. Chairman,
17	it occurs to me that that November meeting,
18	if I've counted right is meeting number 100,
19	is that correct?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No.
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: When is 100?
22	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: This was 96

1	today.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes. And I'm
3	counting the others
4	MR. KATZ: That's correct.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: So, well, we've
6	talked off and on about having a meeting in
7	Washington, D.C., and I'm wondering if it
8	might be appropriate to do that on meeting
9	100
10	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: where our,
12	some, you know, we don't have our workers
13	there, but we have other constituent groups
14	there. Just an idea that popped into my
15	mind.
16	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: It's a nice
17	idea, but I believe that's 99, yes? Today
18	is 96, we have two more scheduled, this is
19	the third one scheduled so
20	MEMBER BEACH: Ninety-nine is the
21	call.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ninety-nine is
2	the we have calls and the calls count.
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Calls count?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
5	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, of course they
6	do.
7	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh, okay.
8	Then that would be the 100th. Let's do
9	Washington.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Our new Board
11	Member catches on to our tricks.
12	You've been feeling so bad for us
13	all this time, now you know.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Who's
15	counting?
16	MR. KATZ: I think we'll just, we
17	can leave open the location at this point.
18	MEMBER MUNN: We are suggesting
19	them.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: Are these dates
21	set?
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Work
3	Group and Subcommittee Report update.
4	Brookhaven?
5	MEMBER BEACH: I have no report
6	at this time.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Fernald?
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: I have. At this
9	time we're still waiting for NIOSH and to
10	set up a time to go over the Site Profile
11	issues and with the restraints and stuff
12	they said it can be sometime this year.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Hanford,
14	we're actually waiting on a little bit more
15	data information. We've got an updated
16	matrix and if we just, probably we'll do a
17	conference call in the next couple months of
18	the Work Group to sort of at least update
19	everybody on where we are and where we see
20	this going.
21	There's been a little bit of

1	delay in terms of getting some of the
2	information, but I think we'll be back on
3	track now. Okay. Idaho, Bill?
4	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: We've got a
5	Work Group Meeting scheduled March 5th I
6	got to look at my calendar here, I'm sorry.
7	My mind's whipping around.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Twenty-fifth.
9	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Twenty-fifth,
10	okay. March 25th, and hopefully all the
11	White Papers will be done by then.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Lawrence
13	Berkeley?
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes, actually
15	we're in the process of trying to find a
16	date. I think it's going to be at the, it's
17	going to be early March is what we're
18	looking at.
19	Ted has actually solicited dates
20	from the Work Group members. We have all of
21	the information now from Dr. Hughes and
22	NIOSH to proceed with that meeting, so we're

1	basically ready to go.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Kansas City?
3	MEMBER BEACH: I've just got a
4	real brief update. I understand we'll be
5	talking about it later.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	MEMBER BEACH: Let's see, we'll
8	be needing to task SC&A with ER review and
9	matrix development during our tasking
10	portion. We are also in the process of
11	working on scheduling a classified document
12	review in Germantown for, I'm hoping, the
13	end of February, mid-March.
14	All Work Group members are
15	looking at their calendars. And we hope to
16	schedule a Work Group meeting in the future,
17	but I can't give you any dates at this time
18	until we come out with the report.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, okay.
20	LANL?
21	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, a very

1	brief update. NIOSH is continuing to work
2	with LANL on some questions on the later
3	years with regard to compliance with 10 CFR
4	835, and we haven't set our Work Group
5	meeting up yet, but as soon as they make
6	some progress on that, we'll probably set a
7	Work Group meeting up.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mound?
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. I want to
10	give just a brief final update on the Mound
11	log book questions. Mound petitioners had
12	raised concerns at the last Board meeting.
13	The concerns were reliance on
14	tritium log books to generate lists of
15	workers whose recorded tritium bioassays
16	would make them eligible for inclusion in
17	the SEC Class, questions on whether the
18	records were complete and accurate.
19	And, secondly, NIOSH's decision
20	not to make use of the tritium bioassay
21	entries in the MESH electronic database.
22	The Mound Work Group held a teleconference

1 on November 26, 2013, with NIOSH and with 2 the petitioners on the line to discuss these 3 concerns. NIOSH discussed the MESH database 4 and how tritium bioassay entries were 5 handled, and it was noted that the tritium 6 7 log books represented the primary record of who would have been given the bioassays, 8 9 that NIOSH has had no experience with any 10 claimants having a recorded MESH bioassay 11 entry without one in the log books. 12 You remember an 83.14 was granted 13 for those time periods where the log books were missing. NIOSH also discussed what it 14 15 had done from a quality control standpoint 16 to ensure that the DOL list of tritium 17 bioassay workers was adequately and accurately transcribed. 18 The multiple QC steps included 19 20 line by line reviews by a second reviewer, re-scanning of illegible entries, and final 21

1	analysis by senior QC reviewer.
2	Only one name could be positively
3	identified and that name was later confirmed
4	to be a visitor from another DOE site. The
5	petitioner was satisfied with this
6	explanation as was the Work Group.
7	So at this time, I'm considering
8	those issues closed. However, the Work
9	Group is still awaiting Site Profile review
10	from NIOSH, and I don't know if we have a
11	date for that at this time.
12	I would know, but I don't have my
13	computer so I can't pull it up real quick.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
16	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, we're
17	expecting May of this year.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: The last
19	excerpt, the last TBD revision is the
20	external TBD revision, and that is the
21	longest one and it's May of 2014.
22	MEMBER BEACH: Thanks. I had

1 reviewed that and forgotten the date, so I 2 appreciate your looking that up guickly. 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Be ready there, 4 Yes, and I would just like to thank 5 the Work Group and NIOSH for following up. 6 I think, you know, as a result of the FOI 7 for emails, I think there's a lot of 8 concerns and appropriately on the part of 9 the petitioner, and I'm glad that we were 10 able to, you know, take actions that would 11 address their concerns and be able to, you 12 know, at least keep moving along on this 13 site. 14 MEMBER BEACH: Yes. 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So thank you, 16 Nevada Test Site, Brad? everybody. 17 MEMBER CLAWSON: That's in the 18 same, we've got the matrix from SC&A and 19 everybody's had a chance to look at those. 20 We're just trying to get a date to be able 21 to sit down and set up a Work Group for

1	that.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. A Work
3	Group meeting, you have a Work Group.
4	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, Work Group
5	meeting, excuse me.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And you've got
7	a computer, too.
8	(Laughter.)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No excuses.
10	Oak Ridge National Lab, Gen?
11	MEMBER ROESSLER: This is Gen.
12	Can you hear me?
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we can.
14	MEMBER ROESSLER: Oh, good. It's
15	kind of one-sided, but anyway, LaVon wanted
16	Newburg NIOSH to have their presentations at
17	the next full meeting, but as you've heard
18	from LaVon this morning, there is still some
19	delay waiting for data to be evaluated.
20	We're waiting for data from ORNL,
21	so April's in question. But that would
22	leave it for probably the next Board meeting

- in July and I was not able to hear what
- 2 LaVon said a little bit ago.
- 3 LaVon, maybe you can comment,
- 4 does that sound like July would be feasible?
- 5 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, Gen, can
- 6 you hear me?
- 7 MEMBER ROESSLER: I can hear you,
- 8 yes.
- 9 MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. Yes, we
- should have all of the information ready for
- 11 the July Board meeting. I would suspect it
- would be shortly after the April Board
- 13 meeting, but again that's dependent on the
- 14 site's response on our search requests that
- we had, that last search request.
- MEMBER ROESSLER: Okay, thank
- 17 you.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and I know
- 19 that DOE is following up on that also.
- 20 Pantex?
- 21 MEMBER CLAWSON: We have nothing

1	at this time.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What might you
3	have in the future?
4	(Laughter.)
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: In the future,
6	when NIOSH has time we still have some Site
7	Profile issues to bring to an end.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I knew
9	the answer, but it's on the record.
10	Pinellas?
11	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. They've
12	done some more interviews on the tritium
13	issues and monitoring. They've also
14	requested a large number of boxes of data to
15	go through.
16	One of the holdups is they're
17	looking at the tritium smear analysis and
18	assessing its impact on unmonitored dose and
19	that's where we stand with Pinellas.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. If I
21	understood the SC&A report, that there's
22	some concern that methods you have used in

1 the past for dealing with these issues won't 2 work or something? 3 DR. NETON: Yes, actually that's I'm not sure whether SC&A 4 correct. 5 identified it or we did, but --6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well I read 7 their report and I --8 DR. NETON: Oh, you read the 9 report, okay. 10 The issue is that we're going to 11 apply the method that was used at Mound, 12 which was the surveys for tritium to bound 13 the potential tritide exposure. 14 It turns out at least in one 15 procedure it appears that the material was 16 dissolved and filtered before it was 17 measured, which would filter out any tritides. 18 So we're trying to get to the 19 20 bottom of that. It doesn't seem intuitive 21 that they would do that and that's why we

1	conducted the interviews. I guess those
2	didn't really prove to be very fruitful.
3	And so now that we've identified
4	this cash of records, tritium records that
5	we want to go through to see if we can
6	validate what actually happened with those
7	tritium smears.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would just
9	add, I mean thanks for the update and I
10	think we understand. I'll just add that's
11	sort of a long standing site, and a hard,
12	difficult one.
13	DR. NETON: And the fact that
14	it's the only remaining issue that I'm aware
15	of.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
17	DR. NETON: So we do need to put
18	this bed. It was ready to be closed until
19	we realized that the method that we were
20	using wasn't valid.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You know the
22	plan was always to let's close Mound

1	DR. NETON: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: deal with it
3	on Mound and then we'll be set. So best
4	laid plans, but anyway, thank you, Jim.
5	Phil, Fort Smith, Paducah, K-25?
6	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: The only
7	outstanding issue is how we're going to deal
8	with some of the tritium and then we'll be
9	able to do a conference call I think to
10	finish that out.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Mark,
12	Rocky?
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: Can I correct
14	that one little bit? It's actually dealing
15	with the high-enriched uranium, the neutron
16	exposure; it's not the tritium.
17	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Oh, yes, on
18	site.
19	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. And this
20	is tied up with the USEC that, getting the
21	information from USEC that we're waiting on.

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'm Rocky Flats.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: And I think Stu
4	kind of, I mean LaVon kind of answered this
5	earlier, but they are continuing to work on
6	the data validity questions, the neptunium
7	question, and also I think they've got some
8	more leads on this Tiger Team-like report,
9	the multiple volume report.
10	I think they're trying to still
11	run that down, but have some leads on it is
12	what I understand. So, no scheduled
13	meeting, but they're continuing to work on
14	those issues.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, great.
16	Sandia? Dick Lemen isn't here. I don't
17	know if anybody knows what's
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. We're
19	looking at the post-1994 period. We are
20	working on scheduling a site visit, too. We
21	want to do some additional interviews also,
22	some data capture to look at the post-194

1 period.

- 2 However, it's kind of pushed out
- a little bit because of priorities and some
- 4 of the funding. So I'm thinking April
- 5 timeframe we'll be doing that. It would be
- 6 later in the year before we would have any
- 7 updates on that.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 9 you. Santa Susana?
- 10 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: They've
- 11 actually spent most of last year working on
- some files. They had about 14,000 files
- they had to extract. They data-mined by
- hand.
- 15 That's been done in both the
- internal and external, data has been
- 17 reviewed and put in for coworker models and
- that's undergoing internal review right now
- 19 at NIOSH.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Mark,
- 21 Savannah River?

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Savannah River,
2	we have a meeting scheduled for next work,
3	Work Group meeting, and recently NIOSH
4	provided, I think it was last week or two
5	weeks ago, NIOSH provided SC&A with White
6	Papers on remaining thorium and neptunium
7	issues for Savannah River.
8	I think there are still some
9	questions on this, a sampling plan for this
10	subcontractor database question, and I don't
11	know if NIOSH is going to come forward with
12	that yet.
13	But the notion of whether the
14	issues of the subcontractors' data being
15	available on these databases came up in
16	prior reviews and there's a question about,
17	they want to, I think, sample the database.
18	Yes, go ahead, Jim, if you want
19	to comment on this.
20	DR. NETON: Well I'm not sure
21	that we've decided we want to sample the

database.

22

1	MEMBER GRIFFON: Oh.
2	DR. NETON: Yes, I thought that
3	was maybe going to be discussed at the Work
4	Group meeting whether it was
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: All right.
6	DR. NETON: worth going after
7	that database.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
9	DR. NETON: Because we had some
10	additional and we re-interviewed the
11	person who made some of those early remarks
12	and there's additional information to
13	discuss.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. Okay. It
15	will certainly be a topic of discussion
16	anyway.
17	DR. NETON: Yes. And then after
18	that Work Group meeting, we'll make a
19	decision as to how to proceed.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, my

1	understanding from, I think some of the
2	discussions at our prior meeting was that it
3	was a question of, I think it's a question
4	of validation, right?
5	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And to validate
7	into the database is going to be a large,
8	very large task, and so I think the Work
9	Group needs to focus on, you know, is there
10	an alternative to that or not, I think. I'm
11	not going to judge that, but
12	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: that seems
14	to be the issue because
15	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And it's hard
17	to think how you, you know, if there's
18	questions then they almost, yes, push
19	buttons having to validate them. It's
20	tricky.
21	DR. NETON: Yes.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.

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1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. But
2	you'll have the answer for us next week?
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Answer the next
4	time, the next meeting, yes.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dave
6	Richardson, Scientific Issues? Dave, are
7	you on the line?
8	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I am.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: All right, we
10	can hear you.
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: We didn't
12	have a (telephonic interference.)
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Hold on, Dave.
14	We're having trouble.
15	(Off the record comments)
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Can you hear
17	me?
18	MR. KATZ: Yes, that's much
19	better.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it's
21	better now. Yes, go again.

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. I had
2	hoped that we were going to, I was going to
3	be able to schedule the meeting before this
4	one, but we haven't met since then. I have
5	nothing to report except that it's high on
6	the intention list.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, fair
8	enough. Thanks, Dave. SEC Cohort Issues
9	Group, I think we've already reported. It's
10	the 250-day issue, so we're moving along.
11	Dave Kotelchuck, Subcommittee on
12	Dose Reconstruction?
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. We last
14	met on November 20th. Our next scheduled
15	meeting is this coming Thursday, February
16	6th at 10:00 a.m. For better and worse
17	we're continuing to do our work by
18	conference calls.
19	In terms of the blind reviews,
20	first Grady at the last meeting reported
21	that they had done nine blind reviews of
22	ORAU data, that is internally, and they had

agreement on the decisions in all the cases. 1 2 For Set 17, the six blind reviews 3 that SC&A is doing, the first three have already been long reported. 4 The next two, four and five, are almost done, they're 5 being done in internal review and we should 6 7 get a report from that soon, and that leaves 8 one to go. 9 So we don't have a final result on any of the last three, but two-thirds of 10 11 them will be done soon. In our dose reconstruction, we still have one case from 12 13 Set 9, from Huntington, it's a TBD issue, and hopefully that will get resolved 14 15 sometime soon. 16 On Sets 10 through 13, which 17 we've been working on for a long time, it's We have Rocky Flats, LANL --18 almost done. 19 we've finished Rocky Flats, LANL, Paducah, 20 Portsmouth, Hanford has one remaining, and 21 we chose cases for Set 18 now.

1	At our next meeting we expect to
2	go over the five remaining, Oak Ridge
3	National Laboratory, and we have twelve
4	other ones scattered in seven plants and I
5	don't know how many of those we'll get to go
6	through or how many will be done by the time
7	of next meeting.
8	So that, I think that completes
9	our report.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
11	you. I just had two things, one is that,
12	you know, there are some concerns about the
13	delays because of the government issue, you
14	know, budget issues, in terms of awarding
15	contracts and so forth.
16	So, Dave, if you can keep in
17	touch with Ted and we'll be in touch with
18	SC&A. We've had a little juggling and
19	trying to figure out what's appropriate, how
20	to keep this process moving.
21	But there may be some, you know,
22	delays or, just simply because of the

1 contract process. 2 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. We 3 will keep track. 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. 5 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: And stay in 6 touch. 7 Secondly, I CHAIRMAN MELIUS: believe during this last set of, where the 8 9 Board Members were reviewing, I believe it 10 was Wanda brought up an issue where she was 11 very concerned about an error that was, 12 appeared to have been made in a dose 13 reconstruction, and I think actually somebody else pointed out another error if I 14 15 recall correctly. 16 It was sort of a question on a, 17 you know, procedurally what happens in that case and I think what we've said in that 18

you know, procedurally what happens in that
case and I think what we've said in that
case was to bring it to the attention of,
you know, DCAS, you know, leadership and get
it addressed at least so they know and can

1	follow up rather than waiting for it to go
2	through the whole resolution process.
3	My recollection going back a
4	number of years, early on, is that we had a
5	similar issue arise and that was the
6	procedure the Board had approved and so
7	forth.
8	So for any other Board Members
9	and for SC&A, when that does occur and, you
10	know, let's, you know, move on it and get it
11	addressed so we don't have to wait for the
12	whole process to do that.
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, okay.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
15	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Also, in case
16	there was I may have used the phrase next
17	Thursday, it is, the next meeting of the
18	Subcommittee is February 6th. I think I
19	said that, but I may have also referred to
20	it later as next Thursday and it is Thursday
21	a week.

MR. KATZ: This is Ted just

1 adding on to what Dr. Melius just explained. 2 I have advised SC&A also, in addition to all 3 of what he just said, but for when they come across these types of cases where they have 4 concern that the decision might change, even 5 6 before they have even necessarily managed to 7 bring it to, you know, present it to the two Board Members that review each of these 8 9 cases, but to notify me up front and try to 10 get this addressed sooner just for the sake of timeliness. 11 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. No, 13 again, these are very rare instances. I was 14 not, and obviously because we didn't all 15 recall the old procedure we had discussed, 16 you know, probably seven or eight years ago 17 or something. I think it's some sign that it's 18 19 not something that happens commonly, but 20 when it does, let's move and get it addressed, so we'll do that. 21

1	And probably by the time it
2	happens again we'll have forgotten again,
3	but what can you do? Wanda, Subcommittee on
4	Procedures?
5	MEMBER MUNN: We have not met
6	since our last Board teleconference and
7	therefore I have nothing new to report.
8	We're due to meet on February 13th for our
9	next meeting.
10	The prior one on which I reported
11	before was November 7th. Very quickly,
12	broad brush, against what I have already
13	spoken to you about, we are focusing much
14	more currently on PERs than we have before.
15	At the time of our last meeting
16	there were 46 total PERs out there and 23 of
17	them had been assigned. We're covering
18	quite a bit of material with those PERs.
19	Y-12's TBD revision is attached
20	to PER 31 and there are currently some
21	there's a thorium issue involved there
22	that's still active.

PER 30 was a Savannah River Site 1 2 TBD, and that's now done; it's completed. 3 We have PER 14, that's the construction trade workers issue, still has several open 4 items that we're dealing with. 5 We have, both our Subcommittee 6 7 and the Dose Reconstruction Subcommittee has had occasion to address issues with respect 8 9 to skin exposure and particulate deposition. You are going to see, I think, White Papers 10 11 that will clear that up. 12 There was to be a technical call 13 about that issue last month, I believe, but that didn't come to fruition simply because 14 15 the parties had discussed this and it's my 16 understanding that there is agreement on 17 several items that were of concern. 18 So we may have something new for 19 you after our meeting on the 13th. PER 20, 20 which was the Blockson TBD review has now 21 been resolved and should be closed by the

1	time our next meeting comes around.
2	There were a couple of responses
3	that were still needed for, or two issues,
4	we'll see how those go next time. K-25 TBD
5	and TIB revisions are covered by PER 11 and
6	we have several responses, I think, are
7	going to resolve three of those, or two of
8	those issues next time.
9	The stratified coworker data sets
10	issue out of Report 53 has been referred to
11	the SEC Work Group and it's our
12	understanding that there will be a report on
13	that next time.
14	So, I could go on individually,
15	but I don't think it really gets us
16	anywhere. We have OTIB-83 which we'll be
17	addressing next time and 34 which is
18	internal dosimetry coworker data sets for X-
19	10 that are coming up next time.
20	And we have, I hope, had the
21	advantage of having a new look at SC&A's
22	report for their coordination activities in

_		_
1	70000±	months.
	recen	111011111111111111111111111111111111111

- If you've seen that, then you've
- 3 seen the total report from where we are and
- 4 what we've done. We've addressed more than
- 5 600 individual findings and over 80 percent
- of those are now complete.
- 7 So we're doing well, depending
- 8 upon what the next set of PERs bring for us
- 9 and how thorny the few remaining issues are
- 10 that we have. Thanks.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
- 12 Wanda. Both Paul and I, who are on the SEC
- 13 Review Group, appreciate some clarification
- later about what you referred to us.
- MEMBER MUNN: Okay.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Because we're
- 17 confused.
- 18 MEMBER MUNN: All right.
- 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do that, but in
- 20 the interest of time, let's move along.
- 21 Next, TBD-6000?

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well we now have
2	additional work for TBD-6000 based on the
3	Board's action earlier today so we will be
4	scheduling a meeting to deal with the Joslyn
5	issues.
6	The other thing we have on our
7	agenda is Simonds Saw & Steel. We last
8	dealt with them in the summer of last year
9	during one of our meetings in June.
10	In the subsequent months, there
11	have been some materials being prepared by
12	NIOSH in response to the SC&A issues and
13	questions.
14	The last item we were awaiting
15	was on Issue 7 from, I don't remember what
16	it was exactly, but it's Issue 7 from NIOSH,
17	and I believe that now has been completed.
18	I'm trying to recall whether or
19	not NIOSH has, or whether SC&A has received
20	that. Jim is shaking his head no. I
21	thought I got a report from Tom Tomes
22	earlier that they were done or about done

with Issue 7.
DR. NETON: Tom Tomes has
finished his review of the response, but
it's an internal review.
MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, it's an
internal viewing going on, okay.
DR. NETON: It should be out
shortly though.
MEMBER ZIEMER: Right.
DR. NETON: Very shortly.
MEMBER ZIEMER: So that will be
going to SC&A very soon and once they are
done with their review plus the review of

14

15

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with.

Actually there's some other issues at Simonds Saw & Steel. I think Issues 2 through 5 are basically agreed to already between SC&A and NIOSH and we'll be able to close.

the Joslyn issue, why, we'll schedule a

meeting on those two items we need to deal

1	We still need to deal with I
2	think Issues 6 and 7. In SC&A's Board
3	Coordination Document, which I think was
4	just referred to a moment ago by Wanda,
5	there is a more detailed description of some
6	of these things including the Simonds Saw $\&$
7	Steel.
8	So I appreciate SC&A, your work
9	on that document because it helps us, too,
10	on the Work Groups.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I appreciate
12	the SC&A document also, and by submitting it
13	late, I get it just as I'm leaving the
14	office to go to the airport, so I had to
15	print out and, you know, read it. That was
16	good timing. I was forced to pay attention
17	to it.
18	I had actually missed it. I
19	emailed Ted the night before, I think, to
20	ask him where it was because I hadn't seen
21	it, but anyway thank you. It is helpful to
22	have that and the effort involved. Son of

1	TBD-6000?
2	(Laughter.)
3	MEMBER ANDERSON: We are
4	currently in abeyance. So where we have
5	completed most of our active reviews, I
6	think we're waiting for some information at
7	new sites to come to us, but Site Profiles
8	have been reviewed and we're basically
9	waiting to close those out when the
10	revisions are written and in place.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
12	you. Surrogate data is, so maybe it's in
13	abeyance?
14	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And Weldon
16	Spring I believe the same, want to do that?
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Worker
19	outreach?
20	MEMBER BEACH: I actually have a
21	report this time.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
2	MEMBER BEACH: So last year, SC&A
3	completed their review of Objective 3 for
4	LANL. That review was completed by NIOSH
5	and the report given to the Work Group on
6	the 7th of January.
7	So we just received that. SC&A
8	should have their review completed mid-March
9	and back to the Work Group. There may be a
10	technical call if needed to discuss any
11	clarification issues there.
12	That has not been scheduled, but
13	should be done within SC&A and NIOSH if
14	that's needed. When that is complete, then
15	we will look for a, either Work Group call
16	and/or meeting.
17	Also, moving forward, the Work
18	Group needs to think about and decide what
19	this Work Group's mission's going to be
20	moving forward, whether we're going to take
21	the two reviews that are completed now,
22	remember Rocky and LANL, and look at those

1 two reviews and decide what we learned to 2 give us a path forward potentially, maybe a 3 third site or to focus on something else. We did have some 10-year review 4 items that we haven't addressed and I'm not 5 6 sure really what the path forward on those 7 will be. And then the Worker Outreach 8 9 meetings, you know, how involved we want to 10 be in reviewing those. So we have some 11 questions and some things to work out in the 12 future here. 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think if you 14 could prepare either a short document or 15 maybe even a short PowerPoint to, for our 16 next meeting where we could just, so we 17 could talk about what makes sense to do in terms of follow-up. 18 I mean something to work off of 19 20 so people can think about it rather than --21 MEMBER BEACH: Yes, and I --

1	these are just, I have just been thinking
2	out loud on these. I don't know if that
3	PowerPoint will come after we finish the
4	review and the Work Group discusses the LANL
5	report, but, yes, I agree that's a good
6	idea. Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, whenever
8	you think it's appropriate, that's all.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I just don't
11	want to leave it to sort of so it's
12	MEMBER BEACH: No, I won't do
13	that.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: be left
15	undone, yes.
16	MEMBER BEACH: It will really be
17	done.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that's all
19	so we can yes. No, I know you will do
20	it. I just was I think do it, you know,
21	sooner, but when you think it's ready and we
22	can keep active.

1	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: It's an
3	important Work Group, but it is tricky in
4	terms of its charge
5	MEMBER BEACH: I agree.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: and what to
7	do and so forth, okay.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good. Dave,
10	you had your hand
11	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. I was
12	just wondering. We, the Dose Reconstruction
13	Subcommittee sent a Huntington case, our
14	last case in Set 9, sent it in a while ago.
15	I wondered where it is. I didn't
16	hear it mentioned in the TBD Reports. I do
17	not remember what the details of it were in
18	terms of what was the issue.
19	It's been sitting around for a
20	long time, months. Does anybody have, do
21	the TBD people know that we sent in? I

1	think Mark was still Chair when we sent it
2	in if I'm not mistaken.
3	MEMBER MUNN: Well we had a PER
4	on Huntington, 25 I think, but there was
5	others.
6	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Ah. There's
7	a PER on Huntington.
8	MEMBER MUNN: Twenty-five and 33.
9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay. Is
10	that completed?
11	MEMBER MUNN: It's completed and
12	I believe there were no findings.
13	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Oh.
14	MEMBER MUNN: I mean I'd have to
15	double check to make absolutely sure there
16	are.
17	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: And we would
18	follow up, too. Thank you.
19	MEMBER MUNN: You bet.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, John?
21	MR. STIVER: Can everybody hear
22	me? Yes this is John Stiver I just

1 wanted to get an elaborate on this 2 Huntington issue. I think there are two 3 different things. There was one finding left in Set 4 9 for Huntington that still hasn't been 5 6 closed out yet. There's also a PER, 25 and 7 33 combined, which are delivered. We've got the Sub Task 4 Review 8 9 completed for 25, which has been delivered in December, and also for 33, that was 10 11 delivered in January. 12 And there was also, kind of 13 concurrent with the discussion in DRSC, we had a matrix of our Huntington Pilot Plant 14 15 Site Profile update review, which were 16 addressed within that particular venue. 17 So there's sort of three 18 different aspects of the Huntington that 19 came to play in this. That's all I have to 20 say. 21 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK:

Good.

1	FEMALE PARTICIPANT: Thank you,
2	John.
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Thanks.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Paul?
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: As long as, and
6	Dave, you're still sort of on the hot seat
7	there, Dave Kotelchuck
8	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Surely.
9	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm going to
10	ask you a question, or maybe Mark can help
11	answer it.
12	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Okay.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: About when is the
14	last time that we have reported to the
15	Secretary of Health and Human Services on
16	the findings of our dose reconstruction
17	audits?
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I'm glad you
19	asked that question because I forgot to
20	address it in my report. First, it was a
21	long time ago and I
22	MEMBER ZIEMER: That's what I

thought.

1

2 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: But we are 3 preparing to send in a report and at the last meeting we agreed that we would start 4 working on the, reviewing the last report 5 6 and get set to put out a report from our 7 committee, subcommittee. I don't have a sense of date on 8 9 that, we're just starting that now, but we 10 definitely have begun. 11 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. All right, 12 thank you very much. 13 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: One of the 15 primary responsibilities of this Board in 16 addition to handling the SECs, for example, 17 and the other things we do is informing the Secretary as to whether or not the dose 18 19 reconstructions are, I forget the exact 20 phrase, but basically scientifically sound 21 is what the words I'll use. I don't think

1	that's the exact words from the legislature,
2	or legislation.
3	But in any event, it seemed to me
4	it's been a long time and wouldn't it be
5	appropriate, and it sounds like you're
6	getting there, that when we reach Meeting
7	100 that we're ready to give a status report
8	on that question because that's one of our
9	prime responsibilities.
10	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Well that
11	sets us a good, a timeframe for trying to
12	get it done. I'm sure we'll make.
13	MEMBER ZIEMER: That's just my
14	opinion, but
15	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: No, no, but -
16	_
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: The Chairman may
18	have a different idea. He may want it
19	sooner than that.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No. My comment
21	was going to be that we probably should
22	start one is I agree we need to do that

1 One is we probably should start report. 2 sooner rather thank later because the Board 3 has taken awhile to wordsmith and figure out 4 the wording and reach an agreement on how the information should be reported and 5 6 portrayed. 7 And it's not just simple wordsmithing, so it's --8 9 MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it's 11 more, you know, sort of half full, half 12 empty glass issues, you know, and I think 13 it's important. Now maybe it'll be easier now 14 15 that we've done more. It's harder at first 16 because the sample was smaller, but it's not 17 an easy report to do because this whole program is so interconnected between dose 18 reconstruction, Site Profile, SECs, it's 19 20 that.

MEMBER KOTELCHUCK:

Good.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So anyway, Jim,
2	talk to Mark, and he's here today
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, and good
4	advice. And I've never been a participant
5	in developing one of these reports, or
6	participating in it, so I have not a clear
7	sense of deadline or
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well you
9	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: But this is
10	helpful and we will move along.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I will
12	tell you, compiling the data is the easy
13	part.
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But then again
16	maybe you'll bring a new perspective and who
17	knows. But just in case
18	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And, again, I'm
20	not faulting anybody on the Board or
21	anything for that, it is a difficult, trying
22	to, you know, summarize the program and a

1	lot of work in a relatively short and
2	straightforward, you know, letter
3	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Right. And I
4	will be leaning on Mark who was the Chair
5	most of the period in which the report will
6	cover.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And that
8	concludes our Work Group Reports unless I
9	skipped somebody. I hope I didn't. And any
10	other Board business we need to do?
11	MEMBER BEACH: Jim, what about
12	tasking? Can we do that now or do we need
13	to wait on that?
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Tasking what?
15	MEMBER BEACH: For Kansas City,
16	for
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We do that
18	after it, I think.
19	MEMBER BEACH: After the, okay.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, yes.
21	That's the only one we have.

1	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I think it's
3	more appropriate until we could do it now.
4	Okay. So it's a quarter of four, why don't
5	we take a break. We're scheduled to start
6	with presentations on the Kansas City SEC at
7	4:15, and so we will reconvene, you know,
8	sharply at 4:15 and do that.
9	That's what we're scheduling, and
10	some people are here all ready, more I
11	suspect will be coming in, so let's go from
12	there. Thank you.
13	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
14	matter went off the record at 3:46 p.m. and
15	resumed at 4:13 p.m.)
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good afternoon,
17	everybody. My name is Jim Melius. I am the
18	Chair of the Advisory Board on Radiation and
19	Worker Health.
20	A couple of sort of housekeeping
21	items and so forth. We will do a series of
22	presentations here, first a presentation

from NIOSH on their review of the Special 1 2 Exposure Cohort petition related to the 3 Kansas City facility. We'll hear from them. The Board Members will then ask questions of 4 5 them about the report and so forth. Then we will hear from the 6 7 petitioners about that. Then we will take any time for, the Board Members may have 8 9 questions for the petitioners. 10 Board Members may have comments. 11 They may want to take some action, I suspect 12 in terms of referring the report for further 13 evaluation. That'll be up to the Board Member 14 15 but that's our usual practice so I don't 16 think we'll be reaching any final judgments on the report or the recommendation from 17 NIOSH at this meeting. 18 Then we will go into what we call 19 20 the public comment period and we'll go into 21 that directly. We're not going to wait till

1	5:30. I think there are a significant
2	number of people here and it doesn't make
3	sense to take a break or split up that.
4	So it is important, helpful I
5	should say, though not absolutely necessary,
6	that if you do wish to make public comments
7	that you do sign up at the front desk there.
8	Again, it helps us. I use the
9	list just to call people in order and so
10	forth, you know, which order of people
11	comment. Gives us something to work off of.
12	But if you didn't get a chance to
13	sign up, there'll be time, you know, at the
14	end to make those. If you do sign up,
15	decide you don't wish to make public
16	comments, you're welcome not to speak.
17	So as, you know, we go through
18	this process and as you understand the
19	process, there will be additional time for
20	public input into this process and into our
21	decision, what we recommend.
22	So I don't think you need to, you

1 know, be concerned this is the only 2 opportunity. You may want to think about 3 it. You may have other information that you know and can come back with at a later point 4 in time or wish to contact people about so 5 go from there. 6 7 So we will start with the 8 presentation from NIOSH and Grady Calhoun 9 from NIOSH will be presenting the NIOSH 10 Evaluation Report. I believe copies of that report, 11 12 a full report, are over on the table there. 13 You can get them now or that's also available on the website. 14 15 I think, as you may or may not 16 know, all the information on what we do as a 17 Board, including our Work Groups and all our Evaluation Reports and so forth, are 18 publicly available. 19 20 So they will be available through

the NIOSH website and the people at the

1	front desk, other people here can help you
2	if you're not aware of how to access this
3	with that.
4	So go ahead, Grady.
5	MR. CALHOUN: All right. I guess
6	do I sound okay?
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
8	MR. CALHOUN: All right, I'll try
9	to stay close to this.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And just also
11	for people that, excuse me, Grady, but, you
12	know, we do have some Board Members that
13	couldn't be here today but are on the phone
14	so you'll hear people on the phone asking
15	questions at some point or commenting, so.
16	MR. CALHOUN: All right. Okay,
17	as far as an overview goes, we received the
18	petition on March 12th, 2013.
19	The requested Class Definition
20	was all Bannister Federal Complex employees
21	who worked at the site from 1949 to present.
22	We qualified the petition for

1 review July 1st, 2013, based on radiation 2 exposures and doses potentially incurred by 3 members of the proposed Class were not monitored either through personal or area 4 5 monitoring. 6 Okay, we started the Evaluation 7 Report evaluation period consistent with the start of AEC operations. 8 9 Then we looked back at 160 claims with employment of 1994 or later and that 10 11 coincides with implementation of 10 CFR 835 12 to determine a potential end date for the evaluation. 13 14 We found no apparent or 15 potentially inadequately monitored exposures 16 after 1993. 17 So the Class that was ultimately evaluated was all employees who worked in 18 19 any area of the Kansas City Plant in Kansas 20 City, Missouri, from January 1st, 1949 through December 31st, 1993. 21

1	Okay, as far as some background
2	goes, there's a Main Manufacturing Building.
3	It's the main structure. Has about 2.7
4	million square feet of space and it houses
5	the primary KCP manufacturing operations.
6	From the beginning, the principal
7	operation at the plant was to make non-
8	nuclear components of nuclear weapons. That
9	involved machining and fabrication of metals
10	and plastics, plating, microelectronics and
11	electrical and mechanical assembly.
12	They currently make about 85
13	percent of the non-nuclear components for
14	the U.S. atomic stockpile.
15	As far as the work with
16	radioactive material goes, they did work
17	with natural uranium. They machined some
18	uranium slugs and handled billets from
19	February '51 to December 1952. This work
20	was performed in the Main Manufacturing
21	Building.
22	A total of just a little bit more

1 than 313,000 pounds of natural uranium was 2 machined into slugs and they had the 3 capacity to produce 1,000 slugs a day. 4 In addition to the machining, 5 they also inspected and assembled uranium components from May 1950 to February 1955, 6 7 also in the Main Manufacturing Building, 8 Department 3A. 9 As far as depleted uranium work 10 goes, that took place from 1958 to about 11 They machined and inspected DU 12 products in Department 20. 13 And that's the primary source of 14 radiological exposure, was associated with 15 machining these items that contained DU 16 oxide. The program using the depleted 17 uranium oxide ended in 1972. Also did some magnesium-thorium 18 19 alloy work. It was supplied by Dow. It was 20 HK-31 alloy, which is approximately three 21 percent thorium.

1	This work went on from May 1st,
2	1957 to April 5th, 1979. They machined and
3	fabricated classified items that contained
4	the magnesium-thorium alloy in two areas of
5	the Main Manufacturing Building, Department
6	20 and the Model Shop.
7	They did have operational
8	controls in place that we found in documents
9	to prevent and control airborne generation.
10	Thorium oxide powder work, we
11	found a document that said that there was
12	some work with thorium oxide powder and so
13	we looked into that a little bit further to
14	find out what that was and it was very small
15	quantities.
16	After we looked into it more,
17	turns out that they had about 100 grams on
18	site and they would make solutions as needed
19	throughout one year and they used about 20
20	grams of the material.
21	Okay, we have a couple incidents
22	of note that occurred at the site. The

1 first one that I'll go through is the erbium 2 tritide. That happened in September 30th, 3 1987. A worker removed the cover of a 4 W80 Data Analyzer and noticed that the 5 interior was not decontaminated as required 6 7 and he replaced the cover. They surveyed the analyzer and 8 9 the work area and the contamination was only 10 detected inside of the unit, not on the 11 outside of the unit, and it was 986 dpm per 12 100 square centimeters tritium. 13 The analyzer was returned to Sandia National Laboratory for 14 15 decontamination. 16 Urinalysis was performed for that 17 worker who removed the cover and the results indicated no detectable activity for tritium 18 as erbium tritide, solubility Class M if 19 20 anyone's interested. This was an isolated,

21

one-time incident.

1	Okay, the other one is
2	promethium-147. This was at least started
3	in February 10th, 1989. It's 100 percent
4	beta-emitting radionuclide, 224 keV max.
5	Basically it was a failure of a
6	source integrity and it spread
7	contaminations to multiple locations inside
8	and outside of the facility.
9	There was quite an extensive
10	investigation into this incident. They
11	ended up monitoring 97 individuals
12	internally to find out if there was any
13	intakes. No intakes were discovered.
14	They also inspected several
15	workers' homes. In one actually they found
16	contamination that needed to be
17	decontaminated.
18	Okay, sources of available
19	information are the Site Profile TBD-6000
20	used to model internal doses for natural
21	uranium during machining operations. We
22	have the KCP Site Profile used to describe

DU internal doses and external doses. 1 2 We reviewed approximately 1,645 3 Research Database documents, conducted 19 interviews with people, on site for the most 4 part, and we did our normal cadre of 5 standard data searches. 6 7 Okay, as far as the dose reconstructions that we've done at this 8 9 site, we have 672 cases were submitted for 10 dose reconstruction. Six hundred and sixtyfive of those were in the period that we're 11 12 evaluating for the SEC. 13 Six hundred and eight of those have been completed, sent on to Department 14 15 of Labor. Thirty-five of those had internal 16 dosimetry records supplied with the case and 17 103 of those had external dosimetry records supplied with the case. 18 Okay, as far as personal 19 20 monitoring data that we have, as far as

internal monitoring data, routine bioassay

21

1	data, which was urinalysis, was available
2	for the DU work. It started in 1959 until
3	1971.
4	We have air sample data, one dust
5	sample analysis in 1952 and then we get into
6	routine, fixed-air gross alpha counts
7	monitoring from 1958 to 1971 in the Main
8	Manufacturing Building.
9	Okay, also we have air sampling
10	data for the magnesium-thorium operations.
11	The gross alpha was being done throughout
12	the Main Building as I said earlier.
13	But in 1970 they did an
14	evaluation of all the magnesium-thorium
15	machining operations in the model shop and
16	this was more of a breathing zone type
17	approach.
18	And basically what they found is
19	that the long-lived contaminants in the air
20	that they were finding, which would be the
21	thorium, was at background levels and the
22	short-lived activity was less than E minus 9

microcuries per mil air and that's generally 1 2 attributed to radon/thoron. 3 As far as external monitoring data goes, we have accessed a little bit 4 5 fewer than 14,000 records that include monitoring data for deep dose, shallow dose, 6 7 extremity dose and neutron dose and that's from 1950 to 1993. 8 9 KCP participated in the DOELAP 10 performance testing using Landauer-provided 11 services beginning in October of 1992. 12 Okay, we've recently obtained 13 copies of routine contamination surveys from 1959 to 1969 and 1990 to 1993. 14 There's some 15 radiation surveys in there as well. 16 We also have contamination survey 17 and some volumetric sampling data from the '84 to '86 decontamination activities. 18 Okay, as far as sources of 19 20 exposure at the site, we could have inhalation and ingestion of uranium and 21

1	thorium by workers. We have residual
2	airborne radioactive contaminants that may
3	have been present after operations ceased.
4	External sources include
5	photon/beta exposure from uranium and
6	thorium and small amounts of surface
7	contaminations that was present after
8	operations ceased as well.
9	We also have neutron radiation
10	sources there. It's a pulsed-neutron
11	generator that we have, and we also have
12	some plutonium-beryllium sources there and
13	that started after 1965.
14	Additional external sources
15	include just isotopic sources that they used
16	for a variety of different things. They
17	used for manufacturing quality control, like
18	measuring thickness. And they also have
19	some radiography-type devices, x-rays and
20	electron generators. Accelerators I mean,
21	sorry.
22	Okay, from all this information

1 we believe that the available monitoring 2 records, process descriptions and source-3 term data are adequate to complete dose reconstructions with sufficient accuracy for 4 5 the evaluated worker Class. 6 And the approach is going to be 7 that for the natural uranium operations we're going to use TBD-6000 to estimate the 8 9 KCP internal exposures when dosimetry is not available. 10 After the natural uranium 11 12 operations but before the actual DU internal 13 monitoring started, which is the period March 1st, '55 through August 11th, 1959, 14 15 we're going to use the maximum measured 16 gross alpha air sample during the post-17 operation period that was done when handling uranium. 18 And TBD-6000 methodology will be 19 20 used to bound air concentrations for workers 21 with less exposure potential than the

1	machine operators.
2	As far as the magnesium-thorium
3	operations, we have a couple different
4	control levels that were instituted at the
5	site.
6	At the beginning of operations in
7	'57, we had a control level of 9E to the
8	minus 11 microcuries per ml. In October of
9	1959, they lowered that limit to 3E to the
10	negative 11 microcuries per ml.
11	Gross alpha fixed air monitoring
12	was done in the Main Manufacturing Building
13	during the first 13 years of this operation
14	and they maintained operations at 2.85E to
15	the negative 12 microcuries per ml on
16	average and less than 8.55 10 to the
17	negative 11 microcuries per ml maximum over
18	that time frame.
19	Okay, just as a little note here,
20	the limit of 9E to the negative 11 would
21	equate to about 27 milligrams per meter
22	cubed of total dust in air and that's not a

1 very well-tolerated concentration of dust 2 for a full shift. 3 In 1970 they actually performed a work site, breathing-zone air sampling. 4 5 was also gross alpha and validated that their process doesn't generate, I'd say 6 7 significant airborne radioactivity than 8 none. 9 This validation was performed 10 prior to the cessation of fixed air 11 monitoring in 1971. 12 Okay, during the mag-thorium 13 operations, to bound the internal exposures 14 for machine operators, we'll use their 15 initial engineering limit of 9E minus 11 and 16 apply it as a constant for 5-1-57 through 17 10-31-1959. We'll use the lower engineered 18 limit, 3E to the minus 11 microcuries per 19 20 ml, and apply it as a constant distribution 21 from 11-1-59 through 4-30-1979.

1	Any ingestion doses we'll assume
2	and calculate those through our OCAS-TIB-
3	009, and we'll also be assigning thoron
4	doses and those we're going to use the
5	highest 1970 short-lived sample that we've
6	got, which is 5.1 working level months per
7	year.
8	TBD-6000 methodology will be used
9	to bound air concentrations for Classes of
10	workers with less exposure potential or that
11	spent less time in the machining areas than
12	the machine operators.
13	Okay, after magnesium-thorium
14	operations ceased but before the facility
15	D&D, we'll assume that the air concentration
16	at the end of the operation was the lower
17	limit, the 3E to the negative 11.
18	And then we'll use the
19	deposition, resuspension and depletion
20	models to assign intakes after that point,
21	and then we'll still assign ingestion doses
22	derived using our OCAS-TIB-009.

1 The thoron dose basis for this 2 period will start at the 5.1 working level 3 months, which was our maximum per year, and we'll use the same depletion rate as we 4 depleted the thorium to determine exposure 5 for each year of this period. 6 7 And, again, TBD-6000 will be used to bound air concentrations for Classes of 8 9 workers with less exposure than that of the machine operators. 10 Okay, bounding uranium intakes 11 12 after the magnesium-thorium operation ceased, what we'll do is we'll use the 13 maximum measured surface contamination 14 15 survey taken during DU, which is depleted 16 uranium, machining operations and it's going 17 to be used to model a starting point air concentration for the post-operational 18 19 period. 20 We'll apply a resuspension factor 21 of 1E neg 5 and that yields a concentration

1	of 0.27 picocuries per meter cubed for the
2	end of the post-operation period May 31st,
3	1984.
4	Depletion rate will be applied to
5	the initial air concentration to determine
6	the remaining activity available for
7	inhalation and ingestion for machine
8	operators during each year of this post-
9	operation period.
10	Bounding uranium intakes Okay,
11	I got that still. Okay, TBD-6000
12	methodology will be used to bound air
13	concentrations for Classes of workers, as
14	with the other ones, with less exposure
15	potential than those of the machine
16	operators.
17	Okay, there were D&D activities
18	took place June 1st, 1984 through September
19	3rd, 1986.
20	Rockwell employees were
21	monitored. Barriers were set up around the
22	work areas and continuous air monitoring was

1	performed outside the perimeter so we will
2	use the dosimetry for those individuals.
3	They monitored uranium-238 at 1E
4	minus 12 microcurie per ml control level,
5	and we will assume that the Kansas City
6	Plant employees were exposed at the
7	perimeter air concentrations during the
8	decontamination period.
9	So the summary is that from
10	January 1st, '49 through December 31st,
11	1993, we determined that the external dose
12	reconstruction is feasible and the internal
13	dose reconstruction is feasible, and that's
14	all I have.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank
16	you. Board Members with questions. Paul.
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Grady, just for
18	the record, you didn't mention medical x-
19	rays or annual chest x-rays or whatever.
20	MR. CALHOUN: Right, but we do
21	have those and we will include those in the

1	dose reconstruction.
2	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.
3	MR. CALHOUN: I'm sorry about
4	that. Those will be included.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie, then
6	Brad.
7	MEMBER BEACH: I just had a
8	question on your personal monitoring data.
9	You said KCP participated in DOELAP starting
10	in '92, and it's always been my
11	understanding that when sites were in that
12	program it's because they were forced to
13	based on lack of, they weren't monitoring
14	MR. CALHOUN: No, it wasn't
15	because of lack of performance. All sites
16	had to come into compliance with DOELAP
17	standards according to I think the DOE
18	RadCon Manual then 10 CFR 835 were the
19	drivers behind that. It was everybody had
20	to that was in a DOE complex unless you got
21	a waiver.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Can I also

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1	respond to that? You're exactly correct
2	because that was right after the Tiger Teams
3	visited virtually all of the sites and the
4	RadCon Manual went into effect as did Part
5	835 of the Code of Federal Regulations which
6	required this of all the DOE sites.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Brad.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: You were
9	speaking earlier of, I believe it was
10	'51/'52, the machining of the uranium and so
11	forth. How are you going to handle the fire
12	that they had?
13	MR. CALHOUN: I don't know that
14	off the top of my head. I don't have that
15	detail.
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay, because
17	it's in the Site Profile there and there was
18	fire in that and it was fairly well
19	documented. I guess we'll address that down
20	the road but we need to keep that in mind
21	then.

1	MR. CALHOUN: Sure, sure.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Henry.
3	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes, I noticed
4	at the start that there were quite a number
5	of claims that have been already processed
6	but most of them had no dosimetry records.
7	What methodology was used for those earlier
8	cases to do dose reconstruction?
9	MR. CALHOUN: When we had
10	dosimetry, we used it. When we didn't have
11	dosimetry, we assigned some degree of
12	ambient as well as x-rays, medical x-rays.
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, it's Jim
15	Melius. Just to follow up on that, I'm
16	trying to understand some of the same
17	issues, and in a couple places here you
18	refer to using TBD-6000 methodology for the
19	non-machine operators, people that were not
20	machine operators.
21	I'm trying to understand exactly
22	what you mean by TBD-6000 methodology, where

1	that data would be coming from and, second,
2	the rationale for, you know, distinguishing,
3	you know, people didn't operate machines
4	from people that did in terms of sources of
5	data and why that differential is justified.
6	MR. CALHOUN: Right. The
7	methodology's outlined in the ER and it's
8	like a scaling factor that's done for the
9	people who have a lower potential of being
10	exposed.
11	And we would determine that by
12	looking at job category, looking at plant
13	history and we may even be able to get our
14	hands on some of the access control logs.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So that's how
16	you would determine who fell into the
17	categories, correct?
18	MR. CALHOUN: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And my question
20	was what was the methodology? So it would
21	be based on using Kansas City data or based

1	<del></del>
2	MR. CALHOUN: And individual data
3	as well from the CATIs.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay, no,
5	no. I'm talking about the actual dose
6	reconstruction methodology, not how you
7	placed people into those categories.
8	MR. CALHOUN: What we do is we
9	end up using the airborne that we would use
10	for the machine operators and it's scaled
11	down to the others.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That's
13	the clarification I was looking for, okay.
14	Anybody else with questions at this point?
15	On the phone, any of our Board Members on
16	the phone have questions?
17	MEMBER FIELD: This is Bill.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What did he
19	say?
20	MALE PARTICIPANT: This is Bill.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I know it's
22	Bill. Bill, did you have questions or, I

- 1 had trouble hearing you then.
- 2 MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I said no
- 3 questions.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay. I'm
- sorry, I couldn't hear that. Okay, do that.
- 6 Okay, we'll move on and I'd like to hear
- from our petitioners now, Mr. Copeland.
- 8 Whoever wants to go first can go first, Mr.
- 9 Copeland or Mr. Knox.
- 10 MR. COPELAND: Yes, I'm Maurice
- 11 Copeland. One thing, I'd like to start, you
- 12 know, where the iron is hot. He just
- mentioned access control. This is a way of
- 14 judging the exposures of people around the
- 15 materials.
- 16 Everyone should know that access
- 17 control, I think the committee should know,
- 18 they did the investigation, that we did not
- 19 have access control in that plant for
- decades.
- 21 The access control did not start

1	until the late '90s or mid '90s, so when
2	they're basing this information to judge
3	whether the exposures on the people were
4	proper, you're only going for a few years
5	there. We're not going back to 1949.
6	Nowhere in that plant did I have
7	to sign anything but an x-ray to get into
8	when I was in the apprenticeship program and
9	I was apprentice for six years as a tool and
10	die maker. I'd like to find out how they're
11	going to do the dose reconstruction on the
12	model of me, a tool and die maker.
13	Now, let me first tell you why
14	I'm here. I'm here to put a face, a human,
15	flesh and bones person that worked in that
16	plant, in front of you, to let you know that
17	I am no fool.
18	And, no, I do not think that as
19	our petition says that they can't do dose
20	reconstruction or even can do dose
21	reconstruction on all personnel. I don't
22	believe that what I asked for is possible.

1	But I also do not believe that
2	what they're saying, that they can do dose
3	reconstruction on all personnel. They can't
4	do it. It's impossible.
5	They do not know what went on in
6	that plant. That plant went from 2,000
7	people to 8,000 or 9,000 people overnight.
8	You got 100 machines for 100 machinists and
9	you got 300 machinists walking around. What
10	are you going to do with these people?
11	Now, the government always finds
12	something for people to do. I'm a Vietnam
13	veteran, okay? And before I went to
14	Vietnam, my MOS was a personnel management
15	specialist. I went to the best school so I
16	know how to burn papers too and know how to
17	lose documents. I went to Fort Benjamin
18	Harrison and I got the best, okay?
19	Now, when we deal with what went
20	on at that plant, I'm a machinist. I'm a
21	tool and die maker. You're going to judge

1	my exposures. You don't know what I did.
2	There's no way possible. The only way you
3	know is I tell you and I've done it many
4	times in sworn testimony and I've been on
5	reviews also.
6	When I was in Vietnam, you will
7	see Maurice Copeland personnel management
8	specialist and you're going to judge my
9	movement by my MOS.
10	I was not a personnel management
11	specialist in Vietnam, okay? So my
12	exposures or whatever happened to me in
13	Vietnam is not what you're going to get on
14	that paper, just like the documents that
15	you've got.
16	The work I did at that plant, and
17	I want you all to understand it. When you
18	judge what I'm saying, you judge everybody
19	else.
20	When we went from 3,000 to 9,000
21	people, we loaned people out to every
22	section of that plant and every section of

that facility, of that facility.

We had people that were

3 machinists for five years and never ran a

4 machine while they were out there. They

5 might have been out at the barrel lot, on

the skid wash or out somewhere on the

buildings and grounds.

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The classifications that you're dealing with, that you're classing and that you're dealing with people, some of the classifications you don't even have. We had a buildings and grounds when we first went there and those people handled the buildings and grounds.

Just to show you the scope of what I'm saying about the exposures, we dealt with Agent Orange at that complex every day. Do you have that? When we're able to talk about that, are you going to deal with the Agent Orange that people dealt with that weren't trained to handle this

1	stuff that took care of the buildings and
2	grounds?
3	Okay, so these things that I'm
4	going to mention to you, I'm going to put a
5	human face and let you know what went on in
6	that plant.
7	I see a lot of Department 20 and
8	the Model Shop. Back in 2001, the
9	Department of Labor came here and we had a
10	town hall at Bartle Hall. Some people may
11	remember that. In that town hall, they were
12	laying out the program of the EEOICPA.
13	In that town hall, one of the
14	people got up and says, hey, my name is
15	[identifying information redacted] and I
16	worked in the Model Shop.
17	The man on the podium said hold
18	it. Don't say another word. You people are
19	special, the Model Shop, and I know they're
20	special because I was a model maker. I was
21	a model maker supervisor.

And he took those people off to

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1 the side after the meeting was over with and 2 he talked to them. I said can I talk to 3 And he just looked at me. Well, he you? didn't know I was their supervisor but he 4 would not let me have that conversation. 5 6 I would like to know with your 7 investigation and what you do to tell the people in the Model Shop, tell the people in 8 9 the tool room, tell the people in TEM, tell 10 the people in Department 20, which I worked. 11 I ran those billets. I ran every machine 12 that those billets were run on. 13 Not only did I run them, during 14 the time period that you state here they 15 were doing remediation, when did that 16 I was in that department first, 17 second and third shift and if he was doing it, fine. Remediating a machine while I'm 18 19 on it, Maurice Copeland should have had a 20 dosimeter badge on at some point. 21 And you say that you was doing

1	medical evaluation from x-rays. All those
2	years we took physicals every two to five
3	years. We came in the plant on being hired
4	taking a physical. We came in in a certain
5	condition so we were fit to work.
6	Throughout the process of those
7	two- to five-year physicals, I think
8	something was changing them folks and what
9	we would hear on these changes was stop
10	eating so much bacon.
11	It wasn't take care of yourself
12	around the beryllium. Watch your benzene
13	intake. It wasn't none of that stuff. It
14	wasn't do you work in Department 20 or the
15	Model Shop?
16	I think that the scrutiny that
17	you're going on to measure or to do a real
18	dose reconstruction is not on what actually
19	happened.
20	This is the cold war and cold war
21	means one thing like any other war. It
22	means casualties. That's what war is.

1 And it's funny that the United 2 States government has never mentioned the 3 casualties of the cold war and the only 4 reason I can suspect that that wasn't done 5 is because the casualties of the cold war The production of nuclear 6 were in-house. 7 weapons is not pretty. In the last year, in the last few 8 9 months, you may even, I can get someone, 10 [identifying information redacted] to say it 11 today, that the nuclear weapons industry and 12 what went on at Honeywell is no different 13 than what goes on in any other manufacturing 14 company. 15 Tell me, tell me, if it's no 16 different than what goes on at any other 17 manufacturing company, I think the federal government ought to start going and 18 scrutinizing these other places too. 19 20 Now, we might as well be truthful 21 about this thing flat out and just put it

1	out on, we cannot do a dose reconstruction
2	on all classifications at that plant. It's
3	no way possible. It's no way possible
4	because you don't know the footsteps.
5	It's no way possible for
6	Honeywell to give you this information and
7	expect for you to really believe it when our
8	footsteps went outside of that plant all
9	over Kansas City.
10	It went to GSA. We had garage
11	sales at GSA where we sold equipment,
12	machinery, no spark tooling, all types of
13	we advertised all across Missouri for people
14	to come in. They would sit out in that
15	parking lot and have tailgate parties.
16	This is back in the '60s. We
17	advertised all over the country, all over
18	the state of Missouri. We had people come
19	in from St. Louis, Springfield to buy that
20	equipment.
21	Not only that, you're going to
22	measure dose reconstruction, measure my

1	wife. The plant ordered us, ordered us, to
2	take our equipment home that we had worked
3	with for 30 years, all the residue and
4	anything else that we have been exposed to.
5	And like I said, I worked in the
6	Model Shop. I was a Model Shop supervisor.
7	I worked in Department 20. I ran those
8	billets in that three-sided room with those
9	big rubber, two-inch-thick flaps. I ran it.
10	Did you know that? How you going
11	to do a dose reconstruction on Maurice
12	Copeland? How are you going to do a dose
13	reconstruction on anybody that I worked with
14	doing that job?
15	Here, here is a good question to
16	shut the whole thing down. Why hasn't the
17	plant done an inspection like they did at
18	GSA? That was very carefully done.
19	The IG, CDC, EPA all did
20	investigations. Did a dose cluster, I mean,
21	a cluster for illnesses over here at GSA and

1	did not go to the source of the
2	contamination.
3	And the only reason that they did
4	not go to the source of the contamination,
5	things smell around here, is because they
6	said DOE did not invite them in. Invite
7	them in? GSA owned the plant, own the
8	facility and we got to be invited in? Why
9	would they duck that?
10	Why not go up and get the cluster
11	investigation done to find out all of the
12	pancreatic cancers and all the cancers that
13	came out of Bendix, out of the side?
14	We need that. In order for you
15	to do the proper dose reconstruction, I
16	think you ought to look for the cancer
17	clusters, the brain cancers that came out of
18	that plant. And people that are suffering
19	from them right now, right now.
20	You even had consultants that
21	were hired in that plant in 2001. 2001, the
22	company contracted with ex-employees to do a

site analysis of that plant. 1 I think you 2 ought to go back and look at what those 3 people wrote about that plant. And when you look at what they 4 wrote, note the names of the people that 5 wrote it and then go back to NIOSH and see 6 7 how many of them filed a claim after writing 8 what the company wanted about how clean the 9 place was but they filed claims for how dirty it caused them, the illnesses that it 10 11 caused them. 12 We might as well look at this for 13 what it really is. You know for a fact that you cannot do a credible dose reconstruction 14 15 on everybody in that plant. There are 16 certain classifications, it's no way, no way 17 you can do a credible dose reconstruction. 18 Like I said, you can pull it up 19 in any record from Bendix, from that place. 20 I'm the one that was running those billets 21 in Department 20. I am one of them.

1	I ran the same equipment and if
2	they were remediating that equipment they
3	were remediating it while I was running it
4	and never told me. They should have gave me
5	a dosimeter badge.
6	Not only that, get your President
7	Christian Tilly, who I have given you many
8	names, many names, to talk to, get your
9	President Christian Tilly to see why dose
10	reconstruction wasn't done on Maurice
11	Copeland when I took a box that I had
12	received to him and had him open the box and
13	inside the box was a unit.
14	Under all of the popcorn and the
15	packing was a sticker that says radioactive
16	material inside. Well, wait a minute. I
17	think that should have been on the outside
18	of the box instead of the inside of the box.
19	And I gave it to the S&H Director
20	Christian Tilly personally, personally, and
21	they never said a word to me about it. I
22	think that that is very irresponsible and

I'm still walking around waiting for the 1 2 answer as to what was in that box. Did T 3 get contaminated? Also, understand, dose 4 reconstruction, I worked in the Model Shop. 5 It's a lot of things in national security 6 7 that we can't say, will never say. 8 people that hate this process, they're loyal 9 to this country and loyal to what they say, 10 just like me. 11 I'm a fourth-generation veteran, 12 fourth generation, and I want you to see the human side of this. I'm a Vietnam veteran. 13 My brother was a Vietnam veteran. 14 15 brother suffered from three cancers. VA 16 never gave him a shot, never gave him the 17 consideration of his time in Vietnam and in Cambodia because we weren't there. 18 19 My father was a veteran. He came 20 out disabled and they did not pay him a benefit until 1999 when I found out that 21

1	they cut his benefit off in 1959. So for,
2	what, 40-some years they cut him off and I
3	got it started back up at 100 percent.
4	So this is what we're dealing
5	with. We're dealing with a government and a
6	situation and a process that seems like it's
7	meant to deny, deny, deny until we die.
8	I want to put a human face on
9	this but I wanted to give you the plain,
10	simple facts. It's no way that this company
11	can have engineering controls on how to
12	handle material in that plant.
13	And every last one of these
14	engineering process controls on this paper
15	were never, never followed, never. I never
16	took a shower out there. I wore the same
17	clothes to work that I wore home. I used
18	the air hose. Everybody did.
19	The movements and what actually
20	goes on out there in the war, out there on
21	the field, is not what's done on that paper.
22	This is human, baby.

1	(Applause)
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very
3	much, Mr. Copeland. Hello again. Welcome.
4	MR. KNOX: Hi, how are you doing?
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.
6	MR. KNOX: Good to see you again.
7	Good to see you again, Dr. Poston. And, Dr.
8	Ziemer, the last time I was here you let me
9	sit up there, remember? Can I come back up
10	there?
11	(Off microphone discussion)
12	MR. KNOX: Before Rachel Leiton
13	find out about it, I want to do a quick
14	demonstration to answer your question how
15	did they account for unmonitored exposures
16	at the Kansas City Plant?
17	Now, bear in mind the Kansas City
18	Plant was a non-nuclear plant. It didn't
19	have any radioactive materials.
20	These guys machined, polished and
21	grind uranium, but that uranium was actually

1	recycled uranium containing plutonium. They
2	received a tremendous amount of exposures as
3	they held this stuff close to their body,
4	machined it. In fact, that depleted uranium
5	was actually recycled depleted uranium
6	because it contained U-236.
7	I talked to Stu about it and Stu
8	agreed with me that it, indeed, was
9	recycled, recycled now, depleted uranium
10	which contained plutonium.
11	And that uranium was found in the
12	urine samples of all Classes of workers,
13	including administrative types. The
14	material was found even outside of the
15	facility.
16	So they received a tremendous
17	amount of radiation exposures that was
18	unaccounted for based upon processing this
19	uranium.
20	Now, the question someone asked
21	is, well, how did they monitor the
22	unmonitored exposures? Well, what they did

1 was to, and I have this cup. It's a Fiesta 2 It contains uranium. cup. 3 And Rachel Leiton now has banned me from going to any hearings demonstrating 4 this because she consider this to represent 5 a public safety menace so please don't tell 6 7 her I'm doing this because she'll come after me again, put me in jail. 8 9 But, anyway, this is what they 10 did at the Kansas City Plant. But, first of 11 all, keep in mind they had no health physicists at this plant. They didn't have 12 13 the training. Even the industrial hygienist 14 15 that was responsible for this didn't even 16 know they were processing uranium. didn't know they had all of these 17 radioactive materials, and we have one 18 19 gentleman here that was an industrial 20 hygienist and he'll tell you he didn't know.

But getting back to the question

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1	you asked, how did they do it and keep in
2	mind they have evaluated 600 cases, denied
3	95 percent of them based upon their
4	bounding, if you will, of the radiation
5	exposure of the workers while they processed
6	this uranium.
7	This is how they did it.
8	Everybody got a instrument, radiation
9	detector. You hold radiation detector close
10	to you. You get high radiation doses the
11	closer you get to it, right? What they did
12	was to use a control dosimeter and put it
13	outside of it and say that
14	(Off microphone discussion)
15	MR. KNOX: Okay, pressed it. Why
16	don't I just close it?
17	(Laughter)
18	MR. KNOX: Anyway, the bottom
19	line is that's how they got away denying all
20	of these people their right to medical care
21	and compensation for their cancers, simply
22	by using the results of a control dosimeter.

1 I tried to explain to the NIOSH 2 surrogate what a control dosimeter was 3 because he was not a health physicist. NIOSH refuses to allow me to talk to a 4 5 health physicist. They have a surrogate there that 6 7 I have to explain things to him or her and they won't even tell me their names and they 8 9 claim to go to a NIOSH health physicist and 10 express my concerns and get back to me. When they do that, nothing changes because 11 12 they don't even know what a control 13 dosimeter is. The bottom line to the question 14 15 you asked is how did they record unmonitored 16 What did they use and determine the doses? 17 Probability of Causation? It was that control dosimeter and it was not the dose 18 19 rates coming from the work they were doing. 20 Dr. Poston, good seeing you 21 Dr. Ziemer, same to you. again. Let me,

1	one of the basic problems we had with this
2	plant was that it was designed, it was
3	defined as a non-nuclear facility. And we
4	actually don't have any definitions of a
5	non-nuclear facility.
6	But you look at what they were
7	doing. They had hundreds of different x-ray
8	machines. They had PuBe sources that they
9	were using without shielding, without proper
10	shielding.
11	They actually were developing and
12	testing nuclear power reactors at that
13	facility. I provided that information in
14	the petition.
15	In the petition it was provided,
16	including the testimony of Ferguson who was
17	the president of Bendix. During those 1993
18	hearings we had, he admitted that they were
19	developing and testing commercial nuclear
20	power reactors there.
21	I'm a nerd. Dr. Poston, you know
22	me. Okay, I'm a nerd. I traced it all back

1 down. They got the fuel down from 2 Mallinckrodt. I got the shipping records. 3 I'm filling in the package. I put Ferguson's testimony that that's what they 4 5 were doing in the package. But all of this is ignored by 6 7 NIOSH because they don't think developing and testing nuclear reactors in the basement 8 9 I mean, it was over there was nothing. 10 nothing. No big deal. All of the material 11 that would have been released from that 12 testing would have blanketed that whole site. 13 And keep in mind they did not 14 15 have the instrumentation to detect it. Ιf 16 you look at some of the instruments, they 17 had one of this and one of that. And you said, well, what happens 18 19 when you send the instrument back to a

What happens if you get an

instrument crapped up and you can't use it?

20

21

calibration?

1	It was an absurd health physics program to
2	have testing reactor.
3	And I look around a little more.
4	They have the material there, and keep in
5	mind this is in Kansas City. This is not
6	out on a desert. They have the material
7	there to build two different types of atomic
8	bombs.
9	They had U-233 and all you know
10	we used that in Teapot. That was our
11	thorium cycle bomb. They had it there and
12	that U-233 would start building up high
13	gamma emitters but that wasn't even
14	considered in this report.
15	They had the PuBe sources there
16	and I was talking to one guy and he said,
17	well, that's no big deal because plutonium
18	is an alpha emitter and big deal, anything
19	will stop an alpha. They ignore the fact
20	that a PuBe source produces neutrons and you
21	need hydrogenous materials in order to
22	shield.

1 You read through these reports 2 and it is incredible that people are still 3 alive today because of the fact that, number one, the facility was not designed or 4 5 staffed or documented to handle radioactive material because it was a non-nuclear 6 7 facility. It was not. They had a daycare 8 center there. 9 You had people that worked for 10 GSA that would actually go into the spaces. 11 A lot of the ventilation systems were on the 12 roof. They would go up there. GSA people 13 would monitor the HVAC system and they would do all of the repairs on it. 14 15 They could walk into the 16 facility, make these repairs with their instruments and equipment and walk right 17 back out to the other side without any 18 19 release surveys. These were crapped-up 20 How did they do this, is amazing filters. 21 to me.

1	I know I have a limited amount of
2	time here but we had some discussion of this
3	promethium-147 spill. I read all of the
4	reports. It's nothing like was reported by
5	NIOSH.
6	Based upon the reports now, you
7	had contamination spread to Mound, to Oak
8	Ridge, even to Amersham, England, based upon
9	the reports.
10	And yet and still DOL and NIOSH
11	said we didn't have any personnel, they said
12	we had no personnel contamination. They
13	said we had no environmental contamination.
14	The spill lasted for over 12
15	years and they're going to tell me there was
16	no personnel contamination? It was only
17	found because someone at Sandia in New
18	Mexico found it. They didn't have the
19	capability to analyze anything.
20	So you have all of this spill.
21	You had not just one person. I've
22	interviewed this lady, a little old lady,

1 nice little lady. Went into her house and 2 talked about what happened. 3 She was a janitress. She spread the stuff all over the facility, other 4 5 people, for 12 years undetected because they 6 did not have the training, the 7 instrumentation to detect anything. Additionally there were more, 8 9 based upon the reports, there were more 10 leaking sources found. I provided all of this to NIOSH in my petition. All of this 11 12 is ignored. I thought that was critical. 13 The reactor development, and they got all, they had 100 engineers. 14 I'm sure 15 you remember the old airplane reactor deal. 16 Dr. Poston, you remember out of Dalton, Georgia, right up there. Yes. 17 They got 18 those airplane reactor engineers. 19 Again, Ferguson, in his 20 testimony, said they got about 100 of them 21 to come up to Kansas City and work on that.

1	I'm not so sure that those airplane reactor
2	guys were that great. I'm not trying to
3	insult anything but they crapped up a lot.
4	The people here, that is the
5	Bendix and the Honeywells, I'm going to call
6	names, crapped up these facilities because
7	they were held harmless, indemnified, by the
8	Atomic Energy Commission. They could
9	develop commercial nuclear power reactor
10	under the cloak of national security for
11	corporate interests.
12	Now, I supported the development
13	of the atomic bomb. Yes, we should have
14	done it and I don't think people would have
15	enjoyed the world we live in today had we
16	not.
17	I supported the development of
18	commercial nuclear power in our national
19	interests. But things got a little skewed
20	when corporate interests dominated the
21	scene.
22	It was not national security. It

was not national interest but corporate 1 2 interest dominated the scene, where the 3 corporations saw where they could develop all of this technology with a disposable 4 source of people. We could kill them. 5 It doesn't make any difference 6 7 because we want to make money, we want to develop commercial nuclear power, we want to 8 9 develop all of the technology associated with nuclear materials but we don't want to 10 11 pay the price for it. 12 Congress even said it. Congress 13 said, in this act, it stated clearly that the corporations exposed all of these 14 15 people. One of the reasons was they did not 16 want to provide hazardous duty pay. 17 That is a hell of a reason for exposing all of these people and causing 18 death and illness and the contamination of 19 20 all of these facilities. I did not wish to 21 provide hazardous duty pay. Thank you.

1	I'll let you go. I know I ran over a little
2	bit.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You're fine.
4	Thank you.
5	(Applause)
6	MR. JACKSON: I did sign the
7	list.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Give us a
9	second. We will get to you, okay?
10	MR. JACKSON: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We will go
12	through the list. We just need to wrap up a
13	little bit of our business here about this
14	and then we'll start with the list and
15	someone needs to get me the list also. Yes,
16	do that, okay. Do that. Any comments or
17	questions for the petitioners right now?
18	MR. KNOX: Well, how do we define
19	a non-nuclear facility?
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: I don't have the
21	answer to that but I think the Board
22	recognizes that there were radioactive

sources here so I think it's not an issue 1 2 for us. 3 But would you clarify for me, I hadn't heard the issue of there being 4 5 testing of reactors here at this site. 6 it your understanding that they also had 7 enriched uranium here of some sort, which is normally what is used, low-enrichment 8 9 uranium for reactors? 10 MR. KNOX: Yes, they got --11 MEMBER ZIEMER: You'll need to 12 use the mic, Wayne, if you would. 13 MR. KNOX: They got the material from Mallinckrodt in St. Louis and that's in 14 15 Ferguson's testimony before Congress. And, 16 again, I went through the records and I 17 found the shipping papers where the material was shipped from St. Louis up to here too. 18 19 MEMBER ZIEMER: And is it your 20 understanding they had critical masses of 21 such material?

1	I could understand the
2	possibility of them doing something with
3	PuBe sources and looking at neutron
4	multiplication with subcritical masses in
5	order to provide some sort of neutronics
6	data, which is not quite the same as
7	building a nuclear power reactor. I'm
8	trying to understand what you were telling
9	us on the reactor issue.
10	MR. KNOX: Yes, the reactor and,
11	again, I traced it down as best I could.
12	They built the reactor here downstairs, not
13	here of course.
14	But then they transported it, one
15	of them. I don't know how many they built
16	but one of them was transported over to the
17	University of Kansas City and installed in
18	Burt Hall over there. That one I was able
19	to trace down.
20	But they also had some
21	interesting materials. If you go through
22	the material list there, they had that stuff

we used to coat the reactor with, coat fuel

1

2	with. They had yellowcake here. They were
3	trying to make fuel looks like.
4	I don't know what all they were
5	doing but it was one big experimental pool
6	that was done under the cover of national
7	security.
8	And, again, the gentleman here
9	that's an industrial hygienist, he'll tell
10	you he didn't know. They didn't tell him.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
13	questions or comments? Okay. I think we
14	need a recommendation for follow-up here.
15	Josie, do you want to
16	MEMBER BEACH: Yes. I'd like to
17	make the recommendation that we task SC&A
18	with Evaluation Report review and putting
19	together a matrix. I know that follows
20	hand-in-hand, but.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we have a

1	Work Group and yes. Yes, Wayne, you had
2	MR. KNOX: May I make one other
3	little comment?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, sure.
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Use the
6	microphone.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, as long as
8	you use the mic. That's
9	MR. KNOX: This sort of reminds
10	me of the good old days because I used to
11	argue a lot with Dr. Morgan. You know, I
12	did my graduate work under the father of
13	health physics and we had a lot of different
14	interesting arguments.
15	But I submit that we really
16	cannot do the internal doses for an
17	individual because everything is based upon
18	standard man, right? There is no standard
19	man if you look at and, in fact, EPA has
20	said that in a letter, there ain't no
21	standard man.
22	So all of your internal dosimetry

1 is based upon standard man and it's based 2 upon the fact that this man lives in a 3 climate between 40 and 60 degrees. Okay, okay, I meet that 4 five feet, seven. 5 criteria. 6 He's of Northern European 7 ancestry. He's a white guy. And we know that there are physiological differences 8 9 between the two, right? There are because 10 when I was in the military I got extra 11 credit because I was a black guy as far as 12 pulmonary functions. All of this difference. So the 13 14 argument is if you compare any one of these 15 people in here to standard man, it doesn't 16 matter. 17 Now, the question I have is this regulation, this whole program of dose 18 19 reconstruction is based upon sufficient --20 is it sufficient accuracy? So you're saying 21 that's a white man right there? No, it's

1	not. Is it sufficiently accurate to say
2	that that is a white man right there? No.
3	All of these people have
4	physiological differences so you cannot just
5	use this data and come up with three decimal
6	place accuracy.
7	(Applause)
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, we do
9	have a Work Group. Okay, we can do that.
10	So let me explain then. Oh, Dave, yes.
11	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: I wanted to
12	ask one more question of the speaker who
13	just spoke. As far as you know, about when
14	did this commercial reactor work begin and
15	about how long do you think it took place,
16	over what period of time did it take place
17	as far as you know?
18	MR. KNOX: Well, Ferguson made
19	the testimony in 1953, so it started before
20	1953 because he spoke in there. And, again,
21	I provided all of this information to NIOSH.
22	Before 1953 they had started

1	testing and building reactors. They shipped
2	the reactor over to Burt Hall in 1965. No,
3	no, no, it was taken out in 1965.
4	So I haven't been able to get
5	all of the information because you guys want
6	to charge so damn much for it. If I could
7	get information under the Freedom of
8	Information Act, I would have been able to
9	give you a more detailed picture.
10	The question I have, can someone
11	help me get information under the Freedom of
12	Information Act cheap? Did I answer your
13	question, sir?
14	MEMBER KOTELCHUCK: Yes, thank
15	you.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. I think
17	the government could get the information.
18	Whether they can share it with you and how
19	they can and without expense, we can't
20	influence so, but we understand the concern.
21	(Off microphone discussion)
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, before we

1	get going with that. So I need a second on
2	that.
3	MEMBER ANDERSON: Second.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. And all
5	in favor just say aye.
6	(Multiple aye)
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Opposed?
8	(No response)
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Let me
10	just explain a little bit before we start
11	the public comment period what we're doing
12	here.
13	What the EEOICPA Act charges us
14	to do, this Advisory Board to do, is to do
15	an independent evaluation of NIOSH's
16	recommendation on the Special Exposure
17	Cohort.
18	So we've been doing this. Many
19	of us have served on this Board for a long
20	time, close to ten years. We're approaching
21	our 100th meeting here to go over this so it
22	takes a while. It's been a while and that.

1	What we do and we have, we'll do
2	our own review. We have a Work Group that's
3	set up that has, usually have four to five
4	Members from the Board that focus on this
5	particular site and this particular
6	evaluation.
7	We have a independent contractor
8	that works for us, reports to the Board.
9	That's SC&A and Joe Fitzgerald, John Stiver
10	are here in the room from SC&A, okay, and
11	they will conduct an independent evaluation.
12	Our charge is to make a
13	recommendation to the Secretary of Health
14	and Human Services whether or not we support
15	the NIOSH recommendation on the Special
16	Exposure Cohort.
17	Now, we can't do that just on
18	the basis of whether we believe it or not or
19	what our feelings are.
20	If we're going to agree or
21	disagree with the NIOSH report, we have to
22	state, you know, the reasons for that, the

1	technical reasons why we believe a dose
2	cannot be reconstructed with sufficient
3	accuracy. So that's the sort of technical
4	issues there.
5	There's very practical issues,
6	some of which you've raised. You know, can
7	we place where people worked, what type of
8	work they did and that, is there adequate
9	descriptions, adequate information to do
10	that? And so that takes a little while.
11	I can tell you our track record
12	is pretty good. Recommendations we make to
13	the Secretary, the Secretary has followed so
14	far, all of them.
15	And we have, you know, disagreed
16	with NIOSH's recommendation many times. I
17	don't know the numbers and so forth, so I
18	think it's fair to say we do our best to
19	make an independent judgment.
20	And to do that, we need your
21	help in terms of gathering information on
22	that and information that helps us to

1	evaluate that recommendation from NIOSH, the
2	information from NIOSH.
3	I can tell you we've had
4	situations where as we've gone through this
5	process where NIOSH has changed its mind and
6	said, well, gee, we weren't aware of that
7	information. When we look at it in more
8	detail, it doesn't hold up and so forth.
9	So there's some back and forth
10	to this but we will go through a process.
11	That process, the Work Group process,
12	everything we do, the documents that are
13	produced are all public record.
14	We don't do this behind closed
15	doors. We won't do every meeting here but
16	we will do it. It's available on phone for
17	people.
18	We keep the petitioners fully
19	informed. If other people want to be
20	informed, you know, let us know or let NIOSH
21	know. We'll, you know, keep you up to date
22	on what goes on.

1	But what really is important is
2	to get information from you. We may not
3	even know what information we need now it
4	may become as we go through this process.
5	So knowing who has information, we may ask
6	the petitioners, we may ask other people, do
7	that.
8	We understand that there are
9	some, you know, classified information
10	that's involved in this process. We have
11	people that have Q clearance from our
12	contractor, on our Board.
13	We can do classified interviews.
14	We get good cooperation from Department of
15	Energy for being able to do that and for
16	getting, you know, classified information
17	that can be, you know, utilized to
18	confirm/not confirm information.
19	But, again, what I would really
20	emphasize to you is, you know, you can
21	really be a big help to us by providing
22	information. I'm not going to fool you,

1	that we know all about this facility from
2	reading a few reports.
3	You people worked in it or you
4	had relatives that worked in it and can help
5	us, you know, understand what went on there,
6	provide information and that's usually what
7	will let us, you know, agree or disagree
8	with the decision in this report but it is
9	something that you can really be helpful on
10	as we go through that process.
11	So what we will do now, we'll
12	open it up for yes, Wayne. Go ahead.
13	MR. KNOX: I just have one other
14	quick thing.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sure.
16	MR. KNOX: Use the mic?
17	MEMBER ZIEMER: Use the mic.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Use the mic.
19	That's all.
20	MR. KNOX: I have been on the
21	outside pissing into this tent all this time
22	now over how long it started 1997 when T

1	first made that presentation to the CDC. I
2	don't know if you were there, Dr. Poston.
3	But we got into the argument as
4	to whether NIOSH could accurately
5	reconstruct these doses and I proved that
6	they could not accurately do it so they
7	changed it to sufficiently accurate.
8	But what I'm trying to say is
9	that I can do it. I can provide the
10	information to support you. I'm a dirty
11	hands guy, dirty hands. I worked directly
12	under Wally Howe, which was the father of
13	operational health physics and I can support
14	them.
15	In addition to that, as far as
16	clearances are concerned, I maintain the
17	highest levels of security clearances in
18	DOE, Nuclear Regulatory Commission and, what
19	else, Department of Defense.
20	I was actually a top secret
21	control officer. I had all of those special
22	access authorizations. And I've been clean

1	all this time. I swear. Could you get me
2	reinstated? I haven't done anything, much.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I want
4	to ask about that part but
5	(Laughter)
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: all I can
7	say is we can look into it. I don't know
8	the criteria for that and so forth.
9	But, again, yes, we do work
10	closely with the petitioners and people
11	involved and, you know, involve you in the
12	process to the extent that we can.
13	(Off microphone discussion)
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, and do
15	that. Ted has a few words to say about the
16	rules for public comment.
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, it's really just
18	to advise you what to expect in terms of
19	when you comment to the Board.
20	We have a court reporter there
21	so all of our discussions are transcribed
22	and reported verbatim. They end up on the

1	NIOSH website in a report that includes
2	every word of everything that was said
3	unless something has to be redacted.
4	I mean, and as far as you folks
5	are concerned, when you get up here and
6	speak for yourself, everything you say for
7	yourself will be recorded and reported. So
8	if there's anything you don't want to say
9	about yourself, that you don't want to end
10	up in public domain, don't say it.
11	But if you do talk about other
12	people, what you say about other people will
13	be looked at to consider their privacy
14	concerns and there will be redactions if
15	necessary to protect their privacy.
16	So whatever you say in your
17	statement about other people, we'll look at
18	that and possibly take out information
19	that's necessary to take out to keep their
20	privacy.
21	That's sort of the basic nuts
22	and bolts of the rules of how that works.

1	There's a much longer explanation of it
2	that's on the NIOSH website. It should be
3	somewhere up there on the table too called
4	the Redaction Policy.
5	But I've told you everything
6	that you probably need to know, and that
7	takes care of that.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. And I
9	would just add to that again that if you
10	would prefer not to make public comments or
11	you make public comments and have some
12	additional information you want to provide
13	or we may ask you for that, we may refer you
14	to give us some information, talk to either
15	one of the NIOSH people here or the SC&A
16	people.
17	Yes, and for the people on the
18	telephone who are either listening in or
19	participating, can you please mute your
20	phones? If you don't have a mute button on
21	your phone, please just *6. I guess that's
22	their answer, but okay, there we go.

1	MALE PARTICIPANT: Mute on.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That worked.
3	Okay. We try to make these open by phone so
4	we have this problem every time, but thanks
5	for that.
6	And, sir, you've been waiting
7	patiently. I think I said you could be
8	yes, you wanted to make public comments. Go
9	ahead and then I'll start going through the
10	list.
11	And when you get up to make
12	public comment, please identify yourself.
13	That's all we ask.
14	MR. JACKSON: My name is Willie
15	Jackson. I want to thank the Board for
16	allowing me to make this comment. I'm not a
17	nuclear scientist. I'm not a physicist or
18	engineer.
19	I was hired in at Bendix in 1977
20	as a mechanical inspection supervisor and
21	the reason I want to make comment, because
22	I'm concerned about this reconstruction

1	exposure to radiation.
2	My first assignment was given to
3	me. I had several departments out there to
4	supervise them, mechanical inspection
5	supervisor. I had people working with me as
6	employees.
7	X-ray was one of my departments
8	as well as the Paint Shop. I worked in x-
9	ray because I had employees working in
10	there. Their job was to examine material,
11	x-ray it, find out the thickness, et cetera,
12	et cetera.
13	Of course, I have to talk to
14	them and train them and monitor them so I
15	was exposed to whatever is going on in there
16	as well.
17	This dosimetry meter they
18	talking about here, I was given one six
19	months after I was employed there in
20	radiation, in x-ray.
21	So I'm just kind of concerned.
22	How could they, you know, reconstruct that

1	when I wasn't even given a dosimeter until
2	six months after I was there? So how they
3	going to know what I was exposed to and how
4	much? It's impossible.
5	So I'm not angry but I did file
6	several claims. I retired in, well,
7	actually I was let go in 1993, sort of
8	retirement, after about 17 years.
9	So I filed a claim in 2007 after
10	I was diagnosed by a pulmonology specialist,
11	a doctor who determined that I had
12	occupational asthma. So through Wayne
13	recommending him, he talked to me and I
14	filed a claim with DOE, the DOL, Department
15	of Labor.
16	And the response I got
17	immediately was, well, you can't really file
18	a claim with us because you retired in 1993.
19	Now, it's 2007. It's too late.
20	That kind of threw me for a
21	loop. You know, I didn't even know I had
22	asthma until I was diagnosed by a trained

1	physician known as a pulmonologist. Yet
2	they say, well, you can't file a suit or
3	even consider it because I reported the
4	asthma in 2007.
5	Anyway, so go on. Since I have
6	been diagnosed with occupational asthma
7	(telephonic interference) care for
8	occupational asthma.
9	The Department of Labor,
10	Department of Energy, whoever been
11	communicating with me, have not offered me
12	anything but denial, denial, denial. They
13	said there is no relationship
14	MALE PARTICIPANT: Hello.
15	MR. JACKSON: between me
16	having occupational asthma and what I was
17	exposed to out there, all these chemicals in
18	the Paint Shop and in particular x-ray, that
19	nothing exposed me to that so, therefore,
20	I'm not qualified for any compensation or
21	any medical card or anything.
22	I don't know what other evidence

1	they want. My doctor has sent them
2	everything he can as a professional
3	pulmonologist and my regular medical doctor,
4	that I have asthma, that it either
5	contributed to it, either caused it or
6	irritated. It's not hereditary.
7	But yet they deny me, deny me,
8	deny me, deny. I have been to court. I've
9	been to three hearings. They denied my
10	hearing. They denied my three or four
11	claims.
12	And even beryllium, my people I
13	had in Department 20, I had inspectors all
14	over that place. They inspected the
15	machine, stuff that came out of Department
16	20. They were machining beryllium.
17	My people had to inspect it. I
18	was exposed to that as well. Yet they say
19	you were not exposed to beryllium enough to
20	cause any problem so, therefore, you're
21	denied.
22	So, anyway, I just want the

1	Board to know that I'm not angry, I'm not
2	upset, but I'm still in this fight. I'm
3	here petitioning for this SEC and I want to
4	help others as well as myself.
5	And I think the Department of
6	Labor owe me something. Somebody owe me
7	something. Now, whether it's Honeywell, it
8	wasn't Honeywell when I left. It was
9	AlliedSignal, Bendix AlliedSignal when I
10	left there. Of course, I was laid off with
11	5,000 other people who were the engineers
12	and, you know, given the red paper the
13	doctors said.
14	But this dose reconstruction, it
15	seem to me it's impossible them to do that,
16	particularly my case when I wasn't even
17	given a dosimetry meter till six months
18	after I was employed there in x-ray.
19	And I was never given any x-
20	rays, never called in for examination,
21	although I tried. Petition, say, listen, I
22	want to be x-rayed after I left. I never

1	got a chance to get an x-ray. They wasn't
2	even contacting me, although I tried.
3	But I'm still here but I talked
4	to the NIOSH representative about two weeks
5	ago when you all was in town, the Department
6	of Labor as well.
7	And the Department of Labor
8	approved my, get this now, they accepted my
9	occupational asthma after about four or five
10	different communications and all the
11	document my doctor sent. They said, well,
12	we accept the occupational asthma.
13	And then I got another letter a
14	month later from Department of Labor, said,
15	no, we rejecting it. You're denied again.
16	So I just can't quite get my mind around
17	that. Maybe someone else can.
18	But I want the Board to know
19	that, that as a former employee for about 17
20	years there I did have all those areas, the
21	x-ray, the beryllium machine. I had people
22	doing deeper all kind of areas I was

1	exposed to.
2	So in that plant out there, many
3	time, they would hang these big blue sheets,
4	big blue sheets up to try to cover up the
5	asbestos and everything else that's being
6	exposed.
7	And, boy, they would fall down
8	so we'd walk around the hall, yes, we
9	walking around exposed to everything. And I
10	had the Paint Shop too
11	FEMALE PARTICIPANT: Are you
12	going to get me in?
13	MALE PARTICIPANT: Can't hear a
14	thing.
15	MR. JACKSON: chemicals used
16	in there, for example trichloroethylene and
17	many others, and we would go in to our
18	supervisor
19	MALE PARTICIPANT: I can't hear
20	anything.
21	MR. JACKSON: to supervise my
22	people, we were getting little masks you can

1	buy at the dollar store, the little
2	MALE PARTICIPANT: I just sent
3	an email to Ted Katz.
4	MR. JACKSON: And they don't
5	protect anything, didn't protect. They had
6	us put those on. That's all we had. And
7	they said, well, you worked in the Paint
8	Shop. You wasn't exposed to
9	(Simultaneous speaking.)
10	MR. KATZ: Excuse me. Excuse
11	me, Mr. Jackson. Let me interrupt a second.
12	There are people on the phone who are
13	carrying on conversations who are not muted
14	and you're really disrupting everybody.
15	It's disrespectful to Mr. Jackson. Can you
16	please mute your phones, people on the line?
17	MR. JACKSON: I don't have a
18	phone.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, not you.
20	MR. KATZ: I'm speaking to the
21	people on the phone.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I think

1	they're having trouble hearing
2	(Simultaneous speaking.)
3	MR. KATZ: Folks on the phone,
4	can you press *6 to mute your phone?
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, yes, I
7	apologize, Mr. Jackson. Little technical
8	problems here, but why don't you go ahead.
9	MR. JACKSON: Okay, I only got
10	one more thing to say and then I'm going to
11	sit down anyway.
12	But on this dose reconstruction
13	on the radiation, that cannot happen.
14	There's no way they can do that and they
15	keep saying they can.
16	It's impossible because, like I
17	said, they couldn't do it on me and I wasn't
18	even given a dosimetry meter till six months
19	after I was in the x-ray department
20	supervising and moving product out of there
21	and my people inspecting the product. They
22	was exposed as well and so was I.

1	And so when they did give me a
2	dosimetry meter, they would take it. We'd
3	never see the results. Never see the meter
4	again or anything.
5	Then I was given another one
6	three or four months later. Meanwhile, I'm
7	still supervising people in the x-ray
8	department.
9	So this dose reconstructions, I
10	just can't buy it. The feasibility in
11	certain area is impossible. Like I said,
12	I'm not a scientist but I'm not an idiot
13	either. Thank you very much.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank
15	you.
16	(Applause)
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: The first
18	person I have listed is Gayla Burton. You
19	can use this mic if you like or you can use
20	the podium, either one.
21	MS. BURTON: I will. Thank you.
22	My name is Gayla Burton. I know there are a

1	lot of people here that are probably in my
2	same situation so I'm going to try to be as
3	brief as possible.
4	My mother's Betty Burton who is
5	deceased as of December 5th, 2013, which is
6	last year, December 5th.
7	My mother was in the top secret
8	Kansas City Plant. She was told what she
9	did was top secret and not to talk about it
10	to anybody, even after she left there and
11	continued on with her life. She was there
12	from 1956, my dad will correct me if I'm
13	wrong here, to 1961.
14	She had two miscarriages before
15	she had my brother. She had one miscarriage
16	before she had me. She was pregnant with me
17	at the time she left after she had me,
18	she went back to work at the plant. My
19	father convinced her to leave the plant.
20	Her cancer started out as
21	leukemia. She then got colon cancer. I
22	have to count because I forget if I don't

1	count how many cancers she had.
2	She started out with leukemia,
3	colon cancer, ovary, bladder, adrenal gland
4	to kidney, kidney and breast. She went from
5	a grape to a raisin. If you've seen that, I
6	feel for you.
7	This dose reconstruction that
8	they're talking about here today, her dose
9	reconstruction was 6.2 percent.
10	She got her medication and her
11	mileage paid for, at least that's what we
12	know of as of this point, which was in the
13	area of \$7,000 a month in addition to
14	mileage. To this day we have not seen any
15	monetary, other than the medication and the
16	mileage.
17	It's unfortunate that she was
18	asked to do an impairment rating. However,
19	she wasn't physically able to do that so she
20	didn't follow through with that which cuts -
21	- of course, no amount of money will bring
22	my mother back, give me another day with my

1	mother. Excuse me.
2	She wasn't physically able to do
3	the impairment rating and decided not to do
4	the impairment rating because of her dose
5	reconstruction.
6	She never saw any monetary
7	value. She saw no monetary or financial
8	responsibility on the part of the Kansas
9	City Plant, Bendix, Allied Signal,
10	Honeywell, whoever you want to call it.
11	We were not notified of this
12	meeting as some of you were. We were at the
13	town hall meeting on the 14th and thank God
14	for Denise Brock who made us aware that this
15	meeting was going on. We've been here since
16	9:00 this morning in order to speak.
17	A lot of people we've
18	encountered in the month and a half since my
19	mother has been deceased, six people that
20	worked at the plant in Kansas City that
21	don't know anything about any of these
22	claims that have cancer.

1	There are also descendants of
2	people that worked at the Kansas City Plant
3	that have cancer. I'm one of those people.
4	There are about 30,000 of them if I am
5	accurate.
6	I don't know, you know, how much
7	accuracy there is in that, whether it be
8	descendants or people who handled their
9	clothing, did their laundry or any of those
10	kind of things.
11	I guess it would be unfair to
12	ask if any of the Board Members have family
13	members, or they probably wouldn't be on the
14	Board I guess if they had family members
15	because that would prejudice you to your
16	vote as far as the dose reconstruction.
17	My mother never spoke of anyone
18	she worked with that I'm aware of. Now, my
19	father may say different. He's here as well
20	today.
21	The thing that I find
22	unfortunate in this situation is after

1	talking with Denise and Amanda and Kim if,
2	God forbid, something would happen to my
3	father who's 80 years old I could not
4	continue on with this claim. It would be
5	done.
6	So there is kind of a sense of
7	urgency for me because that doesn't leave me
8	as the survivor. My father is the survivor
9	and the surviving spouse, even though I have
10	two brothers and myself that survived my
11	mother.
12	So I hope that the words that
13	are being said here today are going to help
14	with this procedure and that's the reason
15	that I came here.
16	I don't know if my father wants
17	to say anything or not. I just know that I
18	feel that it's sad that some of these people
19	don't even know about it as of yet.
20	And what are we doing to get
21	those communications out there, to let
22	people know that, hey, if there's a problem,

1	if you've had a health problem one of the
2	people that I encountered also has some
3	health problems and she's a descendant of
4	and her mother was pregnant with her when
5	she worked there as well.
6	So I appreciate the time. I
7	appreciate. I'm not a nerd. I don't know
8	all of those fancy things. I know it's been
9	a long day for everybody. I appreciate your
10	patience with the people here.
11	I know the emotions are high
12	because of the feelings involved in the
13	situation. It's a difficult situation.
14	There is no way in my mind that
15	the dose reconstruction is accurate. To me,
16	it is a stall tactic, a stall tactic and in
17	her case it stalled long enough for her to
18	die and that's unfortunate.
19	But, to me, it seems that
20	there's somebody needs to be held
21	accountable and responsible for the
22	suffering that she went through.

1	She would have said let it go,
2	but I'm unable to do that at this point.
3	She gave her life for her country, just like
4	a vet. With no disrespect to any vets here,
5	she gave her life for God and country by
6	working at that plant so somebody needs to
7	be held accountable and responsible for
8	that.
9	And I appreciate, again, all the
10	help that I've gotten from the people here
11	and I hope that something or anything that I
12	said may help someone else as well as help
13	with the decisions on the petition. Thank
14	you.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
16	Mr. Burton, do you want to make comments or
17	
18	(No response)
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Again,
20	we appreciate both of you coming here and
21	sure, we understand it's got to be hard
22	given how recent yes. Yes.

1	(Off microphone discussion)
2	MS. BROCK: I'm Denise Brock and
3	I just wanted to mention that the
4	survivorship eligibility, in case there's
5	some confusion, that you're referring to is
6	under Subpart E.
7	So under B the survivorship
8	eligibility is different just for those of
9	the audience that aren't familiar with that.
10	The law is split into two sections and if
11	you're confused about that I can explain it
12	so I don't use anybody else's time.
13	But under E the survivorship
14	eligibility is completely different than B.
15	It's the living worker, the surviving spouse
16	and then if there's children they had to
17	have been a minor dependent upon that worker
18	at the time of death and that's what they
19	were referring to. Thanks.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Thank
21	you. Okay, Sharon Long.
22	MS. LONG: Hi. My name is

1	Sharon Long and I'm kind of a different case
2	actually. My husband was Donald Long who
3	worked there at Bendix, Allied, whatever you
4	want to call it. He started there when he
5	was 20 years old, 1981, and he just recently
6	passed away November 3rd of 2013.
7	A lot of you may have known him
8	but I can't introduce him but I would like
9	to bring up a picture of him to show that he
10	was a very handsome, young man at the age of
11	52. This is my husband. I hope you guys
12	all can see just by my face and by my youth
13	here I'm very young to be a widow.
14	And my husband passed away from
15	liver cancer and he was a non-drinker, he
16	was a non-smoker, he was a wonderful man,
17	great husband, great dad, was a very
18	dedicated man.
19	And I just want to let you know
20	that I cry still every day. My life is just
21	totally upside down. My husband wanted to
22	live to May 10th of 2014 to watch his son

1	graduate college but he didn't make it.
2	And I just want to let you know
3	that my world is totally upside down and I
4	didn't work there. I don't know. I just
5	hear the stories. I retired from UPS just
6	recently so I could take care of my husband.
7	And I just want to kind of let
8	you know the effect on my life as being a
9	young, older woman. Our son wants to go to
10	law school after he graduates.
11	Well, because my husband passed
12	away before his retirement age, my income
13	from his retirement was 50 percent. So
14	basically I'm entitled to \$750 a month for
15	the rest of my life to take.
16	And you let me know how that
17	works to pay for law school. If you can
18	figure that out, let me know the budget and
19	I'll work with it.
20	But not only that, my son and I
21	lost our healthcare because he was 52 years
22	old when he passed away so we lost our

1	healthcare and obviously lost a lot of
2	income coming in to the home. So just
3	wanted to let you know how it's affected my
4	life and my family.
5	But he did have a claim,
6	employee claim filled out and on November
7	30th you guys denied it and the denial form
8	came in on November 2nd and I had already
9	made funeral arrangements. I was told to by
10	hospice.
11	And I could not tell my husband
12	who had hours left to live that his claim
13	was denied and, I don't know, he went to his
14	grave not knowing. I didn't have the heart
15	to tell him that his claim was denied. I'm
16	sorry. It was just I gave it to Joe.
17	But so, anyway, there was I'm
18	sure more things that I wanted to say about
19	my husband because he was a great man. You
20	know, like, 52 is very young and when people
21	ask my marital status, for me to say widow,
22	it just tears me up.

1	But I don't know what else I can
2	say but from listening to the people out
3	there and to be here in front of all of you
4	you know, I don't know if I should beg on m
5	knees or what you have to do to get
6	something passed but it doesn't sound like
7	from what I'm hearing from both sides and
8	seeing, it just seems like it's a tug of
9	war.
10	But I just wanted to let you
11	know that I'm a very young lady here that's
12	lost her husband, my son's lost his dad and
13	I have law school to pay for.
14	So but I do know there is
15	chemicals from out there that I know he was
16	exposed to just from my own research.
17	I went to the meeting on the
18	14th and I do know that the young lady out
19	there gave me the website of the chemicals
20	that was on the website. We did get those
21	pulled up.
22	And then just for my own

1	curiosity I did go ahead and research toxic
2	hepatitis due to chemical exposures and I
3	just kind of highlighted, went back and
4	forth.
5	And 90 percent of the ones that
6	do cause liver cancer are on this list and I
7	just want to let you know there's no liver
8	cancer in my husband's family.
9	His 85-year-old dad is still
10	alive and buried his 52-year-old son. His
11	56-year-old brother is still alive. His 76-
12	year-old mother passed away from heart
13	disease. And I have his death certificate
14	with me. If you would like to see it, I
15	have.
16	I don't know. I'm just letting
17	you know that I just think that there's
18	common sense somewhere and I just don't see
19	where playing tug of war is going to be
20	common sense because people's lives are
21	affected.

And believe me and everybody can

22

1	tell you mine is affected and my kids call
2	me and worry about me all the time because I
3	just cry all the time. I miss him so
4	terribly bad and there's no bringing him
5	back.
6	But I do want to let you know I
7	do have to carry on. I do have to live and
8	I do have a son that wants to be a lawyer,
9	of all people, but I do have to financially
10	take care of myself, my son.
11	And losing health insurance, you
12	know how that is today but my son is in
13	college with no health insurance.
14	So, anyway, but my name is
15	Sharon Long and I wanted to stand up and say
16	something for my husband. So, anyway, thank
17	you for your time.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
19	Thank you. I just want to clarify one thing
20	that may be actually helpful here also.
21	There are two parts to this program for
22	cancer.

1	I think as you may have known
2	from the public meeting, there's a part
3	under, Subpart E it's called under the
4	Department of Labor that takes into account
5	radiation exposures and chemical exposures
6	also.
7	And then there's the Subpart B,
8	which is the one we're involved in which is
9	the dose reconstruction and the Special
10	Exposure Cohorts.
11	And all we can look at by law is
12	the radiation exposure. That's our focus.
13	I think it's clear from this facility that,
14	you know, both are possibilities and you can
15	apply for both.
16	So it's not that one leaves out
17	the other but the chemical part of it is
18	part of the Department of Labor's program.
19	And we refer people back and forth and so
20	forth. I mean we'll work together, but.
21	The next person I have listed is
22	Maggie Watts. Maggie Watts here? Okay.

1	Welcome and
2	MS. WATTS: Yes, my name is
3	Maggie Watts and I worked
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, can you
5	pull that microphone down or
6	MS. WATTS: Oh, down.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
8	sir.
9	MS. WATTS: Yes, my name is
10	Maggie Watts and I worked at Allied Signal
11	for several years and I worked in different
12	departments. I was a solderer. I soldered
13	all night. I worked night shift.
14	And then the first year, I tell
15	you, I didn't know what was going on. I had
16	to be rushed to the nurse's office and I got
17	sick many nights, just working in different
18	chemicals because we worked in so many
19	chemicals.
20	I had to work in acetone,
21	cleaning parts and then, you know, opening
22	boxes where dust was and also I worked in

1	the department where they were doing the
2	ceiling, you know, where asbestos and things
3	were falling.
4	And like I said, they had to
5	walk me to the nurse office many times. And
6	one time I had to take a sick leave. I
7	didn't know what was going on. I just got
8	so weak and, you know, confused.
9	And I know right now I have that
10	asthma real bad and I really can't just
11	sleep at night, you know, breathing. I have
12	to use my little inhaler.
13	And I just want to let you know
14	the clothes that we worked in, I had to wear
15	them home and that's many, many chemicals
16	and things, you know, what we worked in.
17	My family got exposed to those
18	things and my husband and kids never
19	suffered with asthma and, you know, chronic
20	illness but they do have it. It's from the
21	chemicals that I took home. And we had to
22	wear our shoes. Didn't have no covering for

1	our shoes where we went in different
2	departments.
3	And I just really do believe
4	that the Department of Labor do owe some
5	compensation to me and my family, that's all
6	I want to say, because I worked in many,
7	many departments and got very ill. Like I
8	said, had to go to the nurse's office really
9	just about every night.
10	I didn't know what was going on
11	until I went to, you know, a specialist,
12	like the lung specialist and things, and
13	they did say I have asthma and I can't
14	hardly breathe. I just want to say that.
15	MALE PARTICIPANT: Okay, thank
16	you.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very
18	much. Next person I have is Sasteh Mosley.
19	Oh there, okay. There you are.
20	MR. MOSLEY: Hello. My name is
21	Sasteh Mosley. I'm with a group called
22	EMWOT, or East Meets West of Troost, here in

1	Kansas City and I've been working with the
2	Peace Planters movement and I'm glad we're
3	at this point where we're dealing with the
4	Special Exposure Cohort.
5	I worked at the plant '83/'84
6	during the time that they were doing the D&D
7	work and I was exposed to the beryllium and
8	I have my, ready to file my claim under E
9	for the aggravating so I'm going to limit my
10	comment to the radiation component, okay?
11	Specifically I looked this
12	morning at the history of the Special
13	Exposure Cohort program, all the claims
14	you've processed and so forth and looked at
15	the large amount that's involved with
16	approving this thing here in Kansas City and
17	that's really why I wanted to make my
18	comments.
19	I am a electrical engineer. I
20	was a engineering intern when I worked at
21	the plant and they try to expose you to as
22	much as they can, literally.

1	And I went on from there and
2	joined the U.S. Navy, became a nuclear
3	reactor operator on the USS James K. Polk.
4	From there, when I got out of
5	the Navy, I worked in the nuclear program at
6	Point Beach Power Plant and worked doing as
7	built, doing redesign engineering.
8	And I was responsible for
9	sending men and women into the actual
10	reactor to do maintenance work in accordance
11	with this Nuclear Regulatory Commission
12	correction they had to do to make sure all
13	the drawings matched what was actually at
14	the plant.
15	So I've done lots of dose
16	predictions, reconstructions and so forth
17	and so on relation to my job as a nuclear
18	engineer.
19	I do want to say to everyone
20	here, I know you said you had some people
21	that do have Q clearance. I had my top
22	secret clearance for about 15 years so if

1	anybody, if I start talking about anything
2	that's top secret just wave at me and I'll
3	go a different direction. I don't need to
4	be redacted today, okay?
5	So I said that I'm just going to
6	talk about the ability to do a dose
7	reconstruction from the position of not a
8	nuclear engineer but electrical engineer,
9	nuclear reactor operator because after I
10	left Bendix I went into the tight quality
11	control that you have on a U.S. submarine,
12	okay?
13	Our controls were dosimetry. We
14	took as few chemicals as possible on the
15	ship as one of the control mechanisms.
16	This Exposure Matrix that you
17	have at Bendix and not being able to take
18	into effect the fact that these things
19	multiply themselves and the additional
20	effect of these things with radiation, my
21	brain kind of stops right there.
22	It would be no way I could

1	calculate or send anybody into this place
2	based on any calculation I could do, okay?
3	So it's basically a nightmare calculation.
4	But the controls, limiting the
5	chemicals that we use, actually having
6	dosimeter for all personnel, having actual
7	testing, regular physical requirements,
8	testing for all our personnel, that's the
9	type of program that should be in place for
10	anybody around these nuclear materials, that
11	I was surprised that they did have an actual
12	radiation Exposure Matrix at the plant.
13	By it being non-nuclear, for
14	them to actual have these levels where they
15	say, you know, this much radiation is in the
16	air, this much dust is in the air, I'm
17	really shocked that I was exposed to that
18	when I worked at the plant, okay?
19	Remember, I came from a
20	engineering college when I got to the plant
21	and I specifically asked the management, the
22	people that recruited me.

1	I knew what a nuclear reactor
2	was. We have one sitting down the
3	University of Missouri-Rolla, and I
4	specifically asked about my radiation
5	exposure.
6	And I was reassured by the
7	management and the people at the plant that,
8	oh, you don't have to worry about that and
9	to my chagrin these years later to actually
10	once I get involved find out that from '84
11	to '86 they were actually doing work for a
12	cleanup during the time I was there.
13	As a worker asking other
14	professionals I had a top secret
15	clearance and I asked my fellow workers, my
16	managers, the people that sent me in to
17	work.
18	So this is why doing a
19	reconstruction, it's going to be really
20	difficult to have an expectation that you're
21	going to be told the truth because I can
22	tell you that my coworkers lied to me

1	because I know I asked.
2	The second piece I want to talk
3	about from this reconstruction is when I
4	worked in the nuclear engineering
5	department, we had certain points that we
6	had to verify.
7	You couldn't just say, you know,
8	wires go in here. We had to actually go
9	into the reactor and if somebody got a
10	certain amount of exposure they were no
11	longer able to work the rest of the year in
12	the exposed environment, okay?
13	And you had intermediary cleanup
14	areas between the reactor and you documented
15	all of this, okay? You know, and I was
16	responsible for setting up workloads and
17	actually sending people in.
18	If you try to do a dose
19	reconstruction with this, trusting these
20	management that you have at Bendix and they
21	are sending their people in under these
22	circumstances, I would say the integrity of

1	your program with listening to the
2	management report what they did, okay, I
3	have to redact myself sometimes, okay?
4	But as a engineer, as a actual
5	nuclear worker around radiation, as this
6	process goes along, okay, because right now
7	my focus went from I call them Schedule E
8	people who were influenced or whose
9	condition was aggravated to actually
10	Maurice and Wayne and I actually worked for
11	years to make sure the people that were
12	dying got their first shot and that's what
13	we focused our time on.
14	Now that we're looking at trying
15	to get this Special Exposure Cohort done so
16	that more people aren't going to die while
17	we're trying to figure out this mess, okay?
18	That was our next focus.
19	There's going to be come a day
20	after this is all done and said when we
21	drill down and we get these final records,
22	you're going to find more and more people

1	that are going to come out and are going to
2	add more of these little carets to the
3	Exposure Matrix, you know.
4	People that don't even know yet
5	that they were ever exposed, they're still
6	out there. We're still meeting these people
7	today.
8	And when you start adding these
9	testimonies like, oh, by golly, we did make
10	a nuclear reactor, yes we forgot that, and
11	we did have a fire, oh yes and we did dump
12	that stuff out back, when you start putting
13	these nuclear pieces in now is the time
14	to, you know, I appreciate the work that,
15	you know, that NIOSH has done saying that,
16	yes, I can do it because I'm telling you
17	when I worked as a engineer I would have
18	given it my best shot and said this is to
19	the best of my ability, like the pledge I
20	took as a naval officer, to the best of my
21	ability.
22	Yes, they have to do their job.

1	But I'm telling you from reviewing the
2	testimonies of some people who are dead now
3	that you are not going to be able to come up
4	with a reliable dose construction at this
5	plant and that's my professional opinion.
6	Thank you very much.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. I
8	am having a little trouble reading this
9	handwriting so I apologize. It's either
10	Marlon or Marlor?
11	MR. SMITH: Right here.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
13	MR. SMITH: Marlon Smith.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Smith?
15	MR. SMITH: Yes. Yes, I was a
16	union roofer for a subcontractor, okay?
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Can you
18	talk directly into the mic so we can
19	MR. SMITH: I was a union
20	contractor. My name's Marlon Smith. I
21	worked in 2005. They say that it's an
22	amount of exposure? No. I was there six

1	month and I come up with beryllium, you
2	know, positive, quite.
3	And the conditions, vents, the
4	dust and everything. It says capsulated.
5	You could wet it down. When you take that
6	roof down to the concrete from when the
7	original roof was put on in 1949, what do
8	you think was soaked into that roof? All
9	kinds of chemicals, radiation, I don't know
10	what all I got exposed to. I was up
11	underneath units, soaked from head to toe.
12	I mean, you could go through all
13	kinds of precautions for people but it's
14	like this, if you know it's that toxic, that
15	place, why don't you take the proper
16	precautions and suit them out and put them
17	in a mask and everything? You know, it's
18	simple.
19	I mean, but you're wasting an
20	hour of somebody's time putting them in a
21	suit, then to have them come and change
22	again There's a hour for \$46 an hour You

1	calculate like that by about 40 people, what
2	are you losing in six months? It's all
3	about profit, you know?
4	You know, I don't feel good, you
5	know? I accepted what they exposed me to.
6	Ain't no big deal. I mean, what they
7	exposed me to is killing me. That's fine.
8	But why don't they step up and
9	take the responsibility for exposing me to
10	this stuff? Every vent was blowing out
11	dust. They say that it's capsulated, the
12	asbestos. It's not a problem.
13	Any time you hit asbestos with
14	an axe or cut it with a saw, no matter if
15	you do wet it down, what happens when it
16	dries out? It's in the air for hours and
17	hours.
18	I was there six months. So it
19	ain't about not even how many years you're
20	there. Where was this stuff going on top of
21	this roof? If I caught it in six months on
22	top of the roof, what about the people on

1	the inside and the dust that was traveling
2	from that place?
3	You know, I just don't agree
4	with what they're doing, you know, but I'll
5	accept any responsibility I got on anything,
6	you know, because I pay for that.
7	They need to step up and take
8	responsibility for what they exposed
9	everybody to. You know, that's the bottom
10	line on everything.
11	You know, I been through
12	National Jewish. Did a biopsy. Okay, but
13	that facility, I just ain't comfortable with
14	it for the simple fact first time I went I
15	was on medications, everything. They did
16	the biopsy on me. Flew me out the next day.
17	I got home. My leg swelled up.
18	I had a blood clot in my leg, okay? You
19	know, I think they should have proper
20	monitoring when they do biopsies on people
21	and have them in a hospital monitoring them
22	before they send them home on flight and

1	stuff.
2	They don't tell you nothing
3	until after the fact that you're having a
4	problem. And, you know, that's pretty much
5	all I got to say.
6	And, you know, it ain't a matter
7	of years or anything. I was there six
8	months so what's that tell you? Okay, thank
9	you.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Mr.
11	Smith. James Reed, yes.
12	MR. REED: Good, evening. I'd
13	like to thank everybody for being here to
14	this evening and especially all the workers
15	because you all helped win the cold war.
16	I do have a handout that I'd
17	like to hand everybody here. This is going
18	to be a set of questions and observations.
19	FEMALE PARTICIPANT: You can
20	just drop them and we'll pass them on if you
21	like.

MR. REED: This is a set of

1	questions and observations. The goal is to
2	show that there are, at minimum, a specific
3	part of the petitioned work Class that the
4	dose reconstruction process is not feasible
5	for.
6	And so the reason I'm here
7	today, of course, my parents both worked at
8	the plant in the late '60s.
9	I just want to go through. I
10	can kind of skip through the questions real
11	quick because I know, you know, we're
12	running short on time and really this is
13	more kind of for the Work Group in the end.
14	But I would really like to make
15	sure to, at minimum, voice some of the
16	concerns that my mother had put on here as
17	basically she ended up with renal cell
18	carcinoma and had a coconut-sized cancer
19	taken out of her.
20	And the questions, starting from
21	the beginning, "Was there a real effort in
22	the dose reconstruction process to contact

1	people who worked with me? If so, who was
2	found and what happened to my coworkers?"
3	Is the coworker model just a
4	math, is just math based or based on
5	actually people I worked with? And then
6	truly the question is how many of these
7	people are dead and from what and was she a
8	part of a disease cluster?
9	"What was the dust on my clothes
10	I took home most days? Where did it come
11	from and what types of particles did it
12	contain?
13	"If the dose reconstruction
14	staff was aware of depleted uranium being
15	present, why did I have to bring it up and
16	have it listed as other?
17	"Why does the interview ask so
18	many specific questions which I have no way
19	of answering due to the secrecy of the plant
20	and the lack of hazard communication by my
21	employer?"
22	And, "If I was kept in the dark

1	regarding depleted uranium/beryllium as a
2	technical writer of the plant, what else was
3	I not told of or what I was exposed to?"
4	And so just kind of skipping
5	ahead, what I've made sure to do is look at
6	the Class of all employees in the years of
7	1968 and 1969 because if you really look at
8	the Petition Evaluation and look at the data
9	that's available for those years there's
10	basically a significant lack of data for
11	those years.
12	And then specifically I wanted
13	to bring up the position of technical
14	writers, which was the position my mother
15	was in.
16	What your technical writer,
17	generally their job description was
18	interfacing with engineers and production
19	staff, observing specific production
20	processes in the plant while they were
21	operating, producing documents according to
22	DOE and Bendix standards.

1	And so in order to really track
2	where she went in the plant, it seems that
3	it would require knowing what document she
4	was creating. What was she writing about?
5	That would have actually guided her path
6	through the plant during her work history.
7	And so there is a serious potential for her
8	to be misaligned as a Class.
9	And so just because there's
10	occupational codes and then there's
11	estimated locations of where somebody worked
12	in the plant has nothing to do with where
13	she would have been as a technical writer or
14	anybody on the technical writing staff.
15	And then also the limitations of
16	the secrecy of the work due to, you know,
17	what were they writing about? There's no
18	way to know exactly who wrote what document.
19	Where was she going? What was she touching?
20	What was she observing?
21	You know, these are all unknowns
22	and there's uncertainty that's not accounted

1	for in the dose reconstruction process,
2	specifically for technical writers.
3	And then so basically they lack
4	the ability for sufficient accuracy due to
5	the inability to estimate where the work
6	locations were, inappropriate application of
7	the coworker model because as her coworker
8	model, if she was interfacing with
9	engineers, production people and anybody in
10	the plant related to her technical writing,
11	how is the coworker model applied to that
12	job set?
13	And so potentially this Class is
14	misaligned and the dose reconstruction
15	process cannot be directly applied.
16	Actually, everybody, here you can pass these
17	out. I made plenty of copies.
18	(Off microphone discussion)
19	MR. REED: Oh, please. And
20	please make sure the guys from SC&A, that's
21	who I want to make sure you get them too.
22	Going on to the last three pages

1	looking specifically at the SEC petition,
2	the Evaluation Report, SEC-00210, regarding
3	the internal doses of depleted uranium,
4	basically from my understanding and all
5	this information is taken directly from the
6	report. It's all cited on there, you know,
7	according to, you know, the information.
8	Basically we're looking at under
9	700 people were requesting help through the
10	dose reconstruction process.
11	The number where the internal
12	exposure records were available was I guess,
13	according to Table 4.1, less than six
14	percent.
15	Okay, and so is that a
16	sufficient amount of information in order to
17	recreate those doses for the overall Class,
18	much less when you look at the low
19	percentage of workers found just by then
20	basically in the report it basically says
21	that, you know, generally everybody was
22	given urinalysis samples and bioassay data

1	was recorded either on their film badge, I
2	mean, basically it says broadly, hey, we can
3	find all this information, but yet there was
4	only six percent of the data found for the
5	dose reconstruction workers.
6	Now, specifically related to the
7	years 1959 to 1971, there's a total of 13
8	reported years. An average number of
9	workers reported per year was 143 workers,
10	yet in 1968 and 1969 there was basically 11
11	or ten or less workers reported.
12	And so statistically for those
13	specific years, 1968 and 1969, the dose
14	reconstruction process has significant flaws
15	in its lack of data and potential lack of
16	accuracy.
17	And so the idea that bounding
18	this or, and I'm not sure about all the
19	statistical portion of it but bounding that
20	and especially for people, for example my
21	mother worked there during only those three
22	years, '68, '69 and '70, and so taking data

1	from other years does not apply to her at
2	all.
3	And so also the other fact that
4	seemed interesting and I didn't understand
5	quite was basically when you look at the
6	depleted uranium in the workplace air, Table
7	6.2, basically the highest measured years
8	were in 1968, 1965 and 1969 when you're
9	looking at the highest measurements.
10	And so if there was only ten or
11	11 people tested or their records are found
12	but yet they're the highest years of
13	depleted uranium in the air, where did that
14	depleted uranium come from?
15	What is the potential event or
16	probable causation? Or I think there's a
17	specific term for that that I would have to
18	look up.
19	What would be the plausible
20	circumstance for such a high level of
21	depleted uranium in the air, yet only ten or
22	11 workers were they able to find urinalysis

1	for?
2	Moving on to external doses of
3	radiation, basically related to the external
4	doses of radiation. This would mainly apply
5	to the dosimetry.
6	I believe there was less than 16
7	percent of the records found for this, you
8	know, less than 700 workers. Again, is this
9	a sufficient amount of information for the
10	overall Class, the low percentage? I mean,
11	it's really about the same thing.
12	But this actually, there's even
13	a greater issue here when we look at 1969
14	which basically all records of the doses
15	were written in as zero from my
16	understanding in the data, you know, the
17	report.
18	And then this is my
19	understanding in trying to read through the
20	dose reconstruction processes. Once they
21	found all records, or here let me, I guess I
22	should, "All 1969 recorded doses equal zero.

1	However, NIOSH can bound these doses using
2	Section 2.1.2 of, you know, it's noted
3	here, which basically the method they used
4	was to take half of the, what, LOD, the
5	limit of the
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Limit of
7	detection.
8	MR. REED: The limit of
9	detection. So basically they took the
10	maximum the badge could find and cut it in
11	half and that's what they used for the whole
12	year.
13	And so, first off, is a whole
14	year being noted as zero a plausible
15	circumstance? And how can that be utilized
16	as justification for a dose reconstruction
17	process specifically for anybody who was
18	there for 250 days in 1969? That's
19	basically what I have to say and so
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
21	MR. REED: Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You know,

1	thank you. I think you're doing our job for
2	us here. Those are all the right questions
3	to focus on and the same types of things
4	that we look for in the report and follow up
5	on.
6	I think what's also very helpful
7	to us is knowing different groups of people
8	in the plant. Technical writers, what did
9	they do? Where were they? Where did they
10	move around in the facility?
11	The part about their temporary
12	offices being put in an area that, you know,
13	that might not be readily available from the
14	records we look at so that kind of
15	information can be very helpful to us and we
16	appreciate your effort and we will keep
17	looking for that.
18	The next person I have listed is
19	Belinda Gollowsky I believe. There's a
20	Belinda and a Mae. I may be mispronouncing
21	names here. I apologize. Gollowsky?
22	(Off microphone discussion)

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: See, I knew I
2	
3	MS. GOOLSBY: They had us sign
4	the wrong thing. We didn't sign the sheet.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, okay.
6	That's fine then. You don't have to.
7	(Off microphone discussion)
8	MS. WASHAM: Well as my sister
9	said, we signed the wrong paper but good
10	afternoon and good afternoon to everyone.
11	My name is Norma Washam and our
12	father's name and my mother's husband's name
13	was Mr. Goolsby and he worked at Bendix from
14	1968 to 1991.
15	And he had a blood disease
16	that's not on your paper. No one ever could
17	figure out why he it was called
18	thrombocytopenia. He just kept having a low
19	platelet count. He would bleed and so forth
20	and so on.
21	And he ended up with a cancer.
22	He had renal cell carcinoma also. No one in

1	his family ever had that.
2	But my question was about the
3	dose reconstruction. I had typed up
4	something but I can't find what I typed up
5	but, to me, I don't understand it because
6	there's no tissue sample, there's no blood
7	sample.
8	I mean, how can you really, it's
9	kind of like a formulation that you
10	formulated to figure out how a person's dose
11	could be dosed.
12	And then if a person's deceased
13	like our father, you can't do a dose on him
14	because he's deceased. I mean, you know,
15	doesn't make any sense to me.
16	But I'm glad that you do have a
17	program for the people who are still alive
18	that work so that they can be tested and see
19	if they're exposed.
20	But it still leaves a unanswered
21	question for us because our father also said
22	everything was a secret. He couldn't tell

1	us anything.
2	Until he got sick we didn't even
3	know, actually after he passed away, we
4	didn't even know this program even existed
5	so we never had him tested for anything so
6	we have a lot of unanswered questions.
7	I hope that you guys consider
8	this information that people have brought to
9	you because it's very hard to watch someone
10	dwindle away, a strong man just waste away
11	to nothing.
12	And then you don't know what
13	happened to him and then you find out about
14	this and you're wondering, well, did this
15	have anything to do with it?
16	So the dose reconstruction
17	thing, to me, I wish you guys would look at
18	it a little bit more because it makes no
19	sense to me.
20	You don't have any I'm a
21	nurse so I look at stuff like blood, tissue.
22	I mean, how are you determining a person

1	who's passed away what percentage of dose
2	they have in them when you really can't, you
3	know, do it without any tissue or anything
4	like that?
5	So I don't know if that makes
6	any sense to you but I thank you for letting
7	me speak. I hope I said whatever my mother
8	had on her heart.
9	Again, my father just, and I'm
10	sure some of your loved ones just suffered
11	and it was very hard to watch the suffering
12	that he went through and I can only imagine
13	what your loved ones have gone through.
14	So I pray that you guys
15	reconsider or think about what's being said
16	here and find a solution or help those of us
17	who have unanswered questions to find an
18	answer. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
20	Donna Murphy. Is Donna here?
21	MS. MURPHY: Good afternoon to
22	the ladies and gentlemen of the Board. My

1	name is Donna Murphy. I'm a United States
2	Air Force disabled veteran.
3	I had the opportunity to work at
4	the Bannister Federal Complex. The job that
5	I held in the United States Air Force was a
6	emergency room shift leader.
7	And the reason I felt it was
8	necessary for me to speak, in the area where
9	I worked we had active duty Marines, we had
10	Army individuals.
11	And we were on the
12	administrative side of the house, bean
13	counters. The office that we were moved
14	into had formerly stored beryllium, but no
15	one told us.
16	And I think my dismay is sitting
17	in a office with active duty military and
18	I'm a vet myself, knowing that I was trained
19	to evaluate individuals with illnesses, be
20	able to see it, document it and relay it to
21	the MOD of the day, which was the medic of
22	the day.

1	And so to be in a area where
2	you're doing accounting and you see your
3	colleagues and coworkers literally dying
4	around you, anything from breast cancer to
5	brain cancer to eye cancer to skin cancer,
6	ladies in their late 50s and 60s coming to
7	work complaining about they felt they had
8	adult acne but it wasn't adult acne. These
9	were polyps and some of the women were
10	diagnosed with rosacea.
11	There was a problem with the
12	female coworkers holding their urine. At a
13	certain point in time when the weather would
14	heat up, our entire area would have the
15	stench of urine. The women were having
16	issues with their kidneys or bladders.
17	Or you'd hear a group of ladies
18	discussing their miscarriages in the ladies'
19	room or going bald. But we're on the bean
20	side of the house. We're their accountants,
21	accounting technicians.
22	And even when we had our

1	customers come in from 8th and I, Marine
2	Corps headquarters, those were my customers,
3	and one particular incidence the guys came
4	to town. They were working on the roof.
5	The entire directorate became
6	ill, nauseous smells. When you see a group
7	of hard-core marines holding their hair and
8	upchucking, you know something's not right.
9	These are Devil Dogs.
10	And so I just ask think about
11	all of us. We love our country. We served
12	our country. We've loved America, but
13	sometimes I think maybe America hasn't loved
14	us.
15	We were not derelict. We were
16	not callous with our work. Individuals came
17	to work every day, every day, thinking and
18	feeling they were doing something that was
19	significant.
20	I'm not 60 but I've had so many
21	cancer scares, polyps, biopsies done. I
22	eventually told my doctors I feel like a

1	walking, talking guinea pig. How many times
2	can they slice and dice on me? It's
3	unbelievable.
4	All I ask is that you all see us
5	as humans. We're not a tick on a letter.
6	We're not a column. We're not a category.
7	I lost my mother to pancreatic
8	cancer, to see your parent wither away and
9	die. Her paranoia was she didn't want
10	anyone else helping her. She was scared
11	someone would hurt her. So we turned her
12	dining room into a hospital room and let her
13	die where she wanted to die.
14	And I've told my sons the same
15	thing. I've prepared them. If you come in
16	in the morning and I don't respond, you all
17	do what you need to do.
18	Now, that's something, that you
19	tell your children if I don't wake up in the
20	morning, do what you need to do. No human
21	being should have to live with that every
22	day.

1	And that's all I ask. Please,
2	please, if you have a conscience, we're not
3	a number. The majority of the people out
4	there worked. They were veterans, trying to
5	continue on that type of work ethic. Well,
6	I have military service and I'll just go
7	right into a federal government job.
8	Our community has economically
9	been devastated. It's like a bomb went off.
10	Why? Because the majority of the people
11	within the community, family oriented,
12	they're gone. The homes are empty. They're
13	derelict. They're boarded up because the
14	people that worked for the federal
15	government, they have died off.
16	Please, please help us. We did
17	not collectively get together with a,
18	everybody in here, I don't know many of
19	these people, but we did not collectively
20	get together and come up with a scheme to
21	defraud the government. We did not do that.
22	And if you're sitting at home

1	and you've been off your job for ten years
2	or 14 years, not because you got laid off or
3	retired but because of illnesses, we want to
4	work. You can't work. You're too ill to
5	work.
6	House need a roof. Can't get
7	it. Need extra groceries. What do you do?
8	Do you have enough gas money to even get
9	down here to this meeting? It's that dire.
10	It is that dire.
11	What do you tell a claimant when
12	they say I've got three kids, Donna, and I
13	don't have money to get groceries? What do
14	you do? You share. Share what I got. I
15	don't have a lot but I share.
16	Please help us. No one should
17	be left out. No one. No one. And that's
18	all I have to say. Thank you very much for
19	your time.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
21	The next person I have listed is Montano
22	Shaw.

1	MS. SHAW: My name is Montano
2	Shaw and I was just diagnosed with a
3	autoimmune disease and they told me it was
4	lupus.
5	And I worked in Building 41 and
6	I'm here to represent how far out this
7	contamination has reached and so I don't
8	know what else to say except I'm here to
9	represent the people over there who got sick
10	as well.
11	You know, we have miscarriages.
12	As you can see, I got friends, other friends
13	with lupus. I have other friends with the
14	illnesses that they have. We are just
15	discussing now body welts. I have rashes
16	all over my body.
17	And I don't even know where to
18	start, listening to everybody else. My
19	mother, her name is Cynthia Kelly. She just
20	died in April from cancer. She had
21	lymphoma, lymphoma, cancer.
22	Me and my mother got sick around

1	the same time. When I say that, I mean that
2	she had other illnesses as well but she
3	really started going downhill.
4	We got sick in November of 2007,
5	where we both went into the hospital and we
6	both became very, very ill and that's when I
7	got diagnosed with the lupus and my body
8	locked up and I couldn't move or anything.
9	I don't know, I guess with this
10	dose reconstruction, however it's going to
11	reach out to us, over to us I don't know but
12	I'm going to say that it is not an effective
13	tool to use to determine how and who should
14	get compensated for the illnesses that we
15	are experiencing.
16	I'm a stay-at-home mother and I
17	did not look like this, I'm going to say two
18	years ago. I'm 44 years old and it's
19	devastating.
20	I got two babies. I have a 8-
21	year-old and 11-year-old that I have to
22	worry about now because I planned on going

1	back to work when they got in school and,
2	you know, start moving on and now I can't
3	even do that because I'm sick and I got so
4	many things going on.
5	And things are developing in me
6	that, you know, if you determine me today
7	that, no, I'm not sick enough, well, in a
8	few minutes I will be. That's what they're
9	telling me. It's coming and it's coming
10	because of the things that I was exposed to.
11	Let me see, those were a couple
12	of the points I wanted to make. So I think
13	that if you reduce us to all this testing
14	that is not appropriate or effective or, you
15	know, accurate, it's not giving you what you
16	need for the people who are real going
17	through these things, really going through.
18	So we appreciate you, again,
19	allowing us a chance to come forward and you
20	see our faces and you hear our voices.
21	That's pretty much what I want to say.
22	Thank you so much.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
2	The next person I have listed is Elizabeth
3	Cody. Is there an Elizabeth Cody here that
4	wishes to speak? Okay. Can't see through
5	the pillar, okay.
6	MS. CODY: Hi, I'm, whoa.
7	Sorry. I'm Elizabeth Cody. My mom was Mary
8	Cohen. She worked at Bendix, Allied Signal,
9	Honeywell from 1977 to '82 and then from
10	about 1983 to 2008.
11	The '82 to '83 was because she
12	had me and decided not to be around what she
13	was exposed to while she had a baby in her,
14	but then she came back.
15	I have, I can pass around. This
16	was her before she was sick. This was her
17	three days before she died. She died August
18	13th, 2011.
19	(Off microphone discussion)
20	MS. CODY: So anyways, I won't
21	keep much of your time. I know you've gone
22	past the time you wanted this meeting. I

1	just wanted to tell you about one incident
2	that I know she talked about.
3	When she got diagnosed in
4	January 2011 with Stage 4 lung cancer, it
5	was too late for her really to do anything.
6	She did do some research. Filed
7	a claim for both Part B and E.
8	Unfortunately, because it took too long,
9	neither one was really done much before she
10	died in August.
11	They did at one point ask her if
12	they could get a sample from her lungs. By
13	that point she had had radiation and it was
14	too late to get a sample, which is another
15	thing to take into consideration for
16	reconstruction. If these people have had
17	treatment, you can't get anything which I'm
18	sure you guys are smart and you know that.
19	But anyways, the story that she
20	told was one time she was having to clean up
21	a room, document everything in that room on
22	paperwork and she was having to document.

1	The next time she saw the
2	documentation that she wrote it was by a
3	person behind glass wearing a hazmat suit.
4	So what she was documenting was highly
5	contaminated, so much the paperwork she
6	wrote on got contaminated.
7	Did she have a badge? No,
8	because she was an engineer. She wasn't a
9	worker on the line. So, you know, she was
10	engineer but there is a prime example of
11	just one day and I know there was other days
12	that she had documented.
13	I haven't gone through a lot of
14	her paperwork because since she passed away
15	I've gotten married. I have a 6-month-old
16	daughter that turned 6 months today she
17	never got to see.
18	But I just wanted you to know
19	that at least that one incident that I know
20	of for sure. I am sure there's plenty of
21	other days like that. Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very

1	much. The next person I have signed up is
2	East Meets West. I'm not sure who the
3	their email is the address.
4	MALE PARTICIPANT: She's gone.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What?
6	MALE PARTICIPANT: She's gone.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Oh, is she?
8	Okay. She didn't put down her name, just
9	the organization so. Okay, there's a, I
10	believe it's Johnny, it's either Hegins or -
11	_
12	MR. FIGGOUS: Figgous.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ferguson,
14	okay. Welcome.
15	MR. FIGGOUS: Good evening. My
16	name is Johnny Figgous and I was employed at
17	Allied Signal from 1977 to 1985.
18	I worked at ground zero so to
19	speak, Department 48, where we did the
20	experimental department for those who're not
21	familiar with it.
22	It was an experimental

1	department and these were the departments
2	that most the beryllium was machined into
3	powder form, beryllium along with other
4	toxic, boron, things like that, all that.
5	It was all machined in that particular
6	department.
7	And throughout that time we
8	worked in the machining, I would take that
9	air hose, from the time we run the machine,
10	time we get in there. It would cling, cling
11	to the air hose.
12	I'll explain how dust got on the
13	roof. We had 30-foot-high ceilings in there
14	and when we blow that air hose, the clouds
15	just go up. When it comes down, we sweep
16	it.
17	Well, we scoop whatever we got
18	up because the janitor no longer worked
19	there. They pulled him out of there. He
20	since has died.
21	Some of the other people that
22	worked in the laser room with me, they've

1	died, E.L. Miller, Ella Tolliver. They all
2	passed. They all worked in that laser room
3	Inside the laser room, we've got doors open
4	We weren't properly equipped.
5	Even the supervisors didn't have
6	the ability to even know what we were doing
7	in there when it came to them ordering the
8	parts or measuring.
9	Had no idea what their equipment
10	was, the test equipment, the gauges, had no
11	idea many of them. Many of them were what
12	you might say were production planners that
13	they made supervisors in order to get this
14	job done.
15	So from my point of view, with
16	all this beryllium be going on in there in
17	my particular department, I can't speak for
18	all the rest of them because I only worked
19	in 95 with it again, when I worked in
20	Department 95, but I'm sure that stuff, it
21	went through the floors and it's probably
22	over there in that Blue River because it

1	runs along there.
2	The floor stayed packed with the
3	stuff. The hotel vacuum system didn't work
4	half the time, and on top of that we had to
5	eat at our work station sometimes.
6	See, nobody's mentioned that we
7	had a cafeteria, that many of us have went
8	down to the cafeteria, some with washed
9	hands, some without washed hands. They'd go
10	in that cafeteria and touch food and then
11	pass that stuff throughout the building.
12	But to say where the beryllium
13	goes, when we blew the beryllium, it went
14	all on the fixtures, then left out of
15	storage, went to some other part of the
16	plant.
17	Many times it sit in the hallway
18	with the same substance on there. Sit on
19	the dock, sit in the hallway so just about
20	everybody's exposed to it.
21	I'm asking that you not consider
22	the process you're using to deal with these

1	people. I was at ground zero. I know what
2	it's like there and I'm probably the only
3	living employee out of Department 48.
4	As for the showers, this man
5	painted a picture that he never took a
6	shower. Well, I did. I took a shower in
7	Department 26. You know what they did after
8	I took a shower? They took it out of there.
9	They made me go all the way to
10	the front end to where the security guards
11	took showers, which is about 800 or 900 feet
12	from our work station. This is the kind of
13	thing that went on out there at Bendix.
14	So for them to say they had
15	showers, for them to say they had protective
16	clothing, that didn't happen. I am probably
17	the only living witness as to what went on
18	in Department 48.
19	And I'm going to thank you guys
20	for your time and I hope you consider what
21	these people had to say to you because you
22	can consider me as a hostile witness but I'm

1	going to tell you how it is and I got
2	everything to prove what I have to say to
3	you today and thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. Is
5	there anybody else here that didn't sign up
6	that wishes to make comments? Okay. You,
7	sir.
8	MR. TAYLOR: Yes, my name is
9	John Taylor. How are you all doing?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Good.
11	MR. TAYLOR: I was a
12	subcontractor and I worked out there for, it
13	was several days and I was a broom man. We
14	laid asphalt and no one ever told me to mask
15	up. So on the back side of the plant, we
16	put that road in and so I'm the one that
17	sweep it.
18	And now I have asbestosis and I
19	have chest pains and I don't sleep too good
20	and shortness of breath and I can't run from
21	here to that wall without running completely
22	out of air.

1	So but they have denied me twice
2	but I never had asbestosis until I worked at
3	Bendix. Thanks.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
5	sir. Anybody else that, I think you wanted
6	to make comments, sir?
7	MALE PARTICIPANT: I do.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll get to
9	people on the phone in a second, so.
10	JUDGE CHAMBERS: I'd like to
11	speak from here because I have some
12	documents to pass to the Board because some
13	things that I'm about to say may be a little
14	bit controversial.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, can you
16	just introduce yourself first so we have it
17	for the record?
18	JUDGE CHAMBERS: Sure. I'm
19	Judge Reed A. Chambers the Second and for
20	credibility purposes I'm passing to the
21	Board now documents that are my certificates
22	of having been nominated to be county

1	executive of Jackson County, Missouri and
2	twice to be state senator.
3	I'm the adopted son of
4	[identifying information redacted] and he
5	used to play keyboard jazz before World War
6	II and his stage name was [identifying
7	information redacted] so everybody knew
8	[identifying information redacted].
9	He was a machinist at Bendix.
10	He filed a claim under EEOICPA and
11	encountered federal inertia where nothing
12	happens for a long period of time and then
13	they make demands of senior citizens to
14	remember specifics that happened decades
15	ago.
16	And then we encountered, as the
17	booklet here that was passed out, the 2012
18	Annual Report to Congress from the
19	Ombudsman's Office.
20	Just as an example, on Page 49,
21	yes, under C, "As noted above, under Part B
22	the statute outlines specific criteria for

1	diagnosing both pre 1993 and post 1993
2	chronic beryllium disease.
3	"With respect to diagnosing CBD
4	under Part E, the statute does not set forth
5	similar specific criteria.
6	"In 2011, DEEOIC informed the
7	Office that a positive or abnormal BeLPT
8	test was now necessary in order to prevent a
9	claim for CBD under Part B. This
10	determination by DEEOIC continues to
11	generate comments."
12	One of the comments, "Claimants
13	question DEEOIC's authority to impose new
14	specific criteria for CBD under Part E,
15	especially since Congress did not set forth
16	any specific criteria in the statute."
17	By show of hands, I'd like to
18	see the Board. Did each of you take an oath
19	to support and defend the Constitution of
20	
20	the United States and to well and faithfully
20	the United States and to well and faithfully execute the office you're about to enter

1	your hands if you did.
2	I asked the Board if they took
3	an oath to support and defend the
4	Constitution and to well and faithfully
5	execute the office you're about to enter.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7	JUDGE CHAMBERS: Okay. The
8	importance of that is that the United States
9	Constitution specifically forbids Congress
10	to having any power whatsoever to impinge on
11	the law of contracts.
12	And yet the reason that we're
13	all here today, because of the subcontractor
14	contract between the Department of Labor and
15	private business corporations that purports
16	to indemnify and to hold harmless these
17	corporations for acts.
18	One of the five elements of a
19	contract is lawful purpose, and yet as a
20	direct result of this contract, over 400 of
21	my dad's coworkers have died.
22	And why did they die? I just am

1	a latecomer to all this, but it seems to me
2	as though the corporate contractors were
3	engaged in conduct that would otherwise be
4	called negligent homicide.
5	Now, in addition to the
6	compensation law that we're all here today
7	for, I want to tell everybody here that you
8	have to exhaust your administrative remedies
9	before you could sue but that's only in
10	respect to the EEOICPA.
11	If you have a cause other than
12	that, such as conspiracy to deprive an
13	American citizen of their civil rights which
14	arises, in my view, when administrative
15	agency deprives you of due process of law
16	rights by taking beyond its limits of the
17	statute and starting to say you have to do
18	this and have to do that in order to comply
19	to get your compensation.
20	Worse, if there are three
21	instances that can be proved of any number
22	of specific criminal acts, including

1	negligent homicide, you might have a case
2	for RICO, racketeering, for which you get
3	triple damages and your attorneys' fees
4	paid.
5	Now, has everybody seen the
6	movie, Al Pacino's movie Scent of a Woman?
7	In that he made a speech before a college
8	ethics board and he was a blind combat
9	marine colonel and he said to his board if I
10	was half the man I used to be I'd take a
11	flamethrower to this place. Well, I'm not
12	here to infer any sort of threat like that,
13	but to associate myself with his anger.
14	My father has cancer. He's had
15	over 100 cancer operations to remove tumors.
16	The question before this body is about this
17	Special Exposure Cohort that NIOSH, who
18	can't find its butt with both hands, has
19	determined that there is not enough evidence
20	to determine that there was an inability to
21	measure exposures.

Well, one of the things I

1	noticed on my dad's medical report, that for
2	one whole year there was a missing
3	reconstruction of exposures.
4	Well, in Missouri we have
5	something called badges of fraud. Was that
6	missing records because they were shredded,
7	or what?
8	Now, in the documents that were
9	just passed out a minute ago, years all
10	recorded doses equaling zero is 1969.
11	And measured depleted uranium in
12	the workplace air 1958 to 1970, Table 6.2,
13	the highest measured years, highest to
14	lowest, 1968, 1965 and the missing year
15	1969.
16	You can infer that to be a badge
17	of fraud that the records are missing and
18	I'd so argue that before a jury.
19	Now, NIOSH claims that it can
20	make a dosage reconstruction for everybody.
21	We got the average man rule and yet one
22	roofer after six months, not even the 250

1	days' exposure, comes down with all kinds of
2	problems.
3	My dad was a machinist and he
4	worked on that roof. He worked in all areas
5	of the plant. He was a specialist on
6	repairing the pumps that the grinding
7	machines had, the wet grinders for the
8	beryllium, okay?
9	I have seen my father waste.
10	He's losing weight. He's lost his appetite.
11	He's going blind. He's got cancer. He's
12	got lung scarring in his lungs proven by x-
13	rays, shortness of breath, lots of health
14	problems.
15	I'm given to understand that
16	more Americans have died as nuclear weapon
17	workers than all the Japanese who died in
18	both Hiroshima and Nagasaki added together.
19	I believe that the corporate
20	interest put profit over safety. Yes, they
21	were making nuclear reactors in Kansas City.
22	I personally saw on the Internet

1	a newspaper article about the transport of
2	the nuclear reactor that went to the
3	University. It's there.
4	They weren't licensed to
5	manufacture nuclear reactors. I believe
6	these reactors were, in fact, unlicensed,
7	rogue construction projects to enhance the
8	pockets of the corporate interests, nothing
9	to do with national security.
10	Speaking of national security,
11	it was President Clinton that gave the
12	nuclear reactor to North Korea saying that
13	it's only going to be used for peaceful
14	purposes. They'll never make an atomic
15	bomb. Oh, yes.
16	And yet when our people, and I
17	associate myself with the claimants, want to
18	have information to assist them in their
19	claims, it's national security reasons that
20	they seal the records and don't share them
21	with you, that they freely gave to the North
22	Koreans. Absurd.

1	I see footsteps leading to
2	conspiracies, civil and criminal. Yes, we
3	do have a heartfelt recommendation that the
4	Special Exposure Cohort be included for the
5	Kansas City people.
6	We have histories of floods in
7	Kansas City. The Bannister Plant was
8	flooded. They've got markers on the
9	entrance of the gates showing the high water
10	marks. During the flooding, nuclear
11	materials were buttered across the universe
12	in all departments.
13	I understand from the nuclear
14	physicist we have here, Wayne Knox, that the
15	depleted uranium is actually plutonium.
16	Yes, they lost plutonium in Kansas City.
17	So how could NIOSH under oath
18	affirm that they have ways to measure the
19	radiation exposure for everybody, given the
20	fact that they lost plutonium and everything
21	was scattered throughout the plant?
22	I urge the Board to not be

1	puppets of a conspiracy to deprive American
2	citizens of their civil rights, just so they
3	can't get their measly compensation.
4	\$100,000 to trade for a life is not a lot of
5	money.
6	And yet the inertia that we see
7	in the bureaucracy leads one to believe that
8	one of the intents is to delay granting or
9	making a decision until the claimant dies.
10	Justice delayed is justice denied.
11	So the Special Exposure Cohort
12	Petition Evaluation Report Petition SEC-
13	00210 states, "NIOSH found no part of the
14	Class under evaluation for which it cannot
15	estimate radiation doses with sufficient
16	accuracy."
17	I direct the Board to take
18	notice of the missing words that should
19	appear at the beginning of this statement.
20	The missing words are once upon a time.
21	Let me tell you a little bit

22

about federal inertia.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you
2	please wrap up shortly?
3	JUDGE CHAMBERS: I will. This
4	is my last comment.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, fine.
6	Thank you, sir.
7	JUDGE CHAMBERS: [Identifying
8	information redacted] , World War II Army,
9	landed at Utah Beach. He was wounded by
10	Nazi artillery fire in the Battle of
11	Northern France, fought under General Patton
12	in the Battle of the Bulge.
13	His U.S. Army unit was the first
14	military unit of the United States Army to
15	penetrate and invade Germany. Everyone in
16	front of him was a German soldier. Everyone
17	behind him was an American, but they were
18	the first to stand on German soil.
19	He was awarded for heroism a
20	Bronze Star Medal and a Purple Heart for
21	being combat wounded.
22	On February 22nd, 2010, a long

1	time after his 1945 discharge date, the
2	Congressional Record shows that he was
3	finally awarded his second Bronze Star by
4	order of the Secretary of the Army.
5	I don't think that these people
6	can wait as long for the recognition of
7	their claims for just compensation.
8	And I'm going to conclude my
9	remarks right now by saying in a court of
10	law people address the judge as Your Honor.
11	Well, I'm going to amend that for the
12	purpose of this hearing and appeal your
13	conscience. Thank you very much.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
15	Now, does anybody else here in the audience
16	wish to make public comments before I turn
17	to the telephone?
18	MR. COPELAND: Excuse me. I was
19	on the list for public comment.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I'm
21	sorry. I thought you just
22	MR. COPELAND: Yes, and I just

1	want to hit on a couple
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's fine.
3	That's fine, go ahead.
4	MR. COPELAND: I'm not going to
5	take long at all. I just want to hit on a
6	couple of things that I want the Board and
7	the President to understand since the
8	President is going to be making his State of
9	the Union tonight and that is our direct
10	appeal according to the Act. According to
11	the Act, our direct appeal is to the
12	President of the United States of America.
13	Like some people have related
14	and are related, this was a cold war, no
15	doubt about it. It was declared a cold war
16	We are veterans. These people are veterans
17	Any war, no matter how you cut
18	it, has casualties. For some reason, the
19	United States of America does not want to
20	count the casualties of the Cold War,
21	because it is us. We, the people.
22	In order to reach this plateau

1	that we are the most powerful nation in the						
2	world, you all have been considered an						
3	acceptable risk and you will lie in between						
4	the pages of the Cold War as an acceptable						
5	risk and not a casualty.						
6	Now I am, like I said, a fourth-						
7	generation veteran, combat veteran from						
8	Vietnam. My brother was a combat veteran.						
9	Many people that went to work						
10	with me at Bendix in 1968 were veterans,						
11	Purple Heart winners. They couldn't come						
12	here tonight, and the reason they couldn't						
13	come here tonight is because of their						
14	illnesses.						
15	But I want you all to understand						
16	and I want the President to understand that						
17	when he speaks tonight to this nation, what						
18	you're going to get out of it, with the						
19	problems that we have in society, there has						
20	to be more personal accountability. People						
21	have to do things right that problems don't						
22	turn on their self.						

1	The government, all we ask for						
2	is for the personal responsibility. You						
3	know, we know what we did. We know exactly,						
4	and Honeywell knows it. You did not protect						
5	the people, plain and simple.						
6	I worked in Department 20. And						
7	I was a manager, a supervisor. I was on the						
8	ethics committee at Honeywell. I was the						
9	human rights committeeperson in my union.						
10	I found out in 2013, 2013, that						
11	I was running the equipment that was being						
12	remediated in Department 20. I had no idea						
13	from all the way up to 1968. Is that						
14	responsible?						
15	Is it responsible not to inform						
16	these people, to inform these people that						
17	you had a lady at Honeywell that stepped in						
18	promethium, took it home, found it on her						
19	carpet, on her drapes, on her pillow and,						
20	ladies, this went on for years, and they						
21	found it on her toilet stool.						

Is it not responsible for this

1	company to know that they've filed and
2	they've had many settlements in court,
3	settlements over the years in court from
4	people that were contaminated and they
5	turned around and filed lawsuits which were
6	settled in court and they settled them. And
7	you knew, they knew that they made people
8	sick and they did not tell them.
9	[Identifying information
10	redacted] has bone cancer, okay? And a lot
11	of other people are sitting in the same
12	situation.
13	Had two ladies, two, that their
14	children at the same age had brain cancer,
15	brain cancer, one died, in the same
16	department working with the same chemicals
17	related to that brain cancer. They knew
18	that, and they also know all of the other
19	cases out there.
20	Why don't we do a study to find
21	out about the clusters out there at Bendix?
22	You did it on GSA side and once you found

1	those pancreatic cancers on GSA side in the						
2	same area, six cancers, then the government						
3	throws in the whole population of the whole						
4	complex on the GSA side.						
5	It's wrong. It's wrong what you						
6	did to the Vietnam veteran and what you're						
7	doing to the nuclear war veterans is doubly						
8	wrong because we know for a fact.						
9	Bring someone from Honeywell,						
10	from DOE to stand in front of me and tell me						
11	to my face that I protected my people in the						
12	Model Shop as a supervisor. It'll never						
13	happen. They'll never do it.						
14	Why haven't they had one, just						
15	one? Think about this. They may have						
16	talked to you in a back room, but they've						
17	never done it in public.						
18	Not only that, I want to say						
19	this. I understand that Councilman Cleaver,						
20	Representative Cleaver, McCaskill and Blunt						
21	have representation here that have been in						
22	the crowd. I understand that. And I want						

1	them also to do their job.					
2	Councilman Cleaver,					
3	Representative Cleaver was also an employee					
4	at Honeywell, Bendix, and I want him to do					
5	his job. McCaskill called for an					
6	investigation that we've never had from the					
7	floor, that we've never had. Have that					
8	investigation, make the wrong decision and					
9	it's going to look very bad to some people.					
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very					
11	much.					
12	If you can be I am holding up					
13	people on the phone. That's all I'm					
14	MR. KNOX: I would like to					
15	highlight a couple of things. My position					
16	on the recycled uranium was that it					
17	contained plutonium.					
18	Based upon our national					
19	security, we will not tell you how much					
20	plutonium was in that because that recycled					
21	uranium was readily available to other					
22	neonle that could perhaps get that recycled					

1	plutonium and get the plutonium out of it.
2	The other quick one is that I
3	did analysis on the promethium-147 spill.
4	They just screwed it up.
5	That promethium-147 would have
6	had promethium-146. It would have also, I
7	agree, in small amounts, it would have had
8	samarium, 146 and 147. Those are alpha
9	emitters, alpha emitters. I did the
10	analysis here. They found a flea.
11	I did the cleanup, at least
12	responsible for the cleanup of Building 125
13	at Hanford where we had a large promethium-
14	147 spill. I know the analysis of it.
15	I know about nuclear fleas. We
16	probably coined that because you could clean
17	up that stuff one day and come back the next
18	day and it's there again.
19	So them cleaning up this lady's
20	house in 45 minutes after a 12-year spill,
21	contamination is incredible.
22	Now, also there's one other

1	quick point. No one has talked about the
2	injection pathway which is prominent.
3	These people were machining
4	that. They have cuts all over their hand so
5	you had actually since it was uranium
6	containing plutonium, you had the
7	possibility of plutonium being injected into
8	the skin.
9	That's one of the reasons why
10	Judge Reed's [identifying information
11	redacted] has so many cancers on his body,
12	because of those injection wounds.
13	The other point is, and I'll
14	shut up, the synergistic effect. If you
15	have all of these, they had 900 different
16	types of chemicals. They had beryllium.
17	If you have that in your lungs,
18	you can take that model that we use and
19	throw it out the window because if you have
20	any kind of radioactive deposits in your
21	lungs, the residency times have changed and
22	you cannot reconstruct that. I'll shut up.

1	Thank you.						
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.						
3	Okay, well, I will point out that President						
4	Obama when he was Senator Obama actually did						
5	come to one of our Advisory Board meetings						
6	and asked for, I think, fair and rapid						
7	follow-up on a Special Exposure Cohort that						
8	had been brought to his attention of that so						
9	he's aware of this program and has been						
10	involved, so.						
11	We have some people on the						
12	phone. We do allow people to call in if						
13	they wish to make public comments. I have						
14	one person signed up and I believe there's						
15	maybe another person. I'm not sure if						
16	people are still there but, go ahead.						
17	MR. BLACK: My name is Thomas.						
18	May I speak now?						
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, you may.						
20	MR. BLACK: My name is Thomas						
21	Dan Black. My father (telephonic						
22	interference) died January of 2013 of						

1	cancer. He had cancer in his pancreas that						
2	had spread to his liver and his colon. It						
3	was a painful and ugly death.						
4	Dad worked at the Kansas City						
5	Plant from 1981 to 1997 as a maintenance						
6	electrician. He serviced and cleaned the						
7	exit lights, light fixtures, he conducted						
8	maintenance on exhaust fans, electric						
9	motors, he changed batteries in forklifts						
10	that went all over the plant, he maintained						
11	and troubleshooted various machines all						
12	across the plant.						
13	Dad had a wide range of skills						
14	and when there was a need, he was asked to						
15	work outside his assigned area but there was						
16	no record of that.						
17	It is really impossible for						
18	NIOSH to do a dose reconstruction because						
19	there's no records of places he went in the						
20	plant.						
21	During the mid to late 1980s,						
22	Dad was involved in an accident. I don't						

1	know exactly what happened but I do know						
2	there was a dangerous light bulb that was						
3	broken in the incident.						
4	I also know that that day he						
5	came home without his clothes. He was						
6	wearing white coveralls. He had no shoes.						
7	They had taken them for testing. He was						
8	wearing medical shoe covers to cover his						
9	feet. He didn't have shoes on.						
10	They had taken a urine test.						
11	They gave him a chest x-ray and he was						
12	taking some kind of medicine. I don't know						
13	what it was.						
14	But there's no records of any of						
15	these things that I mentioned. Dad told me						
16	that people were afraid for their jobs, that						
17	the incident was probably going to						
18	disappear.						
19	There was a time when he wore a						
20	dosimeter badge and once it was taken for						
21	testing for possible exposure. There's no						
22	record that he ever wore a dosimeter badge.						

1	I just don't understand how they					
2	can do a dose reconstruction with such poor					
3	records or missing records.					
4	Dad's case is still at NIOSH.					
5	It seems obvious what the result's going to					
6	be. Without the approval of the Special					
7	Exposure Cohort, the claim for survivor					
8	benefits will probably be denied.					
9	I pray that you guys will					
10	approve the Special Exposure Cohort. Thank					
11	you very much.					
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,					
13	sir.					
14	MR. KATZ: Sir, were you reading					
15	from something just then?					
16	MR. BLACK: I made a few notes.					
17	MR. KATZ: Just wondering, you					
18	were difficult to hear. I wonder if you					
19	wouldn't mind sending it in actually.					
20	MR. BLACK: I could email it.					
21	Where do I send it to?					
22	MR. KATZ: Go ahead and send it					

1	to me. I'	ll g	ive you	my email address right
2	now if you	want	to wri	ite it down.
3		MR.	BLACK:	I will. I'll write
4	it down.			
5		MR.	KATZ:	Are you ready?
6		MR.	BLACK:	Yes.
7		MR.	KATZ:	Okay. T as in Ted, M
8	as in Micha	ael,	K	
9		MR.	BLACK:	Okay, I'm sorry. I
10				
11		MR.	KATZ:	I'll try again.
12		MR.	BLACK:	Start over, please.
13		MR.	KATZ:	Sorry. T
14		MR.	BLACK:	т.
15		MR.	KATZ:	as in Ted, M as in
16	Michael, K			
17		MR.	BLACK:	K as in kite?
18		MR.	KATZ:	Yes, 1.
19		MR.	BLACK:	1?
20		MR.	KATZ:	Yes, at cdc.gov.
21		MR.	BLACK:	cdc.gov.
22		MR.	KATZ:	Thanks. If you'd

1	email me, that would be great. I appreciate
2	it.
3	MR. BLACK: TMK1@cdc.gov.
4	MR. KATZ: You got it.
5	MR. BLACK: I'll do it. I'll
6	send it in.
7	MR. KATZ: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you very
9	much, sir.
10	MR. BLACK: You bet. Bye.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else?
12	I believe Dan McKeel is on the phone. Maybe
13	not.
14	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, Dr. Melius.
15	Can you hear me?
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Yes,
17	now I can, yes. Go ahead, Dan.
18	DR. MCKEEL: Okay. There is
19	some very loud noise on the telephone right
20	now that's feeding back and it makes it very
21	hard to hear and talk.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We understand

1	and we apologize. It's just at this hour,
2	we've been doing our best but it's
3	DR. MCKEEL: I understand. I'll
4	go ahead then and speak up. Anyway, good
5	evening to the Board. I'm Dan McKeel. I'm
6	the SEC-105 co-petitioner who has addressed
7	General Steel Industries dose reconstruction
8	and SEC matters with this Board since 2005.
9	This evening I want to comment
10	on several specific slides and matters from
11	today's Board meeting.
12	This ABRWH meeting is especially
13	important in the GSI saga because the TBD-
14	6000 Work Group now has settled all major
15	issues. However, NIOSH has proceeded to
16	issue Appendix BB, Revision 1.
17	This development comes to
18	fruition after seven plus years of the TBD-
19	6000 Work Group negotiating with NIOSH and
20	SC&A on the first revision of the June 2007
21	GSI Appendix BB to fulfill TBD-6000.
22	My first point is I want to talk

1	about Slide 11 which was shown by NIOSH and
2	Director Stuart Hinnefeld this morning
3	showing that four SEC Administrative Reviews
4	are under way at HHS.
5	The GSI AR for SEC-105, Slide
6	44, has specific errors. It was submitted
7	to HHS on 4-17-13 and was qualified on May
8	17th, 2013 to be reviewed by three
9	independent HHS review panel members who
10	were to be appointed by the HHS Secretary's
11	designee Assistant Secretary of Health,
12	Howard Koh. The SEC AR policy cloaks all
13	review panel deliberations in utmost
14	secrecy.
15	For example, I am prevented to
16	know the review panel members' identities or
17	their professional credentials. I cannot
18	know how many times they have met or exactly
19	what GSI material they were provided to
20	review.
21	I am not allowed to share with
22	them any of the 17 GSI White Papers and 48

1	additional errors I have identified since
2	last May 17th. They cannot review any new
3	material. How could such a secretive
4	process possibly be claimant-favorable?
5	To promote more transparency in
6	the AR review process, I have posted on the
7	DCAS website under Docket 140, 1-4-0, the
8	complete 185-page GSI SEC-105 AR application
9	and an addendum to it that lists more of the
10	post-May 17th errors, the total 92 to date.
11	Until this meeting today, I was
12	under the mistaken impression that the GSI
13	SEC-105 AR had been under deliberation by
14	the HHS panel for eight months and 11 days.
15	During his presentation earlier
16	today, coincident with the slide I mentioned
17	and thereafter, Stuart Hinnefeld replied to
18	a Board Member question that the GSI SEC AR
19	was started being processed, in his words,
20	very recently.
21	Hearing that, I asked Mr.
22	Hinnefeld by email during the first break

1	today to please correct the record.
2	Stuart explained that NIOSH had
3	taken until sometime in December of 2013 to
4	deliver all the requisite GSI records
5	including, as he put it, many meetings to
6	HHS.
7	I believe openness and
8	transparency dictates I should have been
9	informed of this month-long delay.
10	This frightening and highly
11	disturbing revelation suggests that NIOSH
12	Director Howard and HHS Secretary Sebelius
13	could not have had all the necessary GSI
14	records they needed to decide to deny SEC-
15	105 as the Secretary announced in her March
16	6, 2013, SE-105 denial letter.
17	I was permitted only 30 days to
18	submit my 185-page administrative review
19	application along with a CD-ROM containing
20	the transcript of every TBD-6000 Work Group
21	transcript that has occurred to date. And I
22	assembled all that work myself.

1	NIOSH, according to Mr.
2	Hinnefeld today, allowed itself over eight
3	months to accomplish the same task.
4	So based on this, I will have to
5	move immediately to notify the HHS Secretary
6	of my concerns directly about this matter.
7	A second point I'd like to make
8	is that I have a comment that I'd like to
9	make of several Dr. Ziemer's GSI Site
10	Profile review slides from his presentation
11	earlier this morning.
12	I made some of these points
13	yesterday in an email to Dr. Ziemer and had
14	them circulated by Ted Katz, the DFO, to the
15	full Board.
16	Dr. Ziemer's Slide 3 titled
17	Activities Since the Last Board meeting, the
18	Jim Neton memo regarding negotiations DCAS
19	Director Hinnefeld had with Landauer VP
20	Craig Yoder about GSI control film badge
21	procedures was also discussed at the January
22	16th, 2014, TBD-6000 Work Group meeting.

1	NIOSH has decided to abandon use
2	of GSI Landauer film badge data as you all
3	heard just today.
4	The need for the full Board to
5	review this rationale, including the co-
6	petitioner's point of view, is underscored.
7	Dr. Ziemer's Slide 4 titled
8	Status of Appendix BB Issues Matrix omits
9	the co-petitioner's strong objections to
10	closing many of the original and transferred
11	SEC issues that occurred on January 16th.
12	For example, all GSI sources
13	have not been bounded by NIOSH with
14	sufficient accuracy. Also, some of the
15	closed issues involved the very film badge
16	data that NIOSH has now decided to abandon.
17	It is scientifically
18	unacceptable for NIOSH to simply say, as
19	they did on the 16th, we agree to use SC&A's
20	data that does not rely on film badges.
21	These issues closures by the
22	TBD-6000 Work Group on January the 16th were

1	premature in my opinion.
2	The badges factor into why SC&A
3	in 2012 modeled a higher external dose for
4	layout personnel than for betatron
5	radiographers, while the reverse was true in
6	2008.
7	Dr. Ziemer's Slide 5 omits the
8	co-petitioner's objection and Dr. Ziemer's
9	shared concern and NIOSH's agreement to
10	prove it can bound the different betatron
11	work practices in the extended 1952 order
12	for GSI operational period.
13	This has not been done to date.
14	This omission is misleading to the full
15	Board, which again needs to view the January
16	16th TBD-6000 Work Group transcript.
17	Dr. Ziemer's Slide 6 shows Issue
18	8, work hours, was closed. This should be
19	in abeyance. They are going to be placed in
20	Rev 1 of Appendix BB.
21	Work practices, Issue 9, to
22	include the 1952 extended period. Dose

1	rates from uranium, Issue 10, ignore more
2	recent testimony and cite expert and co-
3	petitioner documentation on uranium NDT
4	betatron practices during 1952-66 that
5	differ from the values NIOSH uses.
6	And finally, Dr. Ziemer's last
7	Slide 7 that was titled Lost Radium Source
8	Issue. Bullet Point 3 mentions an ongoing
9	search and this sentence should add the
10	words within the plant.
11	No one knows how many of the
12	nine days the radium source was on or off
13	site at GSI.
14	We do know as being inaccurate
15	SC&A's assertion that a part-time GSI
16	radiographer tested at the October the 9th,
17	'07, GSI worker outreach meeting that an
18	airplane radiologic survey had led to
19	recovery of the removed GSI radium source.
20	We believe that refers to a different
21	incident than the one in 1953.
22	In Bullet Point 4 the site

1	expert believes that GSI timekeeper made
2	these observations and, well, that's the
3	point about the person dying as a result of
4	radiation sickness.
5	And my statement is that no one,
6	the co-petitioner, myself, the timekeeper or
7	the site expert, ever said, quote, died as a
8	result of radiation sickness, end quote.
9	This statement, reiterated by
10	Dr. Ziemer again today, is a quote by me of
11	a worker needs to be retracted and the
12	record set free.
13	I never mentioned radiation
14	sickness. That would be pure speculation.
15	And I am a pathologist and a physician and I
16	know very well what radiation sickness of
17	the acute variety would involve.
18	Bullet Point Number 5, the
19	reason for the stated NIOSH response that
20	Dr. Ziemer gives, that the news account of
21	the finding of the source was not available,
22	is not accurate.

1	Dr. Neton did not believe that
2	any harm from the source had been proven.
3	That was the reason he indicated on January
4	16th that NIOSH was unwilling to do any more
5	about this matter.
6	The co-petitioner had, in fact,
7	distributed to the TBD-6000 Work Group and
8	the Board the missing news story and it's
9	finding in a April 5th, 2013, GSI White
10	Paper a full nine months previously.
11	And also it placed this material
12	in his data field to the site expert January
13	2014 email on the subject to Dr. Neton and
14	the full Board. Bounding this radium
15	incident remains as a viable issue for GSI.
16	So my summary of Dr. Ziemer's
17	seven slides and Dr. Neton's brief 128 dose
18	summary is that before NIOSH proceeds to
19	revise Appendix BB, the full Board needs to
20	see an updated single GSI dose table in
21	writing that displays all external and
22	internal photon, beta and neutron doses for

1	all three classes of workers, the
2	radiographers, the layout and the
3	administrative, from October the 1st, 1952
4	through the end of 1973.
5	My question is, if NIOSH
6	abandons GSI Landauer film badge data and
7	substitutes instead SC&A methods and data,
8	then who oversees the scientific validity of
9	SC&A's work? Does the Board review SC&A's
10	work?
11	My final comment pertains to
12	Slide 9 by NIOSH and, again, this was a
13	Stuart Hinnefeld slide and it states that 21
14	of 151 dosimetry records requests are
15	greater than 60 days overdue.
16	I represent for film badge
17	matters only a well-known to this Board
18	part-time GSI radiographer who is seeking
19	his own personal weekly GSI Landauer program
20	208 for film badge data through the Privacy
21	Act and FOIA mechanism.
22	This person's initial request to

1	the CDC/ATSDR FOIA PA Office was on June the
2	19th, 2013. Today he still lacks any record
3	for the GSI operational period years 1964
4	and 1966.
5	CDC has agreed it possesses
6	these records, yet it will not release them
7	and will not state the exact reason.
8	I deeply appreciate you letting
9	me address you and I thank you for hearing
10	my concerns.
11	MR. KATZ: Thank you, Dr.
12	McKeel. Would you mind also because of
13	audibility issues just to be safe, if you
14	would email me your statement if you have it
15	written.
16	DR. MCKEEL: I sure will. I'll
17	send it to you tonight.
18	MR. KATZ: Thank you, sir.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
20	DR. MCKEEL: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else
22	on the phone wish to make public comments?

1	MS. HAND: Yes. This is Donna
2	Hand. Can you hear me?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
4	MS. HAND: Okay, I will make
5	this short because it is running very late.
6	I just want to point out that the Evaluation
7	Report has stated in the very first pages on
8	the Kansas City that the NIOSH operations
9	monitoring data was not found complete.
10	It also stated that NIOSH
11	determined internal monitoring records are
12	not complete for all time periods or for all
13	radionuclides.
14	And it is strange that only 35
15	internal monitoring results were found out
16	of the 608 and then they never mention what
17	year that the 35 was at.
18	It also is in on the Technical
19	Basis Document, Page 19, there's a document
20	0031, no definitive statement of detection
21	limit achieved by KCP was found, was not
22	found, so they don't know what was the

1	detection limit for Kansas City workers.
2	The frequency of bioassay
3	analysis for KCP with depleted uranium
4	powders is not known.
5	So, again, there's documentation
6	that is not there. And according to 42 CFR
7	83, if the data is not there, then you must
8	give it, even though you may get the data
9	later on.
10	Right now do you have that
11	information? If you don't, then the
12	regulations require you to go ahead and
13	issue a Special Exposure Cohort.
14	It also should be noted that on
15	Page 21, Table 13, it lists a number of
16	recorded bioassay measurements and even
17	managers and administrators were having
18	bioassay, sheet metal workers bioassay,
19	production workers bioassay.
20	So to limit it to just the
21	machinists is being more restrictive than
22	the regulation and the statute require and

1	that you cannot do, otherwise you're
2	violating the Administrative Procedure Act
3	as well as constitutional rights.
4	In essence, I will be informing,
5	you know, writing up a little summary of the
6	discrepancies between the Technical Basis
7	Document and the evaluation and as well as
8	to remind you that you have to have access
9	to sufficient information to estimate the
10	maximum radiation dose for every type of
11	cancer, not every type of job category. It
12	says every type of cancer or to estimate
13	dose of members, such as the workers, more
14	precisely than the estimate of maximum dose.
15	And if you do do the dose, it
16	must be scientific valid. And right now,
17	with the information that you have, you do
18	not have the proper scientific valid
19	information to do the dose reconstruction as
20	required by the statute and the regulation
21	and the guideline as it stands right now
22	today. Thank you very much.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you,
2	Donna. Anybody else? I think we're running
3	late here and I think we will close the
4	public comment period unless somebody else
5	here in the audience wishes to say anything.
6	If not, we thank you all, those
7	of you who are left, for your patience and
8	we'll be following up and if you have
9	questions please contact us or the people
10	involved in doing this evaluation. Thank
11	you.
12	MR. KATZ: All right, thank you
13	everyone on the phone call, too.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
15	matter went off the record at 7:41 p.m.)
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	