

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROCEDURES REVIEW

Report on
Norton Company SEC-00173
Addendum and subsequent revision

Presentation to the full Board - Richland, WA, August 24, 2011

Subcommittee members

- ▣ Wanda Munn, Chair
- ▣ Michael H. Gibson
- ▣ Richard A. Lemen
- ▣ Paul L. Ziemer
- ▣ Robert W. Presley - Alternate

Norton Company SEC history

83.14 #00148 , period 1/1/45 – 12/31/57 , operations
Recommended to Secretary 8/28/09

83.13 #00173, period 1/1/58 – 10/31/09 post-ops
One class 1/1/58 to 10/10/62 , D&D

Recommended to Secretary 3/28/11

period 10/11/62 - 10/31/09, residual.

Referred to Subcommittee on Procedure Review
2/24/11 by Board action.

Procedures Subcommittee Action

- ▣ On 3-22-11, Subcommittee directed technical contractor to provide focused review

- ▣ SC&A provided review July 7, 2011 with two findings
 - Both internal and external dose estimates based on single samples from May 13, 1958, which appears inadequate

 - Source term depletion factor of 1%/day from OTIB 0070 has not been resolved in Subcommittee

Procedures Subcommittee Action

- ▣ Parties met with Subcommittee in Cincinnati on July 14, 2001
- ▣ Extensive discussion of two outstanding findings resulted in resolution of both:
 - SC&A agreed circumstances relative to the air samples were adequate in this case to bound exposure following extensive cleanup
 - NIOSH agreed default depletion factor was not appropriate for this particular site, and committed to issuing a correction to the addendum using the value of 0.067%/day

Current Status

- ▣ NIOSH has issued an addendum to SEC 00173 that uses the agreed 0.067%/day depletion factor – August 4, 2011
- ▣ There are no remaining unresolved issues applicable to the SEC class proposed for the residual period .

Subcommittee Recommendation

- ▣ Quorum was not present at July meeting, hence no formal recommendation vote was possible.
- ▣ The members in attendance agree with the resolutions attained, and **support the NIOSH recommendation to not grant SEC status for this residual period**, as bounding doses can be estimated with sufficient accuracy for any exposures during the time designated.

Questions?