U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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URANIUM REFINING ATOMIC WEAPONS EMPLOYERS WORK GROUP

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MONDAY MAY 16, 2011

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The Work Group convened in the Frankfurt Room of the Cincinnati Airport Marriott, 2395 Progress Drive, Hebron, Kentucky at 9:00 a.m., Henry Anderson, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

HENRY ANDERSON, Chairman
R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member*

ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official DAVE ALLEN, DCAS
BOB BARTON, SC&A
HANS BEHLING, SC&A*
ZAIDA BURGOS, NIOSH*
KAY DREY*
CLARISSA EATON*
MARY GIRARDO*
SAM GLOVER, DCAS
JENNY LIN, HHS*
JOHN MAURO, SC&A*
JIM NETON, DCAS
L. MICHAEL RAFKY, HHS*
JOHN STIVER, SC&A*
BILL THURBER, SC&A*

*Participating via telephone

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:03 a.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: Good morning, everyone
4	in the room and on the line.
5	This is the Advisory Board on
6	Radiation and Worker Health. This is the
7	TBD-6001 Work Group, and we are just getting
8	started with roll call. Since this is a Work
9	Group that is site-specific, please speak to
10	conflict of interest. We are going to be
11	talking at least briefly about three different
12	sites today, focusing on ElectroMet and
13	Hooker, but we will also just get a status
14	discussion on United Nuclear.
15	So, beginning with Board Members,
16	with the Chair, in the room.
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Henry
18	Anderson. I don't have any conflicts.
19	MR. KATZ: Thank you.
20	And on the line, Board Members?
21	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, Bill Field.
22	No conflict.

1	MR. KATZ: Welcome, Bill.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Anyone else?
3	MR. KATZ: Any other Board Member
4	on the line?
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Is Mark?
6	MR. KATZ: Yes, that's who we were
7	expecting, Mark.
8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Did he tell
9	you
10	MR. KATZ: Zaida, are you on the
11	line?
12	MS. BURGOS: Yes, I am. He said
13	he will try to call in.
14	MR. KATZ: Okay. Okay. Yes, he
15	has conflicts quite bit with CSB.
16	Thank you.
17	MS. BURGOS: Okay.
18	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, let's go on,
19	then, with NIOSH ORAU team in the room.
20	DR. NETON: Jim Neton, NIOSH. No
21	conflicts.

GLOVER:

DR.

22

Sam Glover, NIOSH.

-	3.7	C 7 ' '
1	NO	conflicts

- MR. ALLEN: Dave Allen, NIOSH. No
- 3 conflicts.
- 4 MR. KATZ: And NIOSH ORAU team on
- 5 the line?
- 6 Are you expecting anyone?
- 7 MR. ALLEN: No.
- 8 MR. KATZ: Okay. SC&A team in the
- 9 room?
- 10 MR. BARTON: Bob Barton, SC&A. No
- 11 conflict.
- MR. KATZ: And SC&A on the line?
- DR. MAURO: John Mauro, SC&A. No
- 14 conflict.
- MR. KATZ: Welcome, John.
- 16 MR. STIVER: John Stiver, SC&A.
- 17 No conflict.
- DR. BEHLING: Hans Behling, SC&A.
- 19 No conflict.
- 20 MR. KATZ: And is Bill Thurber
- 21 going to be on, too?
- DR. MAURO: I am expecting him. I

1	am	sure	he	will	be	joining	us	shortly	

- 2 MR. KATZ: Okay. Great.
- MR. THURBER: I had the mute on.
- 4 MR. KATZ: There you are.
- 5 MR. THURBER: Bill Thurber. No
- 6 conflicts.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Welcome. Thanks, Bill.
- 8 MR. THURBER: Okay.
- 9 MR. KATZ: All right, good. And
- 10 federal officials? There are none in the room
- other than me. I'm Ted Katz, the Designated
- 12 Federal Official for the Board.
- 13 On the line?
- MS. LIN: Jenny Lin, HHS.
- MR. RAFKY: Michael Rafky, HHS.
- 16 No conflict.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Welcome, Jenny,
- 18 Michael.
- 19 Any members of the public on the
- line? There are none in the room.
- 21 MS. GIRARDO: Mary Girardo in
- 22 Niagara Falls, New York.

1	MR. KATZ: Oh, welcome, Mary.
2	Okay. That takes care of roll
3	call.
4	Let me remind folks on the phone
5	to mute your phone except when you are
6	speaking to the group. You use *6 to mute it
7	and *6 to come off of mute, if you don't have
8	a mute button.
9	And I can hear someone's
10	breathing. So, someone hasn't muted.
11	(Laughter.)
12	And there's an agenda for the
13	meeting which Andy will go over, but it is
14	online, too. It is on the NIOSH website under
15	the Board.
16	Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The three
18	already mentioned, the three we are going to
19	discuss, we are going to begin with going back
20	over, at the last meeting we spent quite a bit
21	of time going over the issues matrix with
22	Hooker Electrochemical, and there were some

1	unresolved issues. So, we are going to start
2	with Hooker Electrochemical and then go to
3	Electro Metallurgical and then United Nuclear,
4	just for a quick update.
5	So, I guess I would turn it over
6	to are you going to
7	MR. BARTON: Sure, I can kind of
8	introduce things.
9	I guess since the last meeting the
10	Board tasked SC&A with reviewing the
11	Evaluation Report. Since then, we have
12	released findings for that report.
13	Essentially, I think maybe the
14	best way to go about this is we just kind of
15	go one by one through these findings. And I
16	will ask Bill Thurber, since he is on the
17	line, and this is kind of his baby, that he
18	can kind of describe what his findings were
19	and what his thoughts were on that.
20	And then we can probably turn it
21	right over to NIOSH and they can present their
22	new information. Since then, there has been a

1	Site Profile and two White Papers that we have
2	seen that kind of address a lot of these
3	topics.
4	So, Bill, are you on the line?
5	MR. THURBER: Yes, I am.
6	I can go through the findings. I
7	would ask the Work Group whether it would be
8	more efficient to move directly to NIOSH's new
9	information. And the reason I suggest that is
10	this: that several of our findings were tied
11	in with TBD-6001, and TBD-6001 has been it
12	no longer exists, and I know that NIOSH has
13	addressed a number of our concerns in their
14	new standalone Site Profile of Hooker. So,
15	either way, I can go through the findings or
16	we can move on to the new discussion. Maybe
17	we should start with the findings.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, why don't
19	we just quickly go through that?
20	MR. THURBER: Yes. Okay. We had
21	one observation and I believe 10 findings,
22	which are all documented in the memo I sent to

Τ	you all earlier or at the beginning of last
2	week.
3	Observation 1 is a point that we
4	have brought up on several occasions, and that
5	is the need to clarify whether
6	photofluorography is used at AWE sites. This
7	has been discussed on numerous occasions, but
8	it is just a loose end that needs to be tidied
9	up.
10	And the first finding dealt with
11	the question of how many barrels a month were
12	dumped by the Hooker people. The context here
13	is that Hooker received the slag from
14	ElectroMet in wooden whiskey barrels. They
15	dumped this material through a screen onto a
16	conveyor belt and conveyed it into a digester
17	tank where the slag, the uranium-bearing slag,
18	was slurried with hydrochloric acid.
19	The information in the
20	documentation that we looked at was unclear as
21	to how many days a month the slag-dumping
22	operation, which is probably the dustiest

1	operation and that which results in the
2	highest internal exposure, would have
3	occurred. And because the information was not
4	very clear to us, we felt that this question
5	needed to be examined in greater depth.
6	The second finding that we had, it
7	was when we read the original documents, it
8	was not clear that NIOSH had included in their
9	inhalation dose not only inhalation exposure
10	during the slag-dumping operations, but also
11	whether they had included inhalation dose for
12	other operations that were involved, that were
13	part of the whole slag-processing operation.
14	The third finding involved the
15	question as to whether some of the inhalation
16	exposures were unrealistically high. This,
17	again, harks back to a frequent discussion
18	that we have had as to what is plausible and
19	what is implausibly high. And obviously, this
20	is a gray area that is subject to considerable
21	technical judgment. But when we reviewed the
22	document, we felt some of the basis for the

1	estimates	was	unrealistic.

freestanding Site Profile.

7

The second observation here dealt
with the fact that it wasn't clear to us how
some of the external exposure calculations
could be traced clearly back to TBD-6001. Of
course, that issue will go away with the new

Finding 4, again, well, no, 8 Finding 4, there were some errors in 9 sorry. the calculations in Table AA3 of Appendix A. 10 And NIOSH had recognized those. I think that 11 David Allen and I had discussed those in the 12 This is merely to document that those 13 past. numbers needed to be corrected. 14

5, we 15 Finding felt t.hat. the 16 approach of trying to get bounding values from Table 7.3 of TBD-6001 was not technically very 17 robust. We suggested that it would be better 18 19 to try to derive these external exposure values from Microshield or MCNP rather than 20 using some workplace analogs that were perhaps 21 a stretch in the context of Hooker. 22

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1	External exposure values,
2	Observation No. 3, this was merely to indicate
3	that the terminology was rather loosely used
4	between TBD-6001 and Appendix AA regarding
5	millirad, millirem, et cetera, et cetera, mR,
6	and that they should be consistent.
7	Finding 6, again, we felt that one
8	could come up with a better estimate of
9	shallow-dose estimates, dose to the skin, by
10	using Microshield or MCNP rather than some of
11	the workplace numbers that came out of
12	TBD-6001. Again, we felt that using these
13	kinds of calculations would be technically
14	more robust than using some of the analogues
15	from TBD-6001.
16	Finding 7, there was an inhalation
17	intake of 1 picocurie per calendar day quoted.
18	It was a number that we had difficulty
19	tracing and suggested that it would be quite
20	helpful if the basis for that number was more
21	transparent.
22	Finding 8, again, a recurring

1	theme in all of these discussions, that is,
2	the basis for using a resuspension factor of 1
3	times 10 to the minus 6 should be fully
4	justified in the context of the operations at
5	Hooker. And we have discussed on numerous
6	occasions that the resuspension factor is
7	site-specific. You just can't always use 1
8	times 10 to the minus 6. We felt that the use
9	of that factor at Hooker needed to be more
10	stringently justified.
11	Finding 9 had to do with the
12	approach taken to calculating the inhalation
13	exposures in the residual period. We felt
14	that the approach did not adequately reflect
15	some of the criticisms that we had made in the
16	past on OTIB-0070.
17	Particularly, again, this in part
18	ties in with the resuspension factor and that
19	the resuspension factor and the decay rate
20	need to be consistent with one another. And
21	if you use 1 percent per day, that is not
22	consistent with the resuspension factor of 10

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7	+ ^	t h \triangle	minus	6
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- 2 And finally, the calculation for
- 3 the external exposure and residual period
- 4 needed to be corrected because it reflected
- 5 the same error that was involved in one of the
- 6 earlier findings, in Finding 4, I believe.
- 7 So, that briefly summarizes the
- 8 comments that we had made and the findings
- 9 that we had uncovered. I don't see it here,
- 10 but I guess in subsequent conversations we
- 11 cited some information that suggested that
- 12 some of the slag might have remained at the
- 13 site after the beginning of the residual
- 14 period, and that was an item that needed
- 15 further investigation.
- 16 MR. BARTON: Yes, Bill, that
- 17 finding came out of the Evaluation Report
- 18 listed as Finding F.
- 19 MR. THURBER: Right. Yes.
- 20 Thanks, Bob.
- So, I think that pretty much
- 22 summarizes it.

1	MR. ALLEN: Okay. Do we want to
2	go over these? Do we want to go over the DR
3	review?
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Let's go over
5	these first because I think we can maybe
б	either agree to disagree or
7	MR. ALLEN: Okay.
8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: finish them
9	up.
10	MR. ALLEN: Observation 1 is about
11	clarifying the X-rays.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We talked
13	about that last time.
14	MR. ALLEN: We talked about it
15	last time. I did put a sentence in the new
16	TBD that says PA chest X-ray.
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Yes.
18	MR. ALLEN: But whether that is
19	clear enough or not, I don't know.
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes.

MR. ALLEN:

will be revised here eventually.

21

22

But the root documents

1	DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro.
2	Regarding this question of
3	fluoroscopic examinations at AWE facilities, I
4	know that this has come up a number of times.
5	And I think I understand the policy that
6	would apply across the board to all AWE
7	facilities. It wouldn't hurt really for me
8	for a reminder, it is my understanding now
9	that the language in OTIB-6 that talks about
10	when you use or assume fluoroscopic, and I
11	believe it is something like if it is before
12	1960 or 1970 I forgot the exact date it
13	is automatically assumed that was used.
14	I think the intent and this is
15	where I am looking for some clarification
16	was that was really meant for DOE facilities.
17	For AWE facilities, it was clarified and
18	corrected for us, for SC&A, that that doesn't
19	necessarily apply to AWEs. In AWEs, you would
20	only use fluoroscopic if there is evidence,
21	either in the contract itself between the
22	Atomic Energy Commission and the AWE that.

1	yes, you shall do this or there was evidence
2	that it was there. So, you don't
3	automatically default to fluoroscopic, as you
4	do with DOE. It has to be an affirmative
5	statement that would drive you toward using
6	fluoroscopic when it comes to AWEs. Is that
7	understanding correct?
8	MR. ALLEN: Yes, that is correct.
9	I mean I would say that any information we
10	have, then we go away from defaults and use
11	that information, whether that is saying they
12	did have PFGs or did not have them or did have
13	a particular type of chest X-ray or something.
14	So, the defaults only apply when we have no
15	information on the particulars, say.
16	DR. MAURO: Well, no, but when it
17	comes to an AWE, though, unlike DOE where you
18	default to fluoroscopic examination, AWEs you
19	don't. You default to X-ray, unless there is
20	affirmative statement that, in fact,
21	fluoroscopic was used.

is

а

there

So,

22

fundamental

1	difference, which may very well be justified.
2	Don't get me wrong. I am not being critical.
3	I am trying to find like the one-size-fits-
4	all answer. So, when we don't see
5	fluoroscopic assumptions at an AWE facility,
6	there is good reason. There was no provision
7	for it in the contract, and there was no
8	evidence of its use at the facility.
9	Because if that is the case, then
10	in one fell sweep we do away with a whole
11	bunch of comments related to this matter at
12	AWE facilities. And I just wanted to get, I
13	guess, a statement made, perhaps on the
14	record, if that is, in fact, the case, or if
15	it is not, there's still more to the story,
16	that is okay, too. But that is where I am
17	right now. In fact, I have been discussing
18	this matter with our people, that that should
19	be our new position when we do AWE reviews.

- DR. NETON: John, this is Jim.
- I think you have got it right. I
- mean this goes back a while now, but the

1	concept, I believe, is that photofluorography
2	was used more in mass screening operations.
3	It was an efficient way to push through a
4	large number of people without well, it was
5	just more expeditious.
6	And many of these AWEs, you know,
7	smaller mom and pop type operations, there
8	would have been just no real reason to have
9	that type of procedure in place.
10	DR. MAURO: Yes, that was my
11	understanding, and that's fine because it was
12	just an open item that just kept recurring.
13	MR. THURBER: I would add one
14	other comment that was clarified to me, and I
15	think to some of the rest of us at SC&A in a
16	recent conversation. And that is that you
17	only consider X-rays if they are done onsite.
18	If the workers were sent offsite to a
19	hospital or a clinic or a physician's office,
20	those exposures are not included.

language, the interpretation of the statute.

Correct.

DR. NETON:

21

22

That is the

1	MR. BARTON: If I could ask a
2	question this is Bob Barton. Have we found
3	to date an AWE site that actually did have
4	this type of X-ray onsite that they used for
5	their workers?
6	MR. ALLEN: I don't remember any
7	photofluorography, but we did find one that
8	used fluorography, which is even worse. That
9	was Linde early on, up through mid-`44, I
10	think, or something like that.
11	MR. BARTON: Okay. So, there are
12	some sites where
13	MR. ALLEN: There's other sites
14	where we have information where they went to a
15	local hospital for their X-rays, et cetera.
16	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: But if it is
17	offsite, I mean we discussed it wouldn't be
18	covered, but I thought the assumption was
19	MR. ALLEN: Yes, the default
20	assumption is they had X-rays
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The default is
22	that it was.

1	MR.	ALLEN:		onsite	annually,
---	-----	--------	--	--------	-----------

- 2 standard PA chest X-rays.
- DR. NETON: Linde was a DOE
- 4 facility at one point in that operation.
- 5 MR. ALLEN: That's true, but we
- 6 had information about their X-rays, and
- 7 defaults don't apply after that.
- 8 DR. NETON: Right. Once you have
- 9 got some information about what they did, we
- 10 would use that to the extent we could.
- 11 MR. BARTON: So, if you had
- 12 information that they definitely weren't
- 13 getting X-rays onsite, then we wouldn't
- 14 include it.
- MR. ALLEN: Right.
- 16 MR. BARTON: But if you had no
- 17 information, then you would just default.
- 18 Okay.
- MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- MR. BARTON: I get it. Thank you.
- 21 MR. ALLEN: Okay. I think that is
- 22 it for that topic, right?

1	Finding 1 was essentially a
2	disagreement. I wouldn't say a disagreement,
3	but two interpretations of the 10 tons per
4	month on one report, whether that was the
5	input or the output. And I think we agree it
6	is not that clear or we did agree.
7	In the Technical Basis Document,
8	we went into more detail on that to try to
9	describe that it could be either one. And we
10	looked at, since this was very early on, this
11	is still during World War II, we could look at
12	how much uranium metal was produced by the
13	whole Manhattan Engineering District and how
14	much magnesium fluoride would be produced by
15	that.
16	And it turns out to where
17	Mallinckrodt made most of the uranium metal.
18	ElectroMet made the rest. I didn't have handy
19	as far as how much each one did. But even
20	assuming they were equal, they would not have
21	produced enough magnesium fluoride for that to
22	be the output, is basically what it came down

1	to in the evaluation they did in the Technical
2	Basis Document.
3	And I don't think Bill has weighed
4	in on the TBD, or if he has had a chance to
5	look at it close enough or not. Did you want
6	to weigh-in on that, Bill?
7	MR. THURBER: I don't care to
8	weigh-in.
9	(Laughter.)
LO	But I did look at the new Site
L1	Profile, the new TBD. And I did look at the
L2	additional information that you provided in
L3	there, which you have just described,
L4	basically, the relative quantities of slag
L5	that might have been produced at Mallinckrodt
L6	as compared to ElectroMet and, therefore,
L7	available to be processed at Hooker.
L8	And there's no question that this
L9	is ambiguous. A couple of things that bother
20	me, they don't bother me deeply, but the
21	couple of things that bother are these:

One, it has never been clear to me

22

3	only had a certain amount of hydrochloric acid
4	to use, which was a byproduct from some other
5	chemistry that they were practicing. And they
6	had enough capacity to process, I forget what
7	I estimated, but 10 or 15 times the amount
8	that they apparently actually processed. That
9	puzzled me a little bit.
10	The other thing that bothers me a
11	little bit is that the documentation said,
12	well, the uranium content was increased from
13	one pound to five to ten pounds. The
14	inference is that it was one pound to five to
15	ten pounds per 500 pounds because 500 pounds
16	was the content of a slag barrel. Now I don't
17	know whether in local usage that it could have
18	been one pound per 100 pounds, which is common
19	parlance at the operation. So, that is a
20	little fuzzy.
21	But, on balance, I think that new
22	documentation favors the approach taken by

why Hooker would have built a facility with as

much capacity as they built knowing that they

1

2

1	NIOSH.

- 2 MR. ALLEN: Okay. I don't know
- 3 how you want to run this. Do you want to try
- 4 to close out findings or just go through them
- 5 all?
- 6 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, if we
- 7 could close it, I mean, is there --
- 8 MR. ALLEN: I am not sure what
- 9 SC&A's --
- 10 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: If we can
- 11 close it all, I would like to. I mean I don't
- 12 know what more --
- 13 MR. ALLEN: SC&A has only had
- 14 about 30 days or so since they have gotten
- 15 that TBD. I don't know if they have reached
- 16 -- I don't know if Bill is talking like an
- 17 official --
- 18 MR. THURBER: We haven't even been
- 19 formally tasked to review it, I don't think.
- MR. ALLEN: Okay.
- MR. THURBER: Have we, John?
- 22 DR. MAURO: No. We were just

1	asked to read it to the extent that it would
2	be helpful for the purpose of this meeting,
3	but not to actually perform a formal review of
4	the revised TBD and write a report.
5	So, really, this is not unlike
6	other circumstances where we will read it, and
7	very often just giving it a read to see if, in
8	fact, it deals with the issue appropriately,
9	that does go a long way.
10	Bill, from what you read, do you
11	think that the business of one day per month,
12	isn't this the 5 percent number?
13	MR. THURBER: Yes. Yes.
14	DR. MAURO: And I remember that
15	you had a concern with the 5 percent number,
16	not only because of quantity, but also because
17	of the physical work, unloading the trains and
18	loading it and unloading it, and dumping it.
19	I remember the original review.
20	So, it went more not only to perhaps the
21	quantity of slag that was shipped, but, also,
22	the actual operation and how much time a

1	worker might really spend in
2	MR. THURBER: Well, but they were
3	tied, they were actually linked, John.
4	DR. MAURO: Right. Right.
5	MR. THURBER: If they were really
6	processing only 10 tons a month, then the
7	NIOSH assumption of one day per month or 5
8	percent of the time was solid. If they were
9	processing more, then it was an
10	underestimation.
11	Obviously, another choice is to
12	opt for the more conservative number.
13	DR. MAURO: From what you have
14	read, what I just heard is that in the new TBD
15	the sense that quantities were appropriate and
16	that, everything taken into consideration,
17	exposure to airborne dust from the handling of
18	5 percent of the time or I guess one day per
19	month seems to be reasonable.
20	But I know originally you did have
21	a concern that

Yes.

THURBER:

MR.

22

Well, indeed,

1	because	there	was	а	lot	of	ambiguity	in	the

- original documents, and there still is. Now
- 3 what NIOSH has done is they have looked a
- 4 little further afield to estimate how much
- 5 slag might have been available within the
- 6 weapons complex in total --
- 7 DR. MAURO: I see.
- 8 MR. THURBER: -- and what fraction
- 9 of that on the upside might have been produced
- 10 at ElectroMet. That number that could have
- 11 been produced at ElectroMet does not jibe with
- 12 the high-side production that could have
- 13 occurred at Hooker.
- DR. MAURO: Okay.
- MR. THURBER: That is, of course,
- 16 their position.
- 17 DR. MAURO: Okay. So, good. The
- 18 new information, you say the weight of
- 19 evidence, of course, not absolute, seems to be
- 20 driving it toward the one day per month as
- 21 being a pretty reasonable number.
- MR. THURBER: Yes.

1	DR. MAURO: Well, you know, I know
2	Bob and John, Bob Barton and John Stiver have
3	looked at this a bit in getting ready for this
4	meeting. Is there anything about that that
5	you feel that might still be problematic, or
6	should we let this one go?
7	MR. BARTON: Well, I do have
8	this is Bob Barton I do have one question.
9	I am looking at the TBD right now, Section
10	3.2, which kind of deals with this issue. You
11	cite a War Department memo that indicates 152
12	tons of slag essentially during the operating
13	period, July 1944 to January 1946. But the
14	memo you cite is dated March of 1945.
15	So, I mean, does that include
16	projections for how much they were planning to
17	process at the site? Because, how would they
18	know? Or maybe that date is just
19	MR. ALLEN: I think that date is
20	an error, honestly. I think I have that
21	somewhere on my drive here.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, it would

1	have been in the middle of the period.
2	MR. ALLEN: It was a medical
3	clearance. It was a memo for medical
4	clearance that they did in the War Department.
5	The contract is over; we want to clear this
6	out type of thing.
7	So, it was definitely after the
8	process, and it was the P-45 process which the
9	hydrochloric acid was a byproduct of that,
10	that they used for the digestion. The mag
11	fluoride digestion was a supplement to that
12	contract or amendment or some term.
13	But let me dig up that memo. I am
14	not sure
15	DR. NETON: While Dave is looking
16	for that, I just have a process question. We
17	are going through these findings on the TBD,
18	but, also, do we not have an Evaluation Report
19	hanging in the balance as well?
20	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
21	DR. NETON: Right. So, it seems

to me that the SEC Evaluation Report would be

22

2	individual findings, and some of these
3	findings that we are talking about here right
4	now are, I think we might agree they are not
5	really they are Site Profile issues, but
6	they are not necessarily going to relate to
7	our ability to bound doses during the SEC
8	period. So, I don't know. Maybe
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: See, I thought
10	this would. I thought that the assumption
11	that it is only one day a month during the SEC
12	period versus if it might have been that the
13	maximum could have been five days a month
14	would make a difference, wouldn't it?
15	DR. NETON: Well, it would make a
16	difference, but whether we adopt one number or
17	the other, we could agree at some point on one
18	of those numbers. It is a matter of which is
19	the one we are going to use, not can we put an
20	upper limit on it at all.
21	MR. KATZ: But if we can put some
22	of these to bed, I mean because they are

1 a higher priority to close out than these

1	relatively simple and there's not more digging
2	to do, we might as well, right?
3	DR. NETON: Yes, that is fine,
4	but, then, we are going to have to go back
5	again when we do the ER analysis. Yes, I
6	don't know.
7	MR. KATZ: I mean we are doing the
8	ER right now. This is part of that.
9	DR. NETON: No, this is the Site
10	Profile.
11	These have to be taken in the
12	context of the ER, which I think would be the
13	best thing, the most important thing to close
14	out first.
15	But we can go through this. Maybe
16	we should just all keep in mind

17 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I guess I 18 was just looking at this one particularly as 19 an uncertainty, you know, that the ability to 20 dose reconstruct, if we really don't know how 21 much was processed and how frequently, yes, 22 you can take the amount of acid that was

Τ	generated there and say they couldn't have
2	processed more than that, and how much would
3	it take to do that, to do an upper bound. But
4	all of that, again, it is back to the old you
5	can bound anything. The question is, how much
6	do we really know about this?
7	DR. NETON: Okay. That's fine.
8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: But I don't
9	want to go on forever on this, but
10	DR. NETON: We can go through it.
11	I just want to make sure
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. But this
13	one I thought was probably more important than
14	the others, some of the others. Now maybe I
15	am wrong on those, too.
16	MR. ALLEN: I think some of the
17	issues from the Evaluation Report review are
18	also here in the Appendix review. So, I think
19	if we get through this and, then, go to the ER
20	review
21	DR. NETON: Okay. That's fine. I
22	just wanted to make sure I wasn't off base

Т	with my thinking on the ER being
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. No, I
3	would agree with you on that.
4	DR. NETON: Okay.
5	DR. MAURO: This is John.
6	One more, to throw a little more
7	into the pot. As we go through these, my
8	sense is if we are able to resolve the issues
9	here, as we are looking at them, will that
10	resolve them? Whether they are ER or they are
11	Site Profile issues, they are resolved.
12	If it turns out, though, that
13	there is still a little ambiguity, like we are
14	talking about right now, it wouldn't hurt to
15	say whether there is agreement by the Work
16	Group. Whether we are dealing with an SEC or
17	a Site Profile issue, it helps to sort of get
18	the process clearing the slate a little bit.
19	So, it means that, okay, we have cleared it as
20	an SEC issue, but it may still remain as an ER
21	issue.
22	I would agree that this business

1	of number of days per month, the ambigui	.ty
2	that is there, what I am hearing is that, ye	s,
3	there may be a little what I am hearing	is
4	that it is more or less resolved, except f	or
5	that one question that Bob Barton just broug	jht

6 up. And that would resolve it both as an SEC

7 and a Site Profile issue.

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MR. BARTON: The other thing I would add to that, John -- this is Bob again -- is there is a pretty compelling argument made in the Site Profile that is sort of some scoping calculations that, for lack of better word, is sort of the material balance between these sites. And if we have that quoted number from this War Department memo of 152 tons of slag process, and it also says it also went over to Lake that a lot of Ontario Ordnance Works, I mean I don't know, is that information available at Lake Ontario as to how much they processed? Because that would kind of round out that sort of material balance argument, saying they processed this

1	much,	so	it	is	not	even	possible	that	that

- 2 much could have been sent to Hooker.
- MR. ALLEN: I think in, like 1949,
- 4 we know how much slag they had at Lake
- 5 Ontario. I just don't know if I have the
- 6 number --
- 7 MR. BARTON: It really closes the
- 8 thing out?
- 9 MR. ALLEN: I don't have that
- 10 number right now handy.
- MR. BARTON: Obviously.
- MR. ALLEN: Actually, the War
- 13 Department memo you are talking about I do
- 14 have handy. It is right here. And that is a
- typo in the TBD. It is March 8th, 1946.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, that's
- 17 good.
- 18 MR. ALLEN: That makes a lot more
- 19 sense.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 21 MR. BARTON: Well, especially
- 22 under the determination, you know.

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
2	Well, that ought to be a pretty
3	MR. ALLEN: I was thinking it was
4	an error in the memo, but it is not. It is an
5	error in the TBD. Yes, it's not the only one.
6	(Laughter.)
7	DR. NETON: Yes, there is one more
8	we know of.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
10	MR. ALLEN: Two more.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Two more?
12	Okay.
13	MR. KATZ: So, just a last
14	question, for all of these, I mean in this
15	case, the question with Lake Ontario, is that
16	something that needs to be buttoned up? Or is
17	this put to bed in terms of materials balance?
18	DR. MAURO: This is John, just to
19	help out a little bit.
20	It sounds like the discussion
21	really was between Bob Barton and Bill. Bill,
22	your sense is you are ready to put this one to

bea.
DCU.

- Bob, in light of what you just
- 3 heard, are you ready to put this to bed?
- 4 MR. BARTON: I'm pretty
- 5 comfortable with that. I was just making the
- 6 suggestion that it would really kind of knock
- 7 this thing out of the park, to the point
- 8 where, obviously, you couldn't have more than
- 9 that 10 tons coming in. I mean everything
- 10 else, I mean the new information provided in
- 11 the TBD and all that looks kosher to me.
- 12 DR. MAURO: Also, to take an SC&A
- 13 stand here, I think we put this to bed. We
- 14 recommend to the Work Group that we close this
- issue as an SEC and as a Site Profile issue.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Bill,
- do you have any comments?
- 18 MR. THURBER: No. That's fine.
- 19 That's fine.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Bill? The
- 21 other Bill, yes.
- 22 MEMBER FIELD: No, it's fine with

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- 2 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. So, for
- 3 the record --
- 4 MR. KATZ: It's closed.
- 5 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: -- closed,
- 6 this one is. And one day a month seems to be
- 7 a reasonable process figure.
- 8 Okay. Good. Are you happy?
- 9 (Laughter.)
- 10 Okay. I didn't want to chew on it
- 11 all morning, though. Yes, I agree with you on
- 12 that.
- MR. ALLEN: Well, the next one
- 14 might be a little faster. That was, if I get
- 15 this right --
- 16 MR. KATZ: The next one is about
- inhalation for operations other than --
- 18 MR. ALLEN: Finding 2 was the time
- 19 for dumping the material, whether that could
- 20 be done in one day or not. And I think that
- 21 was, honestly, related to, if there was 10
- times the throughput, no, it couldn't be done

1	in	а	day.
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- 2 MR. THURBER: No, no. No, finding
- 3 2 was related to --
- 4 MR. ALLEN: I'm wrong on this?
- 5 MR. THURBER: -- our concern that
- 6 in your --
- 7 MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry. You're
- 8 right.
- 9 MR. THURBER: -- inhalation
- 10 calculation you only looked at the inhalation
- 11 exposures during the slag dumping and not what
- 12 the workers did the other 29 days, what
- 13 exposure they received the other 29 days in
- the month. That was what finding 2 was about.
- 15 And as I recall, David, you and I
- 16 discussed this, and you pointed out to me
- 17 that, while it was not apparent in Appendix AA
- or not easily discernible in Appendix AA that
- 19 you had, indeed, included in the calculation
- 20 exposures during the rest of the month, that
- 21 they were, indeed, very small, and so they
- 22 almost showed up as a rounding error.

1	MR. ALLEN: Yes, you are right.
2	That is the finding. I was messed up there.
3	Well, it is kind of a moot point
4	now with the TBD. Now it is a different
5	method in there now. Hopefully, I have it
6	described well enough.
7	I think you pointed out one item
8	in there where I didn't mention that we are
9	using 95th. But, other than that, hopefully,
10	the description in there is adequate to come
11	up with where the number came from, and it is
12	accounting for 100 percent of the time.
13	Anything you want to add on that
14	one, Bill?
15	MR. THURBER: No. No, I think
16	that, again, based on my quick review of the
17	new TBD, that it is adequately covered. It
18	would help the reader if a sentence or so was
19	added to indicate that while in the document,
20	the TBD document, you suggest several options,
21	you actually took the more conservative option
22	and used the 95th percentile. That point was

my

But

2	understanding of what you did is conservative,
3	is appropriately bounding.
4	MR. ALLEN: Yes, and John Mauro
5	and Bill did find another error in the
6	existing TBD that we are going to make a quick
7	revision to correct. So, in doing that, I
8	will specify the 95th, which, apparently, I
9	left out of that. And now I have got a date
LO	on a memo to correct, too.
L1	Is that it for finding 2?
L2	MR. THURBER: Yes, I'm satisfied.
L3	MR. KATZ: Okay, closed.
L4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Three.
15	MR. ALLEN: Okay. Finding 3 was a
L6	discussion on whether the airborne was
L7	unrealistically high. And it is kind of a
L8	moot point now that the current TBD is not
L9	using the old TBD-6001 values.
20	And at the last Work Group
21	meeting, I think the answer was for SC&A to
22	review the Evaluation Report, which I am not

crystal-clear in the TBD.

1

not

1	sure	that	helps.

- 2 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean this
- 3 really is an issue for the ER, which we will
- 4 probably --
- 5 MR. ALLEN: Yes, and I did include
- 6 a surrogate data justification in the
- 7 documentation I sent to the Work Group.
- 8 Again, I don't know what has been reviewed and
- 9 what hasn't, how much time is needed.
- I don't know if we want to close
- 11 this one, hold it over for the ER talk, or
- 12 what. I guess we hold onto this one?
- 13 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- MR. BARTON: Well, is it really
- 15 even a finding anymore since --
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I mean I
- 17 think it is generically part of the ER
- 18 discussion, but not specifically.
- 19 MR. BARTON: I think if that came
- 20 up as a problem in the ER review up here in
- 21 the --
- 22 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.

1	MR. BARTON: in the Review
2	report
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
4	MR. BARTON: To be honest, I am
5	looking through it. I don't quite see
6	anything where we say the method is
7	unrealistically high. But I don't know if
8	that is something we really attack under a
9	Site Profile review
10	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
11	MR. BARTON: instead of an
12	Evaluation Report.
13	MR. KATZ: So, this can be closed
14	here?
15	DR. MAURO: This is John.
16	This is for my edification. So,
17	in Finding 3, the concern had to do with using
18	surrogate data in TBD-6001 as perhaps being
19	unrealistically high. Is that where we are?
20	MR. THURBER: That is what the
21	finding was.
22	DR. MAURO: Right, but TBD-6001

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- 2 MR. THURBER: Right.
- 3 DR. MAURO: So, they are using now
- 4 actual data for Hooker?
- 5 MR. THURBER: No, they are using
- 6 surrogate data from other places that were
- 7 handling slag.
- DR. MAURO: Okay, got it.
- 9 MR. THURBER: Mallinckrodt and
- 10 Fernald.
- DR. MAURO: All right. And, Bill,
- 12 I remember you were looking at this
- originally. Was it your sense that the slag
- 14 approach for Mallinckrodt now, as opposed to
- the default values that were originally in
- 16 TBD-6000 falls within the realm of
- 17 scientifically-sound and sufficiently-
- 18 accurate?
- MR. THURBER: Yes.
- 20 DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. So, this is
- 21 not something we have to look at further?
- MR. KATZ: Something you do not

-	1		7 1		C 11 0
	nave	T.O	LOOK	аt.	further?

- DR. MAURO: Yes, that's what I
- mean. Is this something we do not or is there
- 4 still some action --
- 5 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: This was more
- 6 generic than what is currently proposed for
- 7 the use of surrogate data. So, I think we can
- 8 close this.
- 9 DR. MAURO: Okay.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Bill Field, is that
- 11 good with you, closing it here?
- 12 MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I think that
- is fine.
- MR. ALLEN: Okay, moving on,
- 15 Observation 2 was a math error in the external
- 16 dose. It was kind of a small error that is
- 17 not there anymore. I mean it is not relevant
- 18 to the new TBD.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, that's
- 20 closed.
- 21 MR. ALLEN: Yes, if you can close
- 22 observations. I'm not sure.

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. So, it
2	has been addressed.
3	MR. ALLEN: It has been addressed.
4	Yes, that particular error was 350 days in a
5	calendar year instead of 365.
6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
7	MR. ALLEN: I don't know who put
8	that one in there.
9	(Laughter.)
LO	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Those gremlins
11	creep in.
L2	MR. ALLEN: That is one of those
L3	that
L4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, we found
L5	them. That's the good.
L6	MR. ALLEN: There's no arguing
L7	with that kind. It is real obvious. You
L8	just fix them.
L9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Even in 1946
20	we had 365 days. Okay.
21	(Laughter.)

MR. ALLEN: Finding 4 was another

1	error	in	the	external	calculation,	and	that
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- one was TBD-6001. Again, it is no longer
- 3 relevant. External doses are calculated very
- 4 differently now.
- 5 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
- 6 That's closed.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: Finding 5 was, again,
- 8 values pulled from 6001 were not realistic.
- 9 The Appendix review recommended using MCNP,
- 10 and that is what was done in the TBD. The new
- 11 TBD was an MCNP run.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
- DR. NETON: There was an error in
- 14 that calculation?
- MR. ALLEN: Yes, there was a
- 16 factor of a hundred error that creeped into
- 17 there. It was external dose from
- 18 contamination. And it might not have been the
- most obvious on Finding 5, but, then, the same
- 20 factor crept into Finding 10, which ended up
- 21 being the primary external dose during the
- 22 residual period.

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1	CHAIRMAN	ANDERSON:	Okay.

- 2 DR. MAURO: Is this the matter
- 3 that I think was cleared up over the last
- 4 couple of weeks?
- 5 MR. THURBER: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: Very good. Yes. So,
- 7 Bill, you had a chance to look at that, and
- 8 you're okay now?
- 9 MR. THURBER: Yes, I'm okay with
- 10 that.
- DR. MAURO: Okay. Great.
- 12 MR. THURBER: I mean I am okay
- 13 with the corrected number. I mean I haven't
- 14 seen the corrected number, but I understand
- where it is going to be, and I'm okay with it.
- MR. ALLEN: Okay, we move on to
- 17 Observation --
- 18 MR. KATZ: Closed. I'm sorry.
- 19 Closed, right?
- 20 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, it's
- 21 closed, yes.
- MR. KATZ: Okay.

2	MR. ALLEN: Observation 3, again,
3	is there were some millirem doses used in
4	TBD-6001, and they were cited as
5	milliroentgen, I think. I don't remember the
6	details, but there was interchanging of mR and
7	millirem, and trying to pay a little more
8	attention to that.
9	Finding 6
10	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, that
11	MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: That's fixed.
13	MR. ALLEN: Finding 6 was beta
14	dose extrapolated from uranium. They thought
15	it was not, and probably rightfully so, felt
16	it wasn't I don't know how you would say
17	it a valid approach to that. I believe the
18	review recommended MCNP calculation, and that
19	is what was done in the new TBD. There is a
20	whole new external dose calculation in the new
21	TBD.

MAURO: So, the new TBD has

DR.

Т	the correct value, or is that something that
2	is a commitment?
3	MR. ALLEN: The new TBD has an
4	MCNP run that used a I'm sorry it used
5	MCNP to come up with new values. So, this
6	particular finding, the issue is gone really.
7	DR. MAURO: Okay.
8	MR. ALLEN: Whether a new issue
9	creeps up is a different story.
LO	DR. MAURO: Right, right.
L1	MR. ALLEN: But, as I mentioned,
L2	there was another error in the TBD that I need
L3	to correct here. That's what John and Bill
L4	pointed out to me, and that was in the beta as
L5	well as gamma dose rates from the barrels. It
L6	was another spreadsheet math error in there,
L7	and that is going to be corrected here soon.
L8	Is that what you are talking
L9	about?
20	MR. THURBER: David, this is Bill.
21	On the beta dose issue, it wasn't
22	clear to me where the dose to the skin other

	1	than	the	hands	and	arms	came	from	in	the	ne
--	---	------	-----	-------	-----	------	------	------	----	-----	----

- 2 TBD.
- 3 MR. ALLEN: It came from MCNP-run
- 4 contact dose rates. Is that -- ?
- 5 MR. THURBER: Well, I thought you
- 6 got the dose to the hands and arms from the
- 7 MCNP run.
- MR. ALLEN: Yes, we calculated a
- 9 contact dose rate, a 1-foot dose rate, and I
- 10 think a 1-meter dose rate.
- 11 MR. THURBER: Oh, okay. All
- 12 right. Okay.
- 13 And so, what did you use, 1 foot
- or something, for the rest of the skin?
- MR. ALLEN: I believe it was. It
- should be specified in there. I am looking at
- 17 the TBD right now.
- 18 MR. THURBER: It may be. As I
- 19 say, I didn't --
- 20 MR. ALLEN: That is one of those
- 21 paragraphs that has all kinds of information
- 22 in it that is just --

Т	MR. IHURBER. RIGHT.
2	MR. ALLEN: you know, you toss
3	through it all.
4	MR. THURBER: Yes.
5	MR. ALLEN: And I'm still looking.
6	DR. MAURO: While you're looking,
7	I have a question by way of process. In some
8	Work Groups, an issue is closed after the TBI
9	or procedure or whatever the work product is
10	that NIOSH is preparing has been revised. Ir
11	this case, it sounds like that there are
12	commitments being made to everyone's
13	satisfaction that, yes, that correction, when
14	made, will solve this problem. But the actual
15	document has not been issued with that
16	revision.
17	This is just really a protocol
18	question, Andy, on how you would like to rur
19	this. We certainly could close issues out or
20	these verbal commitments. Or would you prefer
21	to wait until you actually see the revision ir
22	the product?

1	MR. ALLEN: I don't know if that
2	is the same thing, John. I mean, that is
3	done, I mean, the findings themselves, there
4	has been a TBD written that addresses those
5	findings. And, then, there are additional
6	minor errors there is a typo on a date
7	that is not so much part of the finding as an
8	additional piece of information mentioned in
9	this meeting today that was a question.
10	DR. MAURO: Oh, I misunderstood.
11	I though there was a couple of these typos
12	MR. THURBER: Yes, but, John, this
13	is Bill.
14	I think that the point that is
15	being made is that our finding was, we don't
16	like the way you are doing it; you ought to
17	use MCNP.
18	DR. MAURO: Right.
19	MR. THURBER: And NIOSH's response
20	is, we agree; we are using MCNP not that we
21	did MCNP right, because there is a subtlety
22	there.

1	DR. MAURO: Oh, okay.
2	(Laughter.)
3	MR. ALLEN: That sounds bad when
4	you say it.
5	(Laughter.)
6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, is the TBD
7	going to be revised or has it been revised?
8	MR. ALLEN: The TBD has been
9	written to replace the Appendix.
LO	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Right.
L1	MR. ALLEN: And I think the TBD,
L2	as it stands right now, addresses all the
L3	issues, in the process of completely
L4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: But we haven't
L5	seen that?
L6	MR. ALLEN: Yes, that is what I
L7	sent April 7th.
L8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
L9	MR. ALLEN: But what John is
20	pointing out is there are an error or two in
21	the new TBD, but I don't think they really go
2.2	towards the issue.

1	CHATRMAN	ANDERSON:	Okay.
1	CUATKMAN	ANDEKSON.	Unay.

- 2 MR. ALLEN: You know, there is a
- 3 math error here and a typo there.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, okay.
- 5 Okay. So, we're okay. I mean, I don't want
- 6 to change --
- 7 DR. MAURO: Andy, if you're okay,
- 8 we're okay.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, I mean,
- 10 as long as these have been fixed -- I don't
- 11 have that document here. So, I don't know
- that it has, but I would rather not completely
- 13 close it out. I don't know. Maybe we could
- 14 kind of put it in a holding --
- 15 MR. KATZ: It's fine. I think it
- is fine to close it.
- 17 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
- 18 MR. KATZ: I mean, these are minor
- 19 calculational errors that you are going to
- 20 fix, or whatever. But what John is referring
- 21 to is, with the Procedures Subcommittee, when
- there's agreement on an approach, but it

1	hasn't been sort of sorted out
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Implemented,
3	yes, yes.
4	MR. KATZ: implemented, so that
5	they can actually see the fine details of
6	it
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: it is put in
9	abeyance because there is agreement in the
10	approach
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
12	MR. KATZ: but it is not closed
13	until they actually see the approach.
14	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
15	MR. KATZ: Here you already have
16	the approach laid out.
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: There is a
19	calculational error.
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: It's not really
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.

1 MR.	KATZ:	You	know,	it	doesn'	t
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- take anything to fix that, as long as there is
- 3 intent to fix it.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Good. Fine.
- 5 MR. KATZ: It doesn't take
- 6 imagination to know that that number will be
- 7 fixed.
- 8 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, I just
- 9 don't want to have --
- 10 MR. KATZ: Right.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean, we are
- 12 probably not going to go back to these.
- MR. ALLEN: Yes, we don't want to
- lose track of something.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: You lose track
- of it, and, then, it stays there.
- 17 MR. KATZ: So, at a future
- meeting, you can just tick off, you know, that
- 19 you have corrected these calculational errors.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Sounds
- 21 good.
- MR. KATZ: And that will put that

	on the record.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
3	MR. ALLEN: And backtracking to
4	where we were here, Bill, as far as the beta
5	dose and what we used, it is at the top of
6	page 13 of the TBD.
7	MR. THURBER: Yes, I
8	MR. ALLEN: You found it?
9	MR. THURBER: I just saw that.
10	MR. ALLEN: Okay.
11	MR. THURBER: The other
12	conversation was going on.
13	(Laughter.)
14	And I understand it.
15	MR. ALLEN: Okay. Was that all we
16	had for Finding 6, then?
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
18	MR. KATZ: So, that's closed.
19	MR. ALLEN: Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: Is that correct?
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
22	MR. ALLEN: And Finding 7, intake

1	value could not be reproduced. And we agreed
2	that we would add detail, which, it is done
3	very differently now. And I believe the
4	detail is in the TBD, minus that mention of
5	the 95th that we already mentioned today.
6	Do you have anything on that one,
7	Bill?
8	MR. THURBER: No.
9	MR. ALLEN: Okay.
10	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, that
11	sounds done.
12	MR. ALLEN: I believe so.
13	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
14	MR. ALLEN: Finding 8 is one where
15	we used the resuspension factor of 1 times 10
16	to the minus 6. The conversation, as I recall
17	from the last Work Group meeting, was that
18	and, John Mauro, feel free to stop me if I say
19	something wrong, but I believe you were
20	saying we used an NRC document that uses 1
21	to the minus 6 as an upper bound for the

resuspension factor. SC&A has pointed out

Τ	that that is a screening level for
2	decommissioning facilities. And they say that
3	it is assuming that the area has been washed
4	down.
5	The conversation at the last Work
6	Group meeting was this should be transferred
7	to the Procedures Group, who is dealing with
8	this. And the conversation ended up going
9	towards we could possibly justify that for
10	this particular site.
11	So, in the Technical Basis
12	Document, I pointed out that the majority of
13	the airborne would be from the dumping
14	operation that was reported to have been
15	outside on a concrete pad in upstate New York.
16	And in upstate New York you are going to get
17	a lot of weather, rain, snow, et cetera.
18	Well, the outside area there, that is
19	effectively being washed down very quickly.
20	So, for the residual period, that resuspension
21	factor should apply, if that is the criteria,
22	washing it down.

1	And that justification is in the
2	TBD right now.
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, this is
4	predominantly or exclusively for the residual
5	period?
6	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
8	DR. MAURO: Was this material
9	sitting like on a pad? Well, I guess we are
10	outdoors now, and I have to admit that, once
11	you move outdoors, the game plan changes and
12	the Anspaugh equation that we have seen in the
13	past, that brings you very quickly to very low
14	resuspension factors from weathering, and
15	others have published.
16	So, in effect, what you are saying
17	is this one item, this issue No. 8, deals with
18	outdoors and the use of a 10 to the minus 6
19	resuspension factor outdoors?
20	MR. ALLEN: Yes. Well, we used
21	the contamination level derived from the
2.2	airborne level that was primarily outdoors. I

2	contamination, but it is going into a vat of
3	acid. It is a liquid system. And, then, the
4	only other operation in there really is
5	filtering and drumming to filter it. And that
6	is still going to be a moist material.
7	So, we based it on deposition
8	outdoors, which is going to give us a much
9	higher number than basing it on the deposition
10	from any airborne indoors. So, I think in the
11	case of Hooker, you can essentially say the
12	outdoor contamination would be the greatest,
13	and it was certainly weathered.
14	MR. BARTON: And, Dave, just to
15	make sure I am reading this right, it says you
16	are not considering any removal mechanisms.
17	Does that even include like radioactive decay
18	or being blown off the pad and offsite?
19	MR. ALLEN: No.
20	MR. BARTON: So, what falls there
21	is there for the entire so, that is another
22	layer of conservatism.

mean, there is some potential indoors for some

Т	MR. ALLEN. 165.
2	DR. MAURO: And that is outdoors,
3	assuming 10 to the minus 6 outdoors, and it
4	stays constant, is a conservative approach.
5	Because arguments could be made outdoors it
6	could start around 10 to the minus 5, 10 to
7	the minus 6, and rapidly decline to 10 to the
8	minus 9 for outdoors.
9	I am a little confused right now
10	because I haven't looked at all of this
11	material recently. But, in item 8, we are
12	talking solely about outdoor dose
13	reconstruction under item No. 8? Or do we
14	need to parse this between 8, and outdoor and
15	indoor? Maybe that would be a little more
16	productive. Because we do have some pretty
17	strong feelings about how you deal with
18	indoor.
19	MR. ALLEN: Well, what we are
20	talking about is a residual period.
21	DR. MAURO: Right. And it sounds
22	like you have broken the residual period, and

1	you are talking about, well, there is some
2	potential for exposure outdoors during the
3	residual period and there is potential for
4	exposure indoors during the residual period.
5	And what I am hearing is the approach that you
6	are using for outdoor, which is this 10 to the
7	minus 6 number, is certainly reasonable.
8	But I haven't heard a little bit
9	more and anyone jump in and help me out
10	what about indoor during the residual period?
11	MR. ALLEN: Well, what we did for
12	the residual period is assume that that
13	outdoor was deposited for a full year. And,
14	then, we used the 1 to the minus 6 on it. The
15	indoor airborne is quite a bit lower than what
16	the outdoor would be. If you were to
17	calculate a contamination level indoors and
18	apply some higher resuspension factor, I am
19	not sure it is going to be more favorable.
20	DR. MAURO: I hear what you are
21	saying, but has that been done? In other
22	words, on your indoor side of the house now

1	you are saying that the potential for surface
2	contamination becquerels per meter squared is
3	a lot lower indoors than it is outdoors, and
4	that becomes a different starting point? But
5	then, once I am at that point, let's say
6	whatever that starting point is, and it could
7	be quite a bit lower than outdoors, then it
8	becomes a matter of, all right, now we have to
9	talk a little bit about what is a reasonable
10	resuspension factor and/or a reasonable rate
11	at which it goes away, this 1 percent per day
12	business. So, that brings us squarely into
13	the open 70 issue, once you move indoors.
14	MR. ALLEN: Okay. Well, our
15	position is still the 1 to the minus 6 is
16	relevant for indoors, too. So, we went with
17	the higher airborne-causing, which is
18	outdoors.
19	DR. MAURO: Okay.
20	MR. ALLEN: If this is not
21	justification enough for the 1 to the minus 6,
22	we can transfer this to the Procedures Group.

1	but this was our attempt at addressing that
2	and closing it out altogether.
3	DR. MAURO: Well, I hear that,
4	basically, you are using a heuristic. You are
5	saying, listen, outdoors was where the action
6	was, and the levels of contamination were much
7	higher on surfaces outdoors. And then you
8	said, okay, we are going to use the same
9	assumption for indoors, because that was
10	intuitively obvious that it was worse for
11	surface contamination.
12	Now here you are indoors during
13	the residual period. You are starting off
14	with the contamination on surfaces indoors,
15	that clearly and unambiguously was
16	conservative because you are assuming it is
17	the same levels as you had outdoors.
18	And I guess the argument, you
19	know, given your argument, that certainly
20	sounds reasonable and bounding. It is moving
21	on from there which is not apparent that you
22	are necessarily going to be bounding for

Т	indoors, namely, the 10 to the minus 6 and the
2	1 percent per day.
3	It would be good to see a little
4	quantitative analysis of that to support it,
5	because for me it is a bit of a leap of faith
6	to automatically assume that your outdoor
7	treatment is going to be bounding for your
8	indoor.
9	MR. THURBER: This is Bill
10	Thurber.
11	Correct me if I am wrong, David,
12	but, as I understand the data in the TBD, the
13	indoor uranium concentration, if you will, the
14	airborne concentration would have been about
15	40 dpm per cubic meter, which is the number
16	from Christifano & Harris based on digesting
17	uranium concentrates.
18	And the number that you used for
19	the outdoor airborne exposure, as I understand
20	it, was about 800 dpm per cubic meter. So,
21	there is a difference of a factor of 40
22	between the indoor and the outdoor air

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7	concentration.
	COLLCELLLACTOLL

- 2 MR. ALLEN: It is actually much
- 3 bigger than that. The 40 is the combination
- 4 of outdoor and indoor, based on the
- 5 timeframes.
- 6 MR. THURBER: But it is also the
- 7 indoor. I am looking on page 10 of the TBD.
- 8 Oh, I'm sorry. But that is not
- 9 adjusted for -- it would be much smaller than
- 10 that when it is adjusted for the uranium
- 11 concentration.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, this is the
- 13 dolomite. So, it is what, 1 percent or
- 14 something --
- MR. THURBER: yes, right.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, I got you. Okay.
- 17 MR. ALLEN: Yes, the real number
- is, like you mentioned, 806. The other number
- is like around 3 dpm per cubic meter --
- MR. THURBER: Yes, it is around 3,
- 21 not 40, because you have got to adjust that
- 22 downward for the fact that it is only 2

	1	percent	uranium	in	the	enriched	slaq	at
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- 2 Hooker, if you will.
- 3 MR. ALLEN: Yes. So, it is a
- 4 factor of 270 difference between indoor and
- 5 outdoor.
- DR. MAURO: Okay. So, is there
- 7 agreement that the airborne concentration is
- 8 about a 270-fold difference? Is that what you
- 9 are saying? I just want to understand
- 10 conceptually.
- MR. THURBER: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: You have to help me
- out a little bit here.
- MR. THURBER: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: You guys are way out
- in front of me. So, indoor the airborne dust
- 17 loading, you know, dpm per cubic meter of
- 18 alpha indoors is lower?
- 19 MR. THURBER: Yes, it is lower by
- a factor of nearly 300.
- DR. MAURO: Three hundred? Okay.
- Now, given that, then, okay, so you are

1 starting off with a very low number. And that

- is the stuff that is going to settle out on
- 3 surfaces, if the operations is over, right? I
- 4 mean, because, in other words, now the stuff
- 5 is on surfaces?
- 6 MR. THURBER: Yes.
- 7 DR. MAURO: It is the residual
- 8 period. And that surface level, at least at
- 9 time zero, is going to be 300 times lower
- indoors than it is outdoors?
- 11 MR. THURBER: That is what these
- 12 numbers say, yes.
- 13 DR. MAURO: Okay. Good. Now the
- 14 next step -- I will actually try to work the
- 15 problem I had right now as we are talking.
- 16 So, now the resuspension factor there, one
- 17 would argue, is 300 times lower, but it is
- going to be resuspending easily at a factor of
- 19 10 to 100 times higher, if it wasn't cleaned
- 20 up. In other words, if you just got that now.
- So, your starting point, so you've
- 22 sort of -- now it is a push.

1	MR.	THURBER:	It's	а	push.

- DR. MAURO: It's a push. So, now
- 3 really they are equivalent. So, it is going
- 4 to go down. All right, I'm with you.
- Now you go down at 1 percent a
- 6 day. Everything is squared off. So, in other
- 7 words, what you are really saying is the
- 8 indoors is going to be just about the same as
- 9 the outdoors as a function of time? I mean, I
- 10 am just doing this in my head as we are
- 11 working through it.
- MR. THURBER: Yes.
- 13 DR. MAURO: Because of the
- 14 difference in the concentration, you have
- 15 offset the difference in the resuspension
- 16 factor. Now this clearly is probably not all
- 17 explained in the report, but what I am hearing
- 18 is it makes sense.
- 19 Oh, you are not following it? I'm
- 20 sorry.
- MR. THURBER: No, I follow you,
- John.

1	DR. NETON: This is Jim. I still
2	think do we have the 1 percent per day
3	applied to we do not? the indoors?
4	MR. ALLEN: No. That is the next
5	finding.
6	DR. NETON: Okay.
7	DR. MAURO: Well, you see, that
8	might be okay if effectively you are treating
9	the problem, you're effectively behaving as if
10	you have got a 10 to the minus 4 resuspension
11	factor.
12	I'm not sure. I'm sorry. That
13	was the idea for the blackboard chart.
14	But, in other words, right now,
15	your whole approach is seated in the outdoor.
16	MR. ALLEN: Right.
17	DR. MAURO: With the argument made
18	that the outdoor is going to be bounding, or
19	at least appropriate, as applied to indoor. I
20	am trying to make it okay with me.
21	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
22	DR. MAURO: And I am struggling

1	with	i+	a	little	hit
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- 2 MR. BARTON: I might be mixing up
- 3 sites here, but was Hooker one of the ones
- 4 that was cleaned up after the operational
- 5 period?
- 6 MR. ALLEN: No.
- 7 MR. BARTON: No? Okay.
- DR. NETON: But, see, John, there
- 9 still remains to be a discussion on TBD-70
- 10 about this 1 times 10 to the minus 6. And we
- 11 are preparing an approach or maybe a way to
- deal with this 1 times 10 to the minus 6 issue
- in TBD-70 or TIB-70.
- So, this might not be the place to
- 15 have this discussion.
- DR. MAURO: A good point. A good
- 17 point. Let's put this on the --
- 18 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Or should this
- 19 go to Procedures?
- DR. NETON: Well, it is part of
- 21 the generic complex-wide issue with this 1
- times 10 to the minus 6. I mean, Dave was

1	trying	to	say,	well,	you	can	really	put	this
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- 2 to bed now. But it sounds to me like there is
- 3 enough generic issues.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It is a
- 5 generic issue.
- DR. MAURO: Yes. And I was trying
- 7 to do the same thing on the fly.
- DR. NETON: Yes, you don't want to
- 9 do that.
- 10 DR. MAURO: We shouldn't rush
- 11 this.
- DR. NETON: No.
- DR. MAURO: We shouldn't rush it.
- 14 MR. KATZ: So, just for
- 15 clarification, though, we are not putting this
- to bed as a generic issue?
- DR. NETON: No, no.
- 18 MR. KATZ: That needs to be dealt
- 19 with in Procedures. But it sounds like in
- 20 this case you still don't really have a
- 21 concern because of the overestimating using
- the external starting point.

1	MR. ALLEN: We were trying to make
2	the case that the 1 to the minus 6 would
3	apply, even with what SC&A is saying that we
4	don't necessarily agree with. However, it
5	doesn't sound like we are going to reach any
6	agreement.
7	MR. KATZ: No, I understand that,
8	but
9	MR. ALLEN: This was an attempt to
10	put it to bed for Hooker only.
11	MR. KATZ: Right.
12	MR. ALLEN: And it doesn't look
13	like it worked.
14	(Laughter.)
15	DR. MAURO: You've got it right.
16	That's exactly what I was just trying to do.
17	DR. NETON: I'm not comfortable
18	saying, okay, well, maybe it is 10 to the
19	minus 4 indoors and
20	MR. KATZ: So, I know you are not
21	agreeing to that. All I am trying to
22	understand here is it sounded like, from what

1	John and Bill were saying, given that you have
2	this two orders of magnitude difference in the
3	starting point, even if you are not
4	agreeing to SC&A's approach to maybe being 10
5	to the minus 4 might be appropriate, but in
6	any even, it is bounded using this approach,
7	because you are starting with two orders of
8	magnitude higher as your base point
9	DR. NETON: Yes.
LO	MR. KATZ: for the internal.
L1	DR. NETON: Right.
L2	MR. KATZ: In other words, two
L3	orders of magnitude greater
L4	DR. NETON: But, at some point,
L5	this 1-percent-per-day clearance is going to
L6	come up, and that is a TBD-70 issue as well.
L7	MR. THURBER: This is Bill
L8	Thurber.
L9	David, help me with the TBD
20	does not assume 1-percent-per-day decline
21	during the residual period, does it?
22	MR. ALLEN: No, it does not.

Then, maybe we are

2	okay.
3	MR. THURBER: It assumes that it
4	remains constant during the residual period, I
5	believe, is that correct?
6	DR. NETON: You mean the indoor
7	portions?
8	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
9	DR. MAURO: So, in effect
10	DR. NETON: Then, we're good.
11	DR. MAURO: Oh, yes. Good. So,
12	even though we don't agree on OTIB-70 in this
13	particular case, the way in which you have
14	treated the problem sounds like it is fine.
15	DR. NETON: Yes, it is bounding.
16	We agree it is bounding. The 1 times 10 to
17	the minus 6 is outdoor constant, is a bounding
18	value, I think is what we just said. Yes, it
19	would bound the indoor.
20	MR. ALLEN: Right.
21	DR. MAURO: And that is because of
22	the difference in the reality that the indoor

DR.

NETON:

-	and the second state of				7 O
	starting	point	18	muach	IOWET?
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- DR. NETON: Right.
- DR. MAURO: That's it. We don't
- 4 need to talk about --
- 5 DR. NETON: Right.
- DR. MAURO: I thought you were
- 7 using a 1-percent-per-day indoor also, but if
- 8 you are not, and you are holding it constant,
- 9 I think that is right. We could put this one
- 10 to bed.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. I mean,
- to me, and this is really an ER issue, is,
- 13 yes, it is bounding, but is it realistic? I
- 14 mean --
- 15 MR. ALLEN: It is a very trivial
- 16 dose.
- 17 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Well, I
- 18 mean, that is why I am -- but, you know, these
- 19 begin to kind of compound, potentially. But,
- I mean, the dose can't be measured, really.
- 21 MR. KATZ: I think when the dose
- is trivial, you don't really have to worry

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- 2 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
- Okay. So, we are good to go on this, I would
- 4 say, for Hooker.
- 5 DR. NETON: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: And we agree.
- 7 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: Finding 9 was the 1-
- 9 percent-per-day completion rate, and we didn't
- 10 use it in the original one. So, really, I
- 11 never did quite understand the difference
- 12 between the two in the review. We don't use
- it in this current one. We just discussed it,
- 14 and it sounds like that made it okay. So, I
- 15 guess that closes 9, too.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 17 Okay, 10.
- 18 MR. ALLEN: Ten was a math error
- 19 that we discussed in Finding No. 4. That is
- 20 done differently now. So, that error goes
- away.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, it looks

1	to	me	like	we	have	closed	ever	ything	out	with

- 2 the exception of the broader issue of 8 to
- 3 Procedures Group.
- 4 MR. KATZ: Yes, the generic issue
- 5 is for Procedures.
- 6 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, right.
- 7 That isn't going to come up at this Committee
- 8 again.
- 9 MR. KATZ: Right. They have it
- 10 already. They already have that.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Great.
- 12 Fine. So, we are clear.
- We basically have closed out the
- 14 Site Profile issues. So, a fresh, clean Site
- 15 Profile will now come out.
- 16 MR. ALLEN: Yes, it will be a
- 17 revision to the --
- 18 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 19 MR. ALLEN: Fix a couple of
- 20 errors, yet again.
- 21 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
- 22 So, shall we go on?

1	MR. KATZ: A 10-minute break?
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Do you want to
3	take a break? Okay. Sure, we can take a 10-
4	minute break.
5	MR. KATZ: So, a 10-minute comfort
6	break for everyone on the line, too.
7	Thanks.
8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
9	matter went off the record at 10:19 a.m. and
10	resumed at 10:30 a.m.)
11	MR. KATZ: So, we are reconvening
12	after a short break.
13	This is the TBD-6001 Work Group,
14	and we're off again.
15	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And we're off
16	again. So, now we are on to the SEC review?
17	MR. KATZ: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Who wants
19	to
20	MR. BARTON: Bill Thurber, are you
21	on the line?
22	MR. ALLEN: I think we came back a

- 1 little early. No, maybe not.
- 2 MR. KATZ: Bill Thurber, are you
- 3 on the line yet?
- 4 MR. THURBER: I am muted again.
- 5 MR. KATZ: And you're very quiet
- 6 when you're muted.
- 7 (Laughter.)
- 8 MR. THURBER: I'm not clear what
- 9 the question is.
- 10 MR. BARTON: Bill, we wanted to
- 11 start going over your SEC ER review and go
- through those findings. So, we can discuss
- them in, I guess, much the same way we just
- 14 handled the Site Profile.
- MR. THURBER: For Hooker?
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Hooker, right.
- 17 MR. THURBER: But we have had no
- 18 findings, no SEC findings on Hooker.
- 19 MR. ALLEN: You had an SEC -- hang
- 20 on a second. Let me get the right word for
- 21 it. A focused review, Hooker Electrochemical
- 22 Petition Evaluation Report.

1 MR.	THURBER: Oh,	I'm	sorry
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- 2 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Because we
- 3 have a response to it.
- 4 MR. BARTON: It was a January
- 5 document, Bill.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Right, right.
- 7 MR. THURBER: Let me --
- 8 MR. BARTON: Well, I can start
- 9 summarizing this, and, Bill, you can jump in.
- 10 MR. THURBER: I'm sorry. Okay.
- 11 Excuse me. Yes.
- Well, go ahead, Bob.
- 13 MR. BARTON: Okay. Sure. All
- 14 right.
- Well, these are not numbered using
- 16 a number system. We used A, B, C --
- MR. THURBER: Right.
- 18 MR. BARTON: -- just to kind of
- 19 try to avoid confusion between these things.
- 20 So, Finding A had to do with what
- 21 percentage of uranium was contained in the
- 22 slag at Hooker. And I believe this one was

1	based on a report, and this is where they talk
2	about how it came in at that certain percent
3	and, then, it was enriched to, I guess, 1 or 2
4	percent during the process that was at Hooker,
5	or at least anyway, that is still your
6	response there. But I think that is
7	essentially what that finding is.
8	Do we want to summarize all these
9	and then turn it over to you guys or should we
LO	go issue by issue?
L1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Let's just go
L2	issue by issue.
L3	MR. THURBER: I'm sorry. I car
L4	pick up on this, Bob. I just had the wrong
L5	document open.
L6	Finding A is basically the same
L7	as, I believe, Finding 1, basically, the same
L8	as Finding 1 with regard to the Appendix AA,
L9	the same basic question.
20	MR. BARTON: Well, it is a little

bit different, Bill, because Finding 1 was

about the total input, the tonnage, I guess

21

1	you	would	say,	and	the	dumping	of	barrels
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- 2 based on that. Finding A, it seems to me, is
- 3 more about the percentage of uranium --
- 4 MR. THURBER: Well, but the
- 5 commonality is that if the slag contains .2
- 6 percent U, then that is consistent with
- 7 processing one day per month, given the
- 8 available input data from the documentation.
- 9 MR. BARTON: I see.
- 10 MR. THURBER: They become the
- 11 same, even though superficially they look
- 12 different.
- MR. ALLEN: So, are we going to
- 14 say that one is already closed then or do we
- 15 want to talk?
- MR. THURBER: Well, I am satisfied
- 17 that that is closed.
- 18 MR. ALLEN: I'm satisfied it is
- 19 closed, but that doesn't mean anything.
- DR. MAURO: This is John. Me, too.
- MR. BARTON: Well, what you
- 22 actually did is you went all the way up to 2

1	percent, right, not even the 1 percent that we
2	know in the findings it's 2 percent at the end
3	of the process, essentially?
4	MR. ALLEN: Yes, which makes
5	sense. And that wasn't done in the original
6	Appendix. Now it covers the .2 percent as
7	slag and the 2 percent as concentrate.
8	MR. BARTON: And the 2 percent is
9	what is used for the filtration activities?
10	MR. ALLEN: Yes, it is.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And how did
12	you get to the 2 percent?
13	MR. ALLEN: The original document
14	we were looking at, the description said 500-
15	pound barrels, and it was concentrated from
16	one pound to five to ten pounds. One pound in
17	500 was the .2 percent.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Oh, okay.
19	MR. ALLEN: And, then, you use the
20	10 pounds in 500 for about 2 percent.
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.

So,

THURBER:

MR.

22

the chosen

1	approach is conservative, takes the more
2	conservative number to use for the processed
3	slag.
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
5	MR. THURBER: Finding B said NIOSH
6	should review its estimate of the monthly slag
7	throughput at Hooker to ensure that all
8	relevant data have been considered.
9	And this, again, ties in with the
10	discussion we have already had on whether the
11	numbers at Hooker were input or output
12	numbers. I am satisfied that NIOSH has indeed
13	reviewed this and added some additional mass
14	balance information which supports their
15	position. And I am satisfied that this
16	finding is resolved.
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Okay.
18	Bill Field, do you have any this sounds
19	pretty reasonable to me, but
20	MEMBER FIELD: No, I think it
21	sounds reasonable, too.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON:

22

Okay.

1	MR. THURBER: We will move on to
2	Finding C then.
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
4	MR. THURBER: Finding C: NIOSH
5	should consider revising Appendix AA to base
6	internal exposures on surrogate slag-handling
7	data rather than surrogate data from the
8	TBD-6001 recovery operations.
9	And what this finding tended to
10	point out was that we did not agree with the
11	particular operation from among the many in
12	TBD-6000 which NIOSH chose to use as the
13	surrogate for what went on at Hooker. NIOSH
14	picked the scrap recovery operations from
15	TBD-6001.
16	We felt that, if you are going to
17	use TBD-6001, which was the case at the time,
18	that there were better choices from that
19	document. Because the scrap recovery that was
20	contemplated in TBD-6001 was quite different
21	than processing slag as was actually practiced
22	at Hooker.

1	So, I believe that with the new
2	TBD that this approach has been changed. As I
3	understand it and, David, correct me
4	NIOSH has used, instead, actual surrogate
5	slag-handling data from Mallinckrodt and
6	Fernald and selected the 95th percentile of
7	the values that they obtained from those two
8	other sites to use as the basis for the
9	internal exposure.
10	MR. ALLEN: Yes, that is correct.
11	MR. THURBER: And, to me, this
12	seems much improved over the original
13	approach. I feel it is a reasonable approach
14	to take. You obviously have to use surrogate
15	data, and this is a much better choice for
16	surrogate data, in my view.
17	MR. ALLEN: I'm not going to
18	disagree.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I don't have
21	any comment. I don't know enough about it. I
22	mean, it seems to be, if SC&A is comfortable

1	with	it,	then,	technically	

- 2 MR. THURBER: It is technically
- 3 superior to what was done before.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. And why
- 5 is that?
- 6 MR. BARTON: It is more reflective
- 7 of the actual operations that would have
- 8 happened and the materials they actually
- 9 handled at --
- 10 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: At Hooker?
- MR. BARTON: Yes.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Rather than
- the other one was the generic?
- 14 MR. ALLEN: The other one, we may
- 15 agree or disagree. I mean, it did involve
- 16 digestion and acid, et cetera, but the
- 17 material was certainly a lot different.
- 18 MR. KATZ: It was scrap metal.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, it was
- 20 scrap metal. Yes. Okay.
- So, this is what you are using
- really as surrogate data for the processing of

1	slag?

- 2 MR. ALLEN: For the handling of
- 3 slaq.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
- 5 Okay.
- 6 MR. THURBER: But it is surrogate
- 7 data related specifically to slag handling --
- 8 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 9 MR. THURBER: -- but at other
- 10 sites.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- DR. MAURO: Just to throw a fly in
- 13 the ointment that -- this is John -- in the
- past, when we reviewed an ER or Site Profile,
- 15 I know that one of the questions always that
- in the end has been posed to SC&A is for us to
- 17 do a formal review against the five Board
- 18 surrogate data criteria: timeliness, you
- 19 know, comparability, exclusivity, those sorts
- of things.
- Bill, was that part of the work
- that you did here? I just don't remember.

1	They all sort of blend together. We had a
2	section on that?
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: You did. I
4	mean, we got a document from David, a White
5	Paper.
6	So, have you guys reviewed that,
7	SC&A?
8	MR. KATZ: They received it.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
10	MR. BARTON: I don't know if we
11	have been tasked to review that. At the very
12	least, we wanted to look at it
13	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
14	MR. BARTON: in preparation for
15	this meeting.
16	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Right.
17	MR. BARTON: But I don't think any
18	formal review has gone on on that.
19	DR. MAURO: As a matter of due
20	process, for the record, I know that in the
21	past whenever surrogate data was an important

part of a decision, especially an SEC issue,

1	we usually had a special appendix where we
2	walked through each of the points a little
3	more formally and said, yea or nay, whether we
4	felt it met the criteria.
5	If we haven't done that yet, I
6	would suggest that we get that as part of the
7	record.
8	MS. LIN: This is Jenny.
9	You don't mean to say "due
10	process", do you? You meant due diligence?
11	DR. MAURO: Let's say due
12	diligence. I'm sorry.
13	(Laughter.)
14	MR. KATZ: Dave, did your
15	surrogate data piece address all those

- MR. ALLEN: Yes. We were tasked
- 18 at the last Work Group meeting.
- MR. KATZ: Yes, I thought that --
- 20 MR. ALLEN: It was our evaluation
- 21 based upon the Board's criteria and that's
- 22 what I sent, yes.

elements?

1	CHAIRMAN	ANDERSON:	That's	what	Ι

- was wondering. Right. So, I mean, do we need
- 3 to task them to review that rather than to go
- 4 through --
- 5 MR. KATZ: If they haven't read
- 6 it, if they haven't read what DCAS has
- 7 produced, they certainly need --
- 8 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 9 MR. KATZ: -- to review that, read
- 10 that analysis.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- MR. KATZ: Is that the case, Bill,
- that you guys haven't read the DCAS document?
- 14 MR. THURBER: I have glanced at
- it. I haven't sat down and gone through it
- 16 thoroughly.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 18 MR. THURBER: Again, it is
- 19 something that we hadn't been tasked to do. I
- looked at it in preparation for this meeting.
- 21 It was not a thoroughgoing review.
- MR. KATZ: Okay.

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: They probably
2	need to do that.
3	MR. KATZ: I mean, we can run
4	through it. I mean, Dave can run through
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
6	MR. KATZ: the material that is
7	there, so that you can have a sort of oral and
8	resolve any questions you might have upfront.
9	But, certainly, you would need sort of a
10	final word on it.
11	So, you don't need to repeat what,
12	but affirm that
13	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I don't
14	think they need to start from scratch, but
15	they ought to look at it and offer us an
16	opinion as to do they agree with NIOSH's
17	summary
18	MR. KATZ: Right.
19	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: rather than
20	developing a new summary, and then we have to
21	try to
22	MR. KATZ: No, no, no. Right.

1	MR. THURBER: But, in answer to
2	your question, John, we did not do our own
3	independent analysis at the time of the
4	surrogate data criteria against the ER.
5	DR. MAURO: And I can say right
6	now I know that the surrogate data folks would
7	very much want to make sure that we did look
8	at each of those five issues. And maybe all
9	that will be necessary is to go over those
10	five issues right here with David and listen
11	to the arguments made or and that is really
12	up to the Work Group whether you would like
13	something in writing from us.
14	MR. KATZ: And so, John, I think
15	Dave will go through them, through the
16	analysis, and you can respond. But, at the
17	end of that, if you determine that you need
18	time to think and analyze, that is fine.
19	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: And we will await that.
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean, that
22	really is the key for this SEC review.

Т	MR. KAIZ: Exactly.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Because there
3	isn't anything.
4	MR. KATZ: You know, if you hear
5	it all and you say, oh, that's all pat, then
6	that's fine, too.
7	DR. MAURO: Okay.
8	MR. KATZ: But you certainly have
9	the opportunity to spend time analyzing it
10	after this meeting.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And as the
12	Chair, I would want you to be comfortable
13	MR. KATZ: Right.
14	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: that you
15	have had enough time to really think about it.
16	DR. MAURO: Good. Okay. I'm glad
17	I brought it up.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Should we go
19	through the other findings?
20	MR. THURBER: Finding D? Do you
21	want to keep going?
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Why

1	don't we quickly do that?
2	MR. THURBER: All right. Finding
3	D, NIOSH should clarify whether 1.6 millirep
4	per hour for gamma and 11.5 millirep per hour
5	for beta, or values contained in Tables AA.3
6	and AA.4 of Appendix AA, should be used for a
7	bounding calculation.
8	I think that this is probably
9	irrelevant now, given the fact that in the new
10	TBD those numbers that I just quoted, 1.6
11	millirep per hour for gamma and 11.5 millirep
12	per hour for beta, are no longer used. But I
13	think it would be appropriate for NIOSH to
14	comment on this.
15	MR. ALLEN: Well, the Evaluation
16	Report, there was data from various sources
17	put in there just to say there is some data
18	and the doses can be bounded, not necessarily
19	that that is what would be used. That is kind
20	of the purpose of an Evaluation Report, to say

that it can be done, not necessarily how it

would be done.

21

Τ	The IBD then puts together now we
2	are going to do it. And like you said, it
3	does not use those numbers.
4	So, I guess that is our
5	clarification.
6	MR. THURBER: Philosophically,
7	and, you know, we have commented on this ir
8	the past, when NIOSH says that they can do a
9	bounding calculation, and they say here are
10	four different ways we might be able to do a
11	bounding calculation, we might only agree that
12	one of those is bounding. And therefore, we
13	have suggested from time to time that it is
14	appropriate to be prescriptive in saying how
15	you are going to bound it, so that we can ther
16	look at the proposed approach and say, yes, we
17	agree that that is bounding or, no, we don't
18	agree that that is bounding. But I am
19	personally not comfortable when it is left
20	open-ended.
21	MR. ALLEN: Well, I think I have a
22	different interpretation of what an ER is

1	supposed to do. But, again, I don't know if
2	that is relevant in this discussion. By
3	issuing the TBD, we have clarified that those
4	are not going to be used.
5	MR. THURBER: In this particular
6	case, that is correct. But, as I say, I
7	wanted to make the philosophical point that,
8	if the position is taken that a bounding
9	calculation can be done, it should be the
LO	procedure should be described.
L1	DR. MAURO: This is John. Maybe I
L2	could help a little on the nuance here.
L3	This harkens back to what Mark
L4	Griffon refers to as a proof of principle.
L5	And it emerged that, yes, I fully understand
L6	once you have the data and you say, listen, we
L7	have plenty of data and we're in a position
L8	where we could place a plausible upper bound,
L9	and from looking at the data, very often it is
20	self-evident that, yes, it is true. It
21	certainly looks like that.
22	But there is also the concern that

1	sometimes the methodologies, in going from the
2	data to actually how we are going to use the
3	data and implement it, and the perfect example
4	was the high-fired plutonium, is sort of like
5	where it all started, where a request was made
6	for proof of principle. Let's see how exactly
7	you are going to do it.
8	And the reason for that was it
9	wasn't straightforward. It wasn't intuitive
10	that, oh, of course, when you have the data,
11	you are going to take the 95th percentile;
12	it's done. There was more to the story, and
13	until you actually went through some cases and
14	demonstrated them, and went through a process.
15	So, the way I see this proof-of-
16	principle concept is there are times when you
17	have data and information which on the surface
18	certainly appears to be you have sufficient
19	data to do what needs to be done. It
20	certainly is helpful to us to see exactly what
21	you are going to do, rather than for us to
22	imagine that, yes, it looks like they

1	certainly can do it, but it will be nice to
2	see it.
3	So, I mean, the proof-of-principle
4	idea is still before us on how far we go in
5	order to make the case, yes, you can do it. I
6	guess a judgment call by each Work Group on
7	whether you would like to see an example where
8	you walk through how the work is going to be
9	done.
LO	MR. ALLEN: Okay. I am not sure
11	where we are on that now.
L2	DR. MAURO: Yes, all I am doing is
L3	some perspective on judgments that need to be
L4	made, whether you really need to lay it out
L5	because it is not self-evident that you can do
L6	it, and how you are going to do it, in cases
L7	where, no, I think we can close the issue
L8	because it is self-evident that, yes, you can
L9	do it, and we know how you are going to do it.
20	MR. THURBER: In this particular
21	case, it has become irrelevant because the
22	approach has been changed. But I wanted to

Т	make the point that proof of principle is
2	often appropriate because several people, as
3	John suggested, could take the same data and
4	come up with several different alternative
5	ways to arrive at what the course is.
6	But, in this case, I think that,
7	because of what has changed with the TBD, that
8	this is not relevant any longer.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It seems to me
10	that in going through the Board's criteria for
11	use of surrogate data, that is where this
12	would come into play, where you would need to
13	describe in that exactly how you are going to
14	do it, and why that bounding is appropriate.
15	Is that a place to
16	MR. KATZ: Well, it is not even
17	specific to surrogate data, this proof of
18	principle.
19	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
20	MR. KATZ: But this is fine. We
21	have here a different, we have a TBD that is
22	specific and lays it out

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: and there is no
3	ambiguity about
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: the feasibility of
6	the approach.
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
8	MR. ALLEN: I think we are all
9	talking the same thing.
10	MR. KATZ: Yes, this is put to bed
11	in this case.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Well,
13	that's what I thought.
14	MR. KATZ: There is a broader
15	conversation going on
16	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes.
17	Okay.
18	MR. KATZ: but it is put to bed
19	here.
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Right.
21	MR. THURBER: Are we ready to move
22	on, then? Consider it put to bed for this

1	specific situation?
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
3	MR. THURBER: Okay. Finding E,
4	the PER should recognize that slag was present
5	during the residual period, at least through
6	1958, and ensure that this information is
7	incorporated into a bounding external exposure
8	calculation for the residual period.
9	The basis for this was some
LO	additional documentation that we found in the
11	archives after we had prepared our review of
L2	Appendix AA, which suggested that there was
L3	slag still on the Hooker property after the
L4	operating period had been concluded. So, that
L5	was the basis for this.
L6	Now I know that David has looked
L7	into this and prepared a response. So, I will
L8	turn it over to him.
L9	MR. ALLEN: Okay. I did prepare
20	that, that was the other document I sent. And
21	it was Finding F under there.
22	And, basically, this has been a

1 little bit of a point of confusion for sev	<i>r</i> eral
----------------------------------------------	---------------

- people, as well as DOL and a few others.
- 3 Hooker Electrochemical was the
- 4 primary operator for Lake Ontario Ordnance
- 5 Works from -- I don't know if I have got the
- 6 dates handy here.
- 7 MR. BARTON: '53 to '58.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: '53 to '58. The Hooker
- 9 site proper did this mag fluoride digestion in
- 10 '44, '45, and '46. But these are two very
- 11 separate sites --
- 12 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Physically.
- MR. ALLEN: -- physically.
- 14 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
- 15 That's what I thought.
- MR. ALLEN: So, the problem was
- 17 the AEC often referred to Lake Ontario Works
- 18 as the Hooker site because that was the only
- 19 Hooker site that they cared about in the
- 20 fifties.
- 21 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Because Hooker
- 22 owned it -- or managed it.

1	MR. ALLEN: And they were done
2	with processing that Hooker data at their site
3	by then. So, it got a little bit of
4	confusion. It is usually ambiguous.
5	But I went through the documents
6	that they had listed. It lists a number of
7	chemical compounds of uranium, not just mag
8	fluoride.
9	There are other Lake Ontario
10	Ordnance Works documentation that lists those
11	same contaminants or those same piles, I guess
12	you would say, or waste products at that site.
13	And the one letter referenced also
14	indicated that the material was shipped to
15	Y-12.
16	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
17	MR. ALLEN: And I got another
18	document saying that the magnesium fluoride at
19	Lake Ontario Ordnance Works was shipped to
20	Y-12 in the late fifties. It all seems to
21	link up that the references in question are
22	talking about Lake Ontario Ordnance Group.

1	There is no smoking gun in any of this, but it
2	all seems to point to Lake Ontario Ordnance
3	Works as the site where this material was.
4	MR. BARTON: I am just looking at
5	your last quote here. Would you say that
6	really that first sentence is kind of what
7	does it because it talks about the site
8	starting back up briefly in the '48-to-1949
9	period? Could that be covered under the
10	operational period?
11	Because in just reading some of
12	these quotes, it really kind of seems like it
13	could go either way. I mean, you have some
14	MR. ALLEN: Some of them could.
15	There's no smoking gun. Like I said, you have
16	got to put all the documents together.
17	Which quote are you
18	MR. BARTON: It is the last one
19	you have there. It says, "The MED constructed
20	uranium reduction in casting plant operated by
21	ElectroMet in Niagara Falls, resumed
22	operations for a brief period in 1948 to

1	1949	"

- 2 MR. ALLEN: Okay. Yes, that's
- 3 ElectroMet.
- 4 MR. KATZ: It's all mixed up.
- 5 (Laughter.)
- 6 MR. ALLEN: It is all interrelated
- 7 because that is where the mag fluoride came
- 8 from, that Hooker dealt with. But, in this
- 9 case, in '48-'49, it was sent to Lake Ontario
- 10 Ordnance Works, is my take on this whole
- 11 thing.
- 12 MR. BARTON: But it doesn't really
- indicate, though, does it?
- MR. ALLEN: Well, it does say
- 15 casting operations "were piled on the ground
- 16 adjacent to the fire reservoir in the water
- 17 treatment plant," which is where other
- 18 documents say it was located at Lake Ontario
- 19 Ordnance Works.
- 20 MR. THURBER: Can you specifically
- 21 identify the -- what was it? -- those two
- 22 sites you just mentioned at Lake Ontario?

1	MR. ALLEN: The fire reservoir and
2	the water treatment plant? Yes.
3	MR. THURBER: Yes. You can
4	specifically identify those facilities at Lake
5	Ontario?
6	MR. ALLEN: I believe so. I
7	didn't put it in here. And, honestly, I would
8	have to refresh my memory, but I believe, yes,
9	I have seen those before and seen them
10	mentioned in other documents.
11	And, in fact, I take it back.
12	This quote is from a Lake Ontario, I think, a
13	Lake Ontario document, isn't it?
14	MR. THURBER: Well, that was the
15	unknown 1971 document? I don't happen to have
16	that open, Dave, but I've got it.
17	MR. BARTON: It does indicate and
18	reference that it was from Lake Ontario.
19	MR. THURBER: Oh, okay.
20	MR. ALLEN: Yes. Yes, this is a
21	Lake Ontario document.

MR. THURBER: All right. Okay.

Τ	MR. BARTON: I guess the question,
2	then, is, I mean, those two sites were fairly
3	similar. Is there any chance both of them had
4	slag
5	MR. ALLEN: Well, I think it comes
6	down to there is no indication there was
7	anything at Hooker after 1946.
8	MR. BARTON: Just sort of the
9	ambiguous wording of the first couple of
LO	quotes in that?
11	MR. ALLEN: Yes. The only
L2	indication is this one memo, and the
L3	information I put here seems to be pointing
L4	that they are actually talking about Lake
L5	Ontario Ordnance Works.
L6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Is that
L7	treated as a separate site then?
L8	MR. ALLEN: Yes, that's definitely
L9	a it is one of our sites
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: You will have
21	a separate Site Profile?
22	MR. ALLEN: Yes. Oh, yes. Oh,

-							
1	yes,	lt	lS	one	ΟĪ	our	sites.

- 2 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Yes.
- 3 MR. ALLEN: For a lot more than
- 4 mag fluorides.
- 5 (Laughter.)
- 6 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Well, I
- 7 mean, it sounds like a waste storage facility.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: Yes. That's exactly
- 9 what it is, yes.
- 10 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, as far as
- 11 the work on Hooker, what you are saying is
- 12 those references, that implied that --
- 13 MR. ALLEN: Yes. Everything we
- 14 know about Hooker was that the mag fluoride
- 15 came in. The oversized stuff was redrummed
- and shipped out. The concentrate was shipped
- 17 out. There is no reason to believe there was
- 18 anything left over.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
- 20 All you have is residual?
- MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: But now no

1	residual due to piles remaining?
2	MR. ALLEN: Right.
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
4	MR. BARTON: Well, I think Bill
5	Thurber brings up a really good point in that,
6	if we could actually identify this fire
7	reservoir in the water treatment plant as
8	being an area of the Lake Ontario site, I
9	mean
10	MR. ALLEN: Well, again, that is
11	the 1971 document, which is an inventory of
12	Lake Ontario Ordnance Works.
13	And my point was just that the
14	letter you referenced saying there might be
15	something left over to Hooker had an inventory
16	of stuff that is similar to the inventory in
17	that letter.
18	MR. THURBER: Oh, the Superior
19	letter did have an inventory attached to it,
20	David?
21	MR. ALLEN: Yes, there was one in
22	there. It lists K-65 material, L-30, L-50,

1	R-10.	R - 10	iron	cake.	et	cetera.

- 2 MR. THURBER: Okay.
- 3 MR. KATZ: Are you good, Andy?
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I am good
- 5 with that.
- 6 MR. BARTON: It doesn't explicitly
- 7 say it, at least I can't see it, but does that
- 8 1957 Superior letter in its inventory list
- 9 obviously list the slag? Because it says the
- 10 1971 document definitely lists slag in its
- inventory, but it doesn't quite say --
- 12 MR. ALLEN: I think that is one of
- the L's, but let me call it up. It has been a
- 14 little while since I have looked at it.
- 15 Hopefully, I have got it here.
- 16 And I don't think I have it handy.
- DR. NETON: Have you got an SRDB
- 18 number?
- MR. ALLEN: Yes, I have that.
- 20 DR. NETON: I can find it. I'm
- 21 online here.
- MR. ALLEN: I have got 6341.

1	DR. NETON: That is an early one.
2	MR. ALLEN: I thought I put that
3	on my drive here, but, apparently, I didn't.
4	Well, do we want to
5	MR. KATZ: Do you want carry on
6	while Jim searches the SRDB?
7	MR. ALLEN: Do you want to just
8	come back to this issue or what do you want to
9	do here?
10	DR. NETON: I will have it here in
11	two seconds.
12	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay.
13	DR. NETON: Just give me a couple
14	of seconds.
15	All right, it's more than two
16	seconds.
17	MR. KATZ: I was going to say,
18	nothing's that fast with the SRDB.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No, unless he
21	has got a faster connection than I do.
22	Removal of waste at Haist

1	property? Is that the one you are talking
2	about?
3	MR. ALLEN: That might be it.
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Low-grade
5	residue stored at Niagara Falls, New York.
6	Yes, that's it.
7	MR. ALLEN: Low-grade uranium
8	residues stored in Niagara Falls site, New
9	York.
10	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes,
11	that's it. Okay.
12	I've got it right here, Dave, if
13	you want to look at it.
14	MR. ALLEN: There should be a list
15	on one of those pages. It is really odd. How
16	many pages is this thing?
17	Oh, there you went by it.
18	Okay, we have got it here, and it
19	has got one list of I think your question
20	was whether or not the C2 slag was there?
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.

ALLEN: Go down.

MR.

22

There is

1	another.
2	DR. NETON: Eighteen thousand
3	kilograms of C slag.
4	MR. ALLEN: Yes, it's the top of
5	page 2.
6	DR. NETON: I mean, clearly, this
7	is not, I mean when they start talking about
8	the African ore, I mean that is the K-65
9	material that went to Fernald from Lake
10	Ontario Ordnance Works.
11	MR. KATZ: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Closed.
14	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We've got it.
15	MR. KATZ: Was that Finding E or
16	F?
17	MR. ALLEN: That was
18	MR. KATZ: You said it was F,

MR. ALLEN: I think that was F. 21

MR. BARTON: I think we might have 22

NEAL R. GROSS

You said it as F, David, but I thought

David?

19

- 2 MR. KATZ: Oh, okay. All right.
- MR. THURBER: Okay. We are on the
- 4 resuspension factor then.
- DR. NETON: What finding?
- 6 MR. ALLEN: I think you might have
- 7 skipped Finding E, Bill.
- 8 MR. THURBER: Which is? Tell me
- 9 what.
- 10 MR. ALLEN: I just got my notices.
- 11 SLAPS data, bounding.
- MR. BARTON: This was the St.
- 13 Louis Airport measurements.
- MR. THURBER: Oh, yes. Yes.
- MR. ALLEN: It is very related to,
- well, the answer is very related to Finding D.
- 17 MR. THURBER: Yes.
- MR. ALLEN: It is pretty much the
- 19 same story. We didn't use that data. We used
- 20 an MCNP run. But I think it goes about the
- 21 same way as Finding D.
- MR. THURBER: Right, I

1	agree.
2	The next one is, depending on
3	employment history, use of a resuspension
4	factor of 1E-6 per meter for the residual
5	period may not be bounding when calculating
6	inhalation doses. If NIOSH believes that this
7	resuspension factor is appropriate, they
8	should provide justification describing, for
9	example, cleanup practices conducted after the
10	cessation of operations.
11	Again, we discussed this at some
12	length in the context of the TBD, and NIOSH
13	described the fact that the primary dust, the
14	inhalation, the primary source of inhalation
15	exposure was outdoors and that, given that,
16	the 1E-6 number looked to be reasonable.
17	I don't know whether NIOSH wants
18	to comment further on that.
19	MR. ALLEN: I think we closed this
20	one. It was part of the TBD review. It is
21	pretty much the same issue as, was it 8 and 9?
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, or 4 and

1	10.
2	MR. ALLEN: It was 8 and 9 on the
3	TBD review.
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Yes, it closed.
6	MR. ALLEN: Next?
7	MR. THURBER: Everyone is
8	satisfied on that?
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
10	MR. THURBER: Okay. The final
11	point was Observation A. NIOSH should explain
12	why they accepted the petitioner's assumptions
13	regarding the duration of the operating period
14	since we are not aware of any evidence to
15	support the extended operating period.
16	And I believe that David prepared
17	a response on this which he provided to
18	everyone a week or two ago, whenever.
19	David?
20	MR. ALLEN: Yes, it was the same

White Paper as that Finding F we were just

And it gets to be a confusing

discussing.

21

1	issue. But the official contract period that
2	we used in the ER was the official operating
3	period that DOE uses right now or is
4	designated.
5	The period where they actually
6	operated with contaminated mag fluoride was a
7	fraction of that. It started later; it ended
8	earlier.
9	So, our estimate is based on when
10	they had mag fluoride there, and, then, after
11	that we have a residual contamination
12	estimate.
13	And DOE's operating period seems
14	to be related to their chemical contracts,
15	which are irrelevant as far as the dose
16	reconstruction. We are going to try to get
17	DOE to change their dates, but, either way,
18	unless some new information comes up, it seems
19	like our dose estimate will work, even if they
20	change those dates. So, we haven't pushed it
21	very hard. But that's why there is some

confusion on that.

1	MR. BARTON: Just as a sort of
2	global question, of course, if an SEC was
3	granted, you could have people being awarded
4	who never even worked there when the
5	radioactive material was there.
6	MR. ALLEN: Well, there's nothing
7	preventing SECs in the residual period, too.
8	It has actually happened.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Although the
10	residual in this particular case
11	MR. ALLEN: Does that answer that
12	one?
13	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I think
14	so.
15	So, have you asked them to change
16	it?
17	MR. ALLEN: I have not.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Or are we
19	waiting?
20	MR. ALLEN: I haven't, but, in all
21	honesty, I suppose we should send a letter.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, I mean,

1	other than the review of the surrogate, I
2	think we have pretty well closed out the
3	issues here. So, I would think we would be
4	near a recommendation. And if what we are
5	reviewing is a period that is longer because
6	that is what the
7	DR. NETON: Well, no, it really
8	doesn't have any practical bearing on what we
9	are doing
LO	MR. ALLEN: Right.
11	DR. NETON: because as Dave
L2	indicated in their letter, prior to the date
L3	where we know material is there, we are just
L4	assigning zero dose.
L5	MR. ALLEN: Right.
L6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Oh, okay. I
L7	got you.
L8	DR. NETON: And we are finding
L9	zero.
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
21	DR. NETON: Regarding the SEC

issue, I mean, if someone wanted to grant an

21

22

1	SEC, you could craft the dates to where you
2	thought the exposures were anyway.
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
4	DR. NETON: So, you wouldn't have
5	to grant it the entire period.
6	MR. KATZ: You couldn't grant it
7	when there is no exposure. So, you couldn't
8	even add a Class for when there was no
9	radioactive material there. But there would
10	be no Probability of Causation.
11	DR. NETON: So, I think, you know,
12	like Dave said, really, on a practical basis,
13	it doesn't really make any difference for us
14	right now.
15	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It doesn't
16	matter? Okay. But we need to be sure that,
17	then I don't know, didn't we have public on
18	the phone, but that petitioners understand.
19	So, we will have to cover it at the meeting.
20	MR. ALLEN: And we have tried to
21	discuss that in the TBD, and probably poorly.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON:

22

Got you.

Yes.

T	Okay.	
2		So, do we have any other issues?
3		(No response.)
4		So, what we have left is a
5	discussion	of the surrogate data evaluation?
6	Do we want	to do that? Yes, let's start with
7	that.	
8		MR. ALLEN: Okay. I tried to
9	prepare	I guess this is me?
10		CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes,
11	well, it's	your name. Your name is the only
12	one on the	document.
13		(Laughter.)
14		MR. ALLEN: I tried to prepare an
15	evaluation	based on the Board's surrogate data
16	criteria.	I sent it off April 7th, I think it
17	was.	
18		MR. KATZ: Right.
19		MR. ALLEN: I don't know a lot to
20	say about	this because I don't necessarily
21	understand	the criteria the best. But the
22	first crit	eria says hierarchy of data. I

1	believe that is talking about use some
2	personal data first and, then, coworker, then
3	area monitors, a hierarchy. Since we have no
4	data, no radiological monitoring data, from
5	Hooker, it is kind of a moot point. I am not
6	sure what else that was looking at.
7	What I did do is look at the
8	hierarchy of data we had at other sites where
9	we used surrogate. We had Mallinckrodt, we
10	had Fernald, and we had ElectroMet.
11	There is some bioassay data for
12	those sites, but those sites dealt with a lot
13	of different types of uranium, almost all of
14	which, or probably all of which had a much
15	higher concentration of uranium.
16	It is very unlikely that the
17	uranium content in the urine of those workers
18	was associated with mag fluoride. So, we
19	didn't really consider that a reasonable
20	surrogate.
21	Which, then, takes me down to the
22	area monitoring for mag fluoride handling,

1	which is what we used. That was
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, have we
3	done any truly similar site in ore processing?
4	I mean the ones you described are a bit more
5	complex than most were.
6	MR. ALLEN: I am not sure what you
7	are asking. I'm sorry.
8	MR. BARTON: That might be covered
9	under the third one, where you discuss the
10	same processes and the similarities between
11	them.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Okay.
13	Fine. Go ahead.
14	MR. BARTON: And that kind of goes
15	with what you were saying. You know, if these
16	guys are working with different materials that
17	are going to give them different doses, you
18	want to use their bioassay data over area
19	monitoring, but you really can't because they
20	are not similar. It is not relevant.
21	DR. MAURO: Is that explained in
2.2	your criteria 1 hierarchy data, that you did

1	look into using bioassay, but you had to
2	reject it, for the reasons you explained? So,
3	you had to go to a lower tier, namely, air-
4	sampling data, but uniquely associated with
5	the mag fluoride operations? I mean that
6	would be the way in which the story is told.
7	MR. ALLEN: Yes, and that is what
8	that is in there. Just a couple of sentences
9	is all it took.
10	DR. NETON: Yes, I mean I could
11	read one of the sentences. "The individual
12	monitoring data at those sites would be driven
13	by exposure to high concentrations of uranium
14	compounds, not necessarily representative of
15	work with mag fluoride." And he is talking
16	about the bioassay data.
17	DR. MAURO: And that is it. There
18	is a rationale to it. That was the intent of,
19	by the way, the hierarchy, was to say, when
20	you are going to go to surrogate data, if you
21	could use surrogate data at the highest level
2.2	of the hierarchy, great, but if you can't and

Т	you have to resort to a lower tier, you give
2	the rationale. And you did exactly what
3	should be done.
4	MR. ALLEN: Okay. The next
5	criteria is exclusivity constraint. And I am
6	trying to refresh my memory on what this is.
7	DR. MAURO: Yes, I can help out a
8	little with context.
9	The exclusivity means that, when
10	that was prepared and surrogate data was being
11	entertained, the idea was that sometimes you
12	would supplement site-specific data with data
13	from other sites. But sometimes you did not
14	have the luxury to do that. It was sort of a
15	thought processing.
16	And so, if you have to resort to
17	exclusively using other site data, well, then
18	we are going to hold you to a little bit
19	higher standard. And that was the thinking
20	behind the term "exclusivity".
21	So, it is within that context
22	where perhaps you go the extra yard in terms

of making sure that your other data, you know

- 2 takes into consideration, listen, all your
- 3 eggs are in one basket now. You don't have
- 4 the luxury to draw upon on any site-specific
- 5 data to help prop up your situation.
- 6 MR. ALLEN: Okay.
- 7 MR. KATZ: That is a nice summary,
- 8 John. Thanks.
- 9 MR. ALLEN: Yes, and that is
- 10 essentially what this says, is that we have no
- 11 data. It is kind of a moot point. There is
- 12 no data at Hooker.
- 13 Moving on to No. 3, site or
- 14 process similarities, the majority of the
- 15 airborne at Hooker for the estimate is based
- on handling of mag fluoride.
- 17 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It's
- 18 exclusively, isn't it?
- 19 MR. ALLEN: Yes. Yes, you're
- 20 right.
- 21 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I mean --
- MR. ALLEN: Well, I was going to

_	say the handling is the majority.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
3	MR. ALLEN: The dumping of the
4	drums, digestion, et cetera
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. I see.
6	Okay. Yes.
7	MR. ALLEN: I don't think there is
8	anybody else that digested mag fluoride, or at
9	least I didn't find it. But, as far as
LO	handling dumping of drums, there is nothing
L1	real site-specific or anything. There's no
L2	special equipment other than conveyors.
L3	We had area data from other places
L4	where they were shoveling, dumping, et cetera,
L5	for mag fluoride. So, that process seemed to
L6	be fairly similar, is essentially what I am
L7	trying to say here.
L8	As far as the filter operations,
L9	that is also a fairly standard thing. Doing
20	that with mag fluoride concentrate is not so
21	standard.
22	We used a Christifano and Harris

1	analysis of ore digestion and used the filter
2	operations out of that, which is filter it
3	after concentrating uranium products. We
4	settled on one that is a fairly well-known
5	concentration of processed uranium. So, there
6	is not a lot of radium, thorium, et cetera,
7	other stuff in there. And, then, we adjusted
8	that concentration. Either way, it is a wet
9	or at least damp process. The airborne is
10	fairly low compared to the drum dumping. So,
11	we think that is satisfactory for surrogate
12	data for that operation.
13	Temporal considerations is No. 4.
14	MR. KATZ: Before we go on
15	MR. ALLEN: Sorry.
16	MR. KATZ: Oh, I guess this is all
17	under process similarities? I'm sorry.
18	I was just going to say, I mean,
19	if SC&A had any thoughts about that? Or
20	questions?
21	MR. BARTON: Not from my end.
22	MR. ALLEN: Okay. Moving on to

1	the temporal considerations, the data we used
2	came from Mallinckrodt, ElectroMet, and
3	Fernald. It was all collected between 1947
4	and 1959. The operation at Hooker was 1944
5	through 1946.
6	Looking at the 1947-through-1959
7	surrogate data, the highest samples of the set
8	were collected in 1958 at Fernald. The next
9	highest were 1947 and 1949 at ElectroMet. And
10	everything else fell in between.
11	This, again, is handling of the
12	mag fluoride. It is not really specific to a
13	site. So, it is not really specific to a
14	timeframe, either.
15	And looking at the data, the
16	highest is towards the end of that timeframe.
17	The next highest is towards the beginning.
18	It doesn't seem to have any temporal
19	dependence on it.
20	And it is relatively contemporary
21	with the 1945-46 timeframe. So, we think it
22	is satisfactory as far as that goes.

1		CHAIRMAN	ANDERSON	: So	they,
2	geographica	lly, weath	nerwise,	and the	dumping
3	and				
4		MR. ALLEN	: Well,	, Electi	coMet is
5	located in	Niagara Fa	lls.		
6		CHAIRMAN A	NDERSON:	Yes.	I mean I
7	think they	are			
8		MR. ALLEN	: So,	that	is very
9	close.				
LO		CHAIRMAN A	NDERSON:	so	rt of in
L1	the same.	Fernald			
L2		MR. ALLEN	Ferna	ld is t	his area
L3	here.				
L4		CHAIRMAN A	NDERSON:	Yes.	
L5		MR. ALLEN:	It gets	plenty	wet.
L6		(Laughter.)		
L7		CHAIRMAN A	NDERSON:	Yes.	Well, so
L8	the operation	on			
L9		DR. MAURO	: You k	oring up	a good
20	point, indo	or/outdoor	. When	these s	surrogate
21	data criter	ia develop	ed and th	e tempor	al issue
22	came up, it	was more	toward tl	ne idea	that, if

1	you have a process that you are doing in the
2	1950s that you have no data for, and it is
3	indoors, and, then, you have another process
4	that is very similar, where you are doing the
5	same kind of thing, but it is in the 1980s,
6	well, you have got yourself a temporal
7	problem. A temporal problem comes in because
8	of substantial improvements that were made
9	from the fifties to the eighties, especially
10	in these types of activities, and engineered
11	ventilation controls/practices, health physics
12	practice, et cetera, et cetera. So, that is
13	where this business of the time period comes
14	in.
15	But now you have brought up an
16	interesting perspective; namely, in this
17	particular case, I think we are dealing with
18	outdoors. And we really never discussed that.
19	That is, you are outdoors now creating
20	aerosols. There is reason to believe that you
21	are doing the same kind of thing, and I like
22	the point. You say, well, they were doing the

1	same kind of thing and they were doing it
2	outdoors, and they were doing it at the same
3	time. You know, an argument could be made,
4	well, that's pretty good.
5	You know, you are geographically
6	the same. You are in the same time period,
7	and you are doing the same kinds of things.
8	So, this is a consideration that we really
9	never engaged before. But a good point about,
10	you know, now that we are outdoors, you would
11	like to be in the same general time period and
12	the weather is more or less alike. But I
13	don't know. It is just a new twist.
14	MR. ALLEN: Well, I mean some of
15	that data was actually, at least a little bit
16	of it was outdoors, and some of it was
17	indoors, as far as the surrogate data goes.
18	And my impression of what it comes
19	down to is the concentration of uranium in the
20	mag fluoride was so low, nobody put any
21	controls on it.

Yes.

DR. MAURO: Yes.

1	MR. ALLEN: And I think that is
2	probably more than anything else what makes it
3	contemporary with the Hooker data.
4	DR. MAURO: Yes. Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, the
6	sample, the surrogate data from Fernald and
7	ElectroMet, do we know, I mean, what time of
8	the year they were doing that? I mean the
9	description at this facility was that dumping
10	could be really dusty, and that the wet
11	processing indoors was, you know, we have
12	agreed that that would have been quite
13	different.
14	It is kind of, how representative
15	are these samples of what would have gone on
16	and, when they did the sampling, were they
17	under high-exposure circumstances? You know,
18	was the dust visible at the Fernald,
19	ElectroMet sampling? Do we know?
20	MR. ALLEN: I don't think I have
21	anything that will tell me yes or no on that.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.

1	MR. ALLEN: Well, we do know some
2	of it was indoors; some of it was outdoors.
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, some of
4	the dumping was actually
5	MR. ALLEN: Yes. At least some of
6	it was outdoors. Most, I think, of the
7	surrogate data was indoors. I am not positive
8	about that.
9	But the Hooker operation went
LO	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Was always
L1	outdoors?
L2	MR. ALLEN: About 18 the
L3	dumping was always outdoors, but it was 15 or
L 4	18 months or so.
L5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
L6	MR. ALLEN: Eighteen is what we
L7	have estimated for the whole duration. So,
L8	that is the whole gamut of the type of weather
L9	you would
20	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
21	Well, it was more the representativeness of
22	the surrogate data, that you are saying, you

Т	know, the highest samples were in 1930. Do we
2	know the conditions when they did the
3	sampling?
4	So, you have come up with your 95
5	percent.
6	MR. ALLEN: I wouldn't say the
7	I mean, we know the operation. The operation
8	is like shoveling mag fluoride into a drum or
9	dumping from a drum type of description on the
10	air samples. Some of them say respirator worn
11	or no respirator worn.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
13	MR. ALLEN: Not all of them.
14	What else do we know about it?
15	MR. THURBER: David, isn't it true
16	this is Bill Thurber isn't it true that
17	most of the samples were breathing zone
18	samples? They weren't general area samples?
19	MR. ALLEN: I am thinking you are
20	right, Bill, but I can't say that for sure
21	right now. I don't recall.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I guess, just

1	as we move this forward, to defend the overall
2	Committee, in the past, on surrogate data it
3	has been raised, well, are these samples
4	comparable to the you know, the good news
5	here is the process is similar. The question
6	would be, are the conditions under which the
7	surrogate sampling was done, do they really
8	bound the samples or the processes at Hooker?
9	We have the description at Hooker
10	that it could be very dusty, which we don't
11	know if that was the description at the sites
12	that we are using. Because if there is a lot
13	of visible dust, that could be quite different
14	than when somebody is sampling and you are
15	going to shovel a whole lot different.
16	MR. ALLEN: I guess the best I can
17	tell you is, for the type of concentrations we
18	saw in these air samples
19	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean the
20	concentrations were so low to start with
21	MR. ALLEN: Well, I mean the
22	concentration got up there some in these air

1	samples. And if it was with a low-
2	concentration material, then, yes, it was a
3	very dusty operation.
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
5	DR. MAURO: Is there a milligrams
6	of dust per liter of air-type numbers that go
7	along with all of this? The reason I ask is
8	that there is an awful lot of knowledge out
9	there of what is a dusty environment and what
10	milligrams per cubic meter, not per liter. Is
11	that part of your, I guess, suite of
12	information that is available to you either at
13	the site or at the surrogate site?
14	MR. ALLEN: I haven't seen that,
15	no.
16	DR. MAURO: Okay.
17	MR. ALLEN: I have seen the
18	activity airborne measurements.
19	DR. NETON: But it can be
20	calculated if you know the concentration of
21	DR. MAURO: Yes. Right. Yes, I
22	was just thinking that, also. Once you get

1	your gross alpha
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: If you assume
3	that they were within compliance of the
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	DR. MAURO: Right.
6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I would
7	suspect not.
8	DR. MAURO: No, no. Jim was
9	starting to say something. If you have a
10	default outdoor gross alpha per cubic meter as
11	your default dust loading, and knowing the
12	activity concentration, in theory, you could
13	back out what that would be in milligrams per
14	cubic meter.
15	They have so much data out there
16	on dusty work environments of all sorts like
17	this. You know, if you are talking about dust
18	loadings that, in theory, you are assuming are
19	on the order of many milligrams per cubic
20	meter outdoors, well, that is very dusty, and
21	especially if you are assuming it is chronic.
22	You know you are dealing with you know

	chere is no doubt that that praces an upper
2	bound, especially outdoors. Indoors, you
3	know, that would be, as a rule of thumb, your
4	up there in 1 to 5 milligrams per cubic meter
5	protracted outdoors. That is a very high
6	protracted dust loading.
7	You can get short periods of time
8	where it is much higher than that, but over an
9	extended period of time that would be a
LO	bounding number. That would be one way in
L1	which I would sort of get my sense for whether
L2	or not we are in the right place.
L3	MR. ALLEN: Well, the number we
L4	ended up using from the surrogate data, the
L5	95th percentile, was 800 dpm per cubic meter.
L6	And if you assumed .2 percent uranium, it is
L7	a choking environment, no doubt.
L8	DR. MAURO: Yes, I suspected as
L9	much.
20	MR. ALLEN: I don't have the
21	number calculated, and I don't have it handy,
22	but it is big.

1	DR. MAURO: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean that
3	kind of, then, the downside to that is the
4	plausibility becomes
5	MR. ALLEN: Right.
6	DR. MAURO: That is always a
7	problem. It is that window, you are trying to
8	find out
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, I mean
10	the dose is relatively low regardless, but the
11	attempt to bound the maximum gets you into
12	implausibly high
13	DR. MAURO: Yes.
14	MR. ALLEN: That is the next
15	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. I think
16	we have beat this pretty good.
17	MR. ALLEN: And the plausibility,
18	it comes down to these are actual measurements
19	of mag fluoride, and it is in an activity.
20	So, you are looking at, some of these are 700
21	and 800 dpm per cubic meter measured values.
22	DR. MAURO: Are those the measured

1	values that were taken indoors?
2	MR. THURBER: Not necessarily, no.
3	DR. MAURO: Oh, not necessarily?
4	Okay.
5	MR. THURBER: No. Matter of fact,
6	they are in David's document here. Just a
7	minute.
8	MR. BARTON: I don't know if there
9	is enough data out there, but it might be
LO	instructive to maybe compare the surrogate
11	data that was taken outdoors versus those
L2	taken indoors.
L3	MR. ALLEN: Well, that is what I
L4	was just trying to look at. And I am on the
L5	ER right now looking at page 20, and I am on
L6	Fernald data. It has got one, top of the
L7	page, 1958, was high and low due to wind
L8	change, parentheses, that this was an outdoor
L9	operation. And that is 659, 519 and 262 dpm
20	per cubic meter.
21	DR. MAURO: Anybody do a quick

for me, just to get that

22

conversion

into

1	milligrams per cubic meter?
2	MR. ALLEN: While somebody is
3	doing that, I was just going to point out the
4	next one is the second floor drum dumper. So,
5	I am assuming that is indoors. And that is
6	793, 829 and 425.
7	So, they are in the same general
8	range. I mean there is less than a factor of
9	two type of difference between those two
10	activities.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes, and
12	they are all personal samples, right?
13	MR. ALLEN: And those are BZs,
14	yes.
15	DR. MAURO: Oh, those are BZs?
16	Okay.
17	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Because
19	outdoors, if you are dumping the dilution, it
20	wouldn't impact it where an area would
21	DR. NETON: In the sense that they

are BZ samples, indoors or outdoors,

1	really	low,	and,	then,	it	is	а	generation
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- 2 issue.
- 3 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Right.
- 4 Exactly.
- DR. NETON: It is not a room
- 6 dilution --
- 7 DR. MAURO: Yes, yes.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: Yes. So, we are
- 9 talking some big numbers indoors, some big
- 10 numbers outdoors. Some samples are fairly
- 11 high; some are fairly low. And I am not sure
- 12 what the rhyme or reason is between them,
- 13 other than just the operation that was
- 14 actually done with these things.
- MR. THURBER: It looks, you know,
- 16 just eyeballing the Fernald data, it looks
- 17 like the outdoor numbers are lower than the
- indoor numbers, looking at page 9 of your TBD.
- MR. ALLEN: Well, that doesn't say
- indoor or outdoor. I have got to bounce back
- 21 to the PER.
- 22 MR. THURBER: No. No, it does.

		_
1	ᅮᅩ	does.
1		CICAS

- 2 MR. ALLEN: Most of them don't say
- indoors. There are four of them that say they
- 4 are outdoors.
- 5 MR. THURBER: Yes. The higher
- ones are indoors, and the lower ones are
- outdoors. I didn't do an average or anything.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: Yes, I understand.
- 9 MR. THURBER: But the four samples
- labeled outdoors go from 32 to 110, and the
- other ones go as high as 829 dpm per meter
- 12 cubed.
- 13 DR. NETON: But Dave just read one
- that was outdoors that was in the 200s.
- MR. ALLEN: Yes, that is just what
- 16 I was going to point out. If you look at the
- 17 ER, there's a lot of samples, and I did not
- 18 use all those samples. There were some of
- 19 those that looked to me like it was cleaning
- 20 out an empty gondola car, railcar. And I
- 21 wasn't sure that was really indicative of a
- large pile rather than just cleaning up the

1	remains in a railroad car.
2	There were others that were
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Were those
4	lower or higher?
5	MR. ALLEN: I don't think higher.
6	Mostly lower.
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean,
8	because if you got that much and you were
9	sweeping with a broom in a railcar, it would
10	be pretty
11	MR. ALLEN: But not all of them
12	were.
13	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
14	MR. ALLEN: I think, if you added
15	them all up, you end up dropping the number
16	some.
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
18	MR. ALLEN: So, I excluded those.
19	Then, there was chipping and grinding in some
20	of those I am not convinced that is really

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON:

representative of dumping.

21

22

No.

1	MR. ALLEN: As it is, I actually
2	put those in there, added it up, and, then,
3	excluded them. You get very close to the same
4	number. Excluding them, actually, I think
5	raised the number just slightly, if I
6	remember, I mean within a few dpm per cubic
7	meter.
8	MR. BARTON: The grinding
9	operations were actually less dusty.
10	MR. ALLEN: It might have been.
11	Some of them were high; some of them were low.
12	The one I quoted here a little bit ago
13	outdoors
14	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Is it a fairly
15	fine particulate?
16	MR. ALLEN: Well, it's created
17	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean I have
18	never seen a pile. So, this is just for my
19	edification here.
20	MR. ALLEN: When it is created in
21	the reduction process, it tends to be like
22	hard rocks.

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
2	MR. ALLEN: But it is hard enough
3	to where it can be pulverized and crumbled up
4	pretty easily.
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
6	MR. ALLEN: Or I don't know about
7	easy, but it gets pulverized, crumbled up to
8	something very fine, fairly fine.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Because this
LO	sounds like a lot of dust.
L1	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
L2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, that is
L3	why you would think there would be is it
L4	all respirable? I mean, you are assuming it
L5	is 100 percent respirable.
L6	DR. NETON: Yes, there is no
L7	correction for that.
L8	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
L9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
20	DR. NETON: No, the ICRP doesn't
21	have a correction for that, either.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. No. no.

just

But, I mean,

2	looking at the mix, the grinding, the
3	chipping, even the gondola car, and the
4	dumping and stuff, all seems to be in the same
5	ballpark, and it is just essentially agitating
6	a lot of mag fluoride dust with no controls,
7	indoor or outdoor.
8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
9	MR. ALLEN: I mean it seems to be
10	all semi-consistent. There's some lower
11	numbers, some higher numbers. And that is why
12	we used the 95th in the TBD, to account for
13	all the possibilities there.
14	And I am not sure where we are at
15	now.
16	Anyway, my plausibility argument
17	was essentially that these are numbers that we
18	have seen working with this material. Just
19	essentially mechanically agitating it is what
20	it amounts to when you are dumping, shoveling,
21	et cetera.
22	DR. MAURO: Yes, the arguable

MR.

ALLEN:

1	plausibility was the plausible circumstances
2	and the very fact that you have circumstances
3	which are comparable. Obviously, by
4	definition, they are plausible circumstances.
5	MR. ALLEN: Yes, and that is
6	essentially all I put in the surrogate data
7	justification there.
8	And that was the last criteria,
9	this one.
LO	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Now in your
11	little writeup here you said ElectroMet values
L2	were averages?
13	MR. ALLEN: They were. All I had
L4	was
L5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: What we were
L6	just talking about really was the Fernald
L7	measurements, right?
L8	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
L9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Which were
20	individual samples?
21	MR. ALLEN: In the TBD, we
22	actually used, the surrogate data we used came

1	from	these	ElectroMet	samples	as	well	as	some

- from Mallinckrodt and some from Fernald. So,
- we used all three, put them all together, and
- 4 came up with the 95th percentile.
- 5 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
- 6 MR. ALLEN: So, these were used.
- 7 Or not these solely used, not exclusively
- 8 used.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 10 MR. ALLEN: But these two numbers
- 11 were averages of some unknown number of
- 12 samples. So, that is the type of airborne
- 13 activity you got from this slag handling,
- 14 barreling, weighing. And it is only a factor
- of two below this 95th that we ended up using.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, the range,
- 17 I mean was pretty tight.
- 18 MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, it must
- 20 have been near saturation.
- MR. ALLEN: They had to be high,
- 22 yes.

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: For the cloud
2	of exposure.
3	And the only other question I
4	would have is, if you have such a high
5	concentration of dust, you overload you
6	filters. I mean, how are they measuring it?
7	How are they collecting the sample? So, I
8	mean, is this really your pump quits because
9	you can't stop the dust
LO	DR. NETON: These are BZ samples,
L1	but in that era, if I remember, they are
L2	really high-volume air samples positioned
L3	near, as close as possible to the workers
L4	breathing them.
L5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: But it was
L6	breathing zone? Yes.
L7	DR. NETON: Yes.
L8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: With a high-
L9	vol set?
20	DR. NETON: Right. Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
22	DR. NETON: It would only be like,

1	what I call a short, like 20-minute sample.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, it would
3	have to be
4	DR. NETON: They would hold it as
5	close as possible to the workers' breathing
6	zone while they were working
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
8	DR. NETON: and take sort of a
9	snapshot as opposed to like we do today, the
LO	integrated measurement over the whole shift.
L1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Yes.
L2	Okay.
L3	MR. ALLEN: And I was thinking I
L4	had those, but I don't.
L5	Well, that was all I had on the
L6	surrogate data. I am not sure where that
L7	MR. KATZ: So, I think John and
L8	Bill and Bob need to think about just what
L9	sort of degree of further analysis they may
20	want to do on these issues of surrogate data.
21	DR. MAURO: I would suggest that
22	we do write something up given the importance

1	of the subject, rather than just say, oh, it
2	sounds good. You know, we could maybe take a
3	look at it. I don't think it would take very
4	much time or very much cost, but I think it
5	would be wise for us to get something in
6	writing on the record, that we looked at
7	David's writeup and explored these matters, as
8	we have done on all the others.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
10	MR. KATZ: That sounds good.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean, just
12	for me, Dave, you went through how you
13	eliminated or you didn't include some and you
14	did. I think a more robust, written
15	description of how you did that will help when
16	we get
17	DR. NETON: A more independent
18	review maybe.
19	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Or a
20	description, so that that will avoid the kind
21	of questions that I raised when we go over to

Because this really is the

22

the full Board.

1	key to this.
2	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, we are
3	saying, Dave, you might just add a little bit
4	more text.
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, I mean
6	we may tell SC&A, but I guess how you used,
7	how you came to the surrogate data, and if
8	somebody goes back to the core documents, they
9	are going to say, well, your writeup here
10	isn't consistent with it because you took out
11	some and you didn't take out.
12	So, let's just be very I think
13	you did it right. I mean I am supportive of
14	what you did, but we need a document for
15	others that are going to look at it, because
16	this is the document we are going to send to
17	the
18	MR. ALLEN: You are talking about
19	a review of what I did in the TBD, which is
20	something for SC&A? It is not a go-to for me?

MR. ALLEN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.

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21

22

Yes.

1	MR. BARTON: And just to be clear,
2	you don't want us to reinvent the wheel here?
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No, no. No,
4	no.
5	MR. BARTON: Just a careful eye on
6	this report?
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I am expecting
8	you will probably have similar you know,
9	you need to make this
10	MR. BARTON: Flesh it out in
11	certain places?
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Flesh it out
13	in certain places. But I just don't want us
14	to prolong this operation by we have another
15	meeting, and, then, we talk about that, and,
16	then, you have to I would like to have
17	whatever you are going to write up, have SC&A
18	comfortable with a revision.
19	MR. KATZ: So, if SC&A is going to
20	review this, maybe you could write a memo or
21	something to elaborate on whatever, on your
22	nrocess

1	Otherwise, we are going to have an
2	SC&A review saying you need to do X, Y, and Z,
3	which you have already addressed in this
4	meeting. And, then, Dave is going to do that.
5	And, then, SC&A is going
б	DR. NETON: Well, it is pretty
7	clear in Dave's writeup about what samples he
8	used. I mean they are listed there.
9	MR. KATZ: So, what is it we want
LO	from Dave at this point, the kind of thing to
L1	elaborate?
L2	MR. ALLEN: Well, I tell you what.
L3	Like I said, it is in the TBD, what I used.
L4	I can send my spreadsheet that I analyzed the
L5	data on, along with a couple of other
L6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I mean, it may
L7	be in here, but what I was looking at is this
L8	review of the surrogate data is really what
L9	the Board is going to want to look at. And
20	so, to say, well, go back to the TBD I
21	think you can pull out, you may just want to
2.2	do a copy and replace.

Τ	MR. KAIZ: Copy and paste.
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Copy and
3	paste, yes.
4	I don't remember what's here, but
5	if you have it there, that's great, then.
6	MR. ALLEN: I am honestly not sure
7	what's happening. I'm sorry.
8	DR. NETON: I think maybe reissue
9	your surrogate analysis with a better
LO	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
L1	DR. NETON: description of what
L2	samples were used.
L3	MR. ALLEN: Okay. What was
L4	excluded and what was
L5	DR. NETON: I think actually what
L6	you used, which is in the TBD. Just cut that
L7	table and stick it right in there and say,
L8	"Here's what was used."
L9	And, then, when SC&A reviews it,
20	they can look at it and say, "Well, you used
21	these samples, but we noticed that there were
22	these other ones," and we think it is or is

1 not appropriate how	w you treated them.
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- 2 MR. ALLEN: Okay. So, if I am
- 3 getting this right, you want me to revise the
- 4 surrogate data evaluation I did to put more
- 5 detail into the air sample data that was used.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Yes.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: I will include the
- 8 table out of the TBD, what was used. I will
- 9 point out the stuff in the ER that was
- 10 excluded and why.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Specifically,
- 12 that would be --
- MR. ALLEN: And I will add another
- 14 column in here for --
- 15 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: -- in No. 5.
- MR. ALLEN: -- indoor/outdoor.
- 17 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 18 MR. KATZ: Right.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It is in the
- 20 plausibility.
- 21 MR. KATZ: Right. So, then, there
- will just be one-stop shopping for SC&A.

_	MR. ADDEN. AND, CHEIL, CHAC IS
2	what you guys will review.
3	MR. KATZ: And that is what they
4	will review. That way, we won't have an
5	iterative process here.
6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay?
7	MR. KATZ: Yes. That sounds good.
8	Okay.
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Any other
LO	issues with Hooker?
L1	MR. KATZ: I think that is most
L2	all of them.
L3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. That
L4	really is about it, yes. Good. We are making
L5	great headway here. All right, that's what I
L6	want.
L7	And you will do this by?
L8	MR. ALLEN: This I can
L9	MR. BARTON: Tomorrow.
20	(Laughter.)
21	MR. ALLEN: I think I can do this
22	pretty quickly. So, hopefully, this week it

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- 2 MR. KATZ: That would be great.
- 3 That would be great.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We are not
- 5 going to get it by the 24th.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Oh, no, but it is all
- 7 right because they are going to give an update
- 8 at this Board meeting anyway.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, yes, yes.
- 10 MR. KATZ: It wouldn't be time to
- 11 report out --
- 12 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No.
- 13 MR. KATZ: -- for an action at
- 14 this Board meeting --
- 15 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No.
- 16 MR. KATZ: -- because it is not on
- our agenda for that anyway.
- 18 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
- 19 MR. KATZ: So, we would be aiming
- 20 for August --
- 21 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- MR. KATZ: -- to report out.

Т	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Inat's line.
2	DR. NETON: But you could say we
3	are close.
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, that is
5	really what I want to do.
6	MR. KATZ: You can give a good
7	update.
8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
9	Bill, do you have any comments,
10	Bill Field?
11	MEMBER FIELD: No, I am fine. I
12	think what has been discussed is very
13	reasonable.
14	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. So, do
15	we want to break for lunch?
16	DR. NETON: Sam just stepped out
17	of the room for a second. He is ElectroMet.
18	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Should we just go ahead
20	and break now?
21	Do you have a sense from Sam how
22	much material we have?

1	MR. ALLEN: I have no idea.
2	DR. NETON: He has got a lot of
3	new stuff.
4	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay. There is a
5	lot of
6	DR. NETON: I believe he has got
7	new stuff. But I think a lot of these issues
8	go away, but I don't know how fast we will get
9	through them.
10	MR. KATZ: Okay. Yes, we wouldn't
11	want to break if he just had 20 minutes' worth
12	of material.
13	DR. NETON: I can't really say. I
14	mean I don't know how long it is going to take
15	to go over the stuff.
16	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Do we take
17	questions?
18	MR. KATZ: Oh, we can talk about
19	the name of the Work Group.
20	(Laughter.)
21	There is no longer a TBD-6001, and

this Work Group is entitled TBD 6001 Work

1	Group. So, we had, I think, resolved on our
2	own, if this works for you, too, Bill, to call
3	this from here forward the Uranium Refining
4	AWE Work Group, so that we are generically
5	describing what we are about and not using a
6	TBD that doesn't exist and might confuse
7	people.
8	Is that good with you, Bill?
9	MEMBER FIELD: I like it.
LO	(Laughter.)
L1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Of course, now
L2	all of the web storage facility sites are
L3	going to have to be renamed where all the
L4	documents are stored. Okay. We will do it.
L5	MR. ALLEN: Change the title.
L6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Okay.
L7	What's the name again?
L8	MR. KATZ: Okay. We are Uranium
L9	Refining AWE Work Group.
20	DR. MAURO: You know what else I
21	find? I just had a thought that came to me.
22	I noticed that whenever we talk TBD-6001, I

1	immediately have to go online and go look at
2	what are the attachments, you know, United
3	Nuclear, Hooker. Because there are a lot of
4	uranium refining AWE facilities that are not
5	originally part of TBD 6001.
6	So, all I am doing is alerting
7	everyone that the terminology that is used is
8	certainly fine, but I suspect that there are a
9	lot of other AWE facilities that don't fall
10	within the purview of this Work Group.
11	MR. KATZ: Well, is there a better
12	descriptor, John?
13	DR. MAURO: Other than putting the
14	names of the five I think there are five
15	sites that fall under, originally were under
16	the TBD 6001 Work Group. There were specific
17	sites.
18	MR. KATZ: Right.
19	DR. MAURO: And we have been
20	talking about a couple of them. All I can say
21	is that, the degree to which we could capture
22	that, it would make for a long name. But I

1	don't	know.	I	am	iust	bringing	the	thought

- 2 up.
- 3 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I don't like
- 4 the GBP Work Group.
- DR. MAURO: Well, see, the GBP I'm
- 6 okay with because I remember the three.
- 7 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Right.
- B DR. MAURO: And they are the only
- 9 three that we are working with. There are no
- 10 other GBPs.
- 11 MR. KATZ: That one actually goes
- 12 by their names formally.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. Right.
- 14 DR. MAURO: I don't know.
- 15 Whatever you folks are comfortable with, we're
- 16 fine.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Okay. Well, let's just
- 18 run with this and call up those other
- 19 confusions when they come.
- 20 DR. NETON: I did speak with Sam
- about how much, and he thought maybe an hour
- 22 and a half or so.

1	MR.	KATZ:	Okay.	So,	then,	it

- 2 seems like it makes sense, if he is busy, we
- 3 can break now.
- 4 The only other thing, United
- 5 Nuclear, maybe give an update.
- 6 MR. ALLEN: That will be, well, I
- 7 think the agenda was mostly for SC&A to -- let
- 8 me find it.
- 9 MR. KATZ: Yes, it was to sort of
- 10 recap the status of things because it has been
- 11 quite a while, and we just don't want to lose
- 12 track of where we are. That would be a
- foundation for you to say what is coming.
- MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- MR. KATZ: What sort of time do we
- 16 need for that?
- 17 MR. ALLEN: Not much.
- 18 MR. KATZ: How much time do you
- 19 need --
- 20 MR. ALLEN: Not much on our end.
- 21 I don't know --
- MR. KATZ: How about SC&A, to just

1	sort	of	recap	United	Nuclear,	where	we	are	at

- this point with the Work Group?
- 3 MR. THURBER: Well, I can run
- 4 through the new points in the matrix, which I
- 5 gave you an updated version of, in 15 minutes
- 6 probably, 20 minutes.
- 7 MR. KATZ: So, do you want to
- 8 knock that off before lunch? It is up to you
- 9 all.
- 10 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: That's fine
- 11 with me. My flight is at 5:00. So, I just
- need to get out of here by 3:30-4:00-ish, I
- 13 quess.
- 14 MR. KATZ: Are you fine, Bill
- 15 Field, with knocking that off now before lunch
- 16 break?
- 17 MEMBER FIELD: Oh, I am fine with
- anything you want. I have some other meetings
- 19 this afternoon. But if I have a reason not to
- 20 go, that would be cool, too.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- MR. KATZ: Okay.

Т	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Oray, let's do
2	it.
3	MR. KATZ: Go ahead.
4	MR. THURBER: Okay. If everybody
5	turns to the United Nuclear Appendix D matrix
6	in the memo I sent you all last week, we can
7	go through it.
8	A number of these things are
9	closed. So that, we can cover those pretty
10	swiftly.
11	Okay. Finding 1, current guidance
12	for assigning occupational medical doses
13	insufficiently prescribed. At the previous
14	meeting, the issue was closed because it was
15	determined that these measurements were made
16	offsite.
17	MR. KATZ: Right.
18	MR. THURBER: Finding 2, current
19	default doses for external whole-body and skin
20	doses are based exclusively on summary
21	statements of 1960 AEC inspection report and
22	may be inappropriate.

1	And we reviewed the additional
2	data that had been provided since the initial
3	finding and determined that, basically, the
4	issue was closed, but there was a proviso
5	well, we determined it wasn't an SEC issue.
6	And let's see, I don't remember what the
7	proviso was.
8	MR. ALLEN: I think it is in the
9	second-to-the-last column there, Bill. It is
LO	basically a better description of
L1	MR. THURBER: Oh, yes, there is a
L2	need for better documentation. That was the
L3	proviso that was left on the table when we
L4	determined or when the Work Group determined
L5	that the issue was closed last time. Okay?
L6	Finding 3 dealt with potential
L7	issues related to the neutron exposures that
L8	weren't addressed in Appendix D. There was
L9	quite a bit of discussion about this last
20	time. NIOSH agreed to attempt to gather
21	additional information on exposure scenarios,
22	so that an additional note of realism might be

1	added to the neutron exposure scenarios.
2	Finding 4, well, the initial
3	finding I'm sorry Finding 4, initial
4	intakes recommended by NIOSH may not correlate
5	with empirical urinalysis. In deference to
6	Jim Neton's concerns last time, we renumbered
7	our subsequent findings as A, B, C, and D
8	rather than having two number 4s, or whatever,
9	which makes good sense.
LO	And the Findings $4-A$, $4-B$, $4-C$,
11	and 4-D were kind of discussed all together
L2	rather than individually. The bottom line was
13	that NIOSH needed to or agreed to go back and
L4	look at these findings and review their
L5	position.
L6	DR. MAURO: Bill, I'm sorry to
L7	interrupt.
L8	MR. THURBER: Yes?
L9	DR. MAURO: You went through 3
20	very quickly. And I'm looking at the matrix
21	right now, and it looks like that is still an

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open item.

1	MR. THURBER: It is.
2	DR. MAURO: Oh, okay. It wasn't
3	apparent from the discussion.
4	MR. THURBER: Oh, no, no. It said
5	the action item from last time was NIOSH would
6	agree to attempt to gather additional
7	information on exposure scenario details by,
8	among other things, some worker interviews.
9	DR. MAURO: Okay. Thank you.
LO	MR. THURBER: All right.
11	With regard to Finding 4-E, which
L2	related to the thorium work, the action item
L3	was that NIOSH needed to show that the air
L4	samples are representative of exposures during
L5	the thorium work. And so, that was an
L6	outstanding issue on the table.
L7	DR. MAURO: Bill, is this the
L8	issue this is John again.
L9	MR. THURBER: Yes.
20	DR. MAURO: Is this the issue we
21	were talking with Rich Leggett about?
22	MR. THURBER: No. The stuff we

1	were talking with Rich about primarily was the
2	4-A, -B, -C, and -D kind of things, and partly
3	related to the role of Type F exposure and
4	partly related to the ability to reconstruct
5	doses in that period in 1960-61 where there
6	was a data gap
7	DR. MAURO: Right.
8	MR. THURBER: and where there
9	had been, presumably, for funding reasons or
LO	whatever, a reduction of the sampling. And t
L1	here were also some open issues related to the
L2	consistency between air-sampling and
L3	urinalysis data. So, there was kind of a
L4	collection of issues that were embraced by
15	those four findings, 4-A through 4-D.
L6	DR. MAURO: Yes, I only bring it
L7	up because I did have a chance to talk to Rich
L8	recently, and I know he is especially
L9	concerned about the break where the bioassay
20	was being done for a certain period of time
21	MR. THURBER: Right.

DR. MAURO: -- and, then, all of a

1	sudden, it just stopped and they went to air
2	sampling. And he felt that the air-sampling
3	data especially was problematic.
4	So, just by way of context, this
5	seems to be one of the hotter items that we
6	are going to need to deal with.
7	MR. THURBER: Yes, and it was an
8	item of extensive discussion at the prior
9	meeting, no question.
LO	DR. MAURO: Yes.
11	MR. THURBER: This foray through D
L2	findings was probably the main focus of the
L3	United Nuclear discussion at the November
L4	meeting.
L5	Okay.
L6	MS. EATON: Pardon my intrusion.
L7	MR. THURBER: Okay.
L8	MS. EATON: Are we allowed to ask
L9	questions while you guys are in discussion or
20	make comments?
21	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, who's

speaking?

1	MS. EATON: Clarissa Eaton, or
2	behalf of the petitioners.
3	MR. KATZ: So, what we are going
4	to do right here is Bill is running through
5	the issues, and Dave will talk about, then,
6	status of deliverables, action items, for
7	follow up here. But we will give you time
8	after that, after we have it all on the table,
9	to make some comments, if you would like.
10	MS. EATON: Okay, good, because,
11	like he just said, that is a very important
12	point as to the company made a business
13	decision to stop those bioassays. And, you
14	know, it is a very common procedure we see
15	today, profits over safety.
16	I mean, you know, this was a
17	conscious decision, and even though there were
18	problems in the sixties and then later found
19	by Oak Ridge that the concentrations were at
20	times 800 percent higher than the maximal
21	allowable concentrations. I think that is a
22	very big issue with us as well.

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No,

And that is all I wanted to say.

MR. KATZ: Okay. Thank you.

4	don't apologize.
5	MR. THURBER: Okay. Finding 5,
6	this finding dealt with the fact that NIOSH
7	provided insufficient information about the
8	method used to calculate the inhalation
9	intakes from residual contamination.
10	And it was agreed, or NIOSH said
11	at the November meeting that there was an
12	error in their calculations and that these
13	calculations would be corrected when the Site
14	Profile is issued. And the Work Group felt
15	that the issue was closed with a proviso that
16	the error be corrected and documented in the
17	revised TBD.
18	DR. BEHLING: Bill, can I make a
19	comment here? This is Hans Behling.
20	MR. THURBER: Please, Hans, yes.
21	DR. BEHLING: Yes, that particular
22	issue goes back to one of the earlier comments
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I'm sorry.

1	that I included in my review of the original
2	Rev. 0 and Rev. 1, which didn't change. And
3	the error really was a twenty-nine-fold error
4	between what was recommended as a value as to
5	what it should have been, based on the
6	protocol they provided. So, it was a
7	substantial error. It was a twenty-nine-fold
8	error.
9	So, it should be something that
10	has to be looked at and make sure that we do
11	correct it because it was not a small error.
12	MR. THURBER: And I understand
13	that NIOSH is, indeed, committed to make that
14	correction.
15	Any other comments on Finding 5
16	before we go on?
17	(No response.)
18	Okay. Finding 6, we raised some
19	questions about estimating external doses from
20	residual contamination. We subsequently
21	reviewed our calculations and said we had made
22	a calculational error and that, therefore, the

1	1 00110	ghould	he	closed.
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- DR. BEHLING: Yes, Bill, again,
- 3 this is Hans.
- 4 MR. THURBER: Yes?
- DR. BEHLING: When I went through
- 6 the original calculation, I failed to include
- 7 the short-lived daughters. And as a result, I
- 8 made a comment that the dose was
- 9 overestimated, but in review of my calculation
- 10 and the realization that those short-lived
- 11 daughters should have been included, I came to
- 12 the conclusion that NIOSH's original
- 13 calculation was, in fact, correct. And as you
- said, we withdrew that particular finding.
- MR. THURBER: Okay. And we also
- 16 had one observation, and that was there was
- 17 concern that the United Nuclear site
- 18 description was insufficient. Obviously, it
- is a complicated operation. And on the basis
- 20 of the discussions at the previous Work Group
- 21 meeting, the Work Group decided that the issue
- 22 was closed, again, with the proviso that NIOSH

1	would flesh out the site description when the
2	TBD is issued.
3	MR. KATZ: Thank you, Bill.
4	MR. THURBER: Okay.
5	MR. ALLEN: As far as our update
6	on this, it is not much. We did do interviews
7	for Finding No. 3. I just forwarded them to
8	the Work Group, I think, Friday afternoon.
9	We have not done any type of
10	evaluation or anything of those yet. Those
11	are just the interviews.
12	There is some useful information
13	in there. I am not sure it is going to narrow
14	down the exposure scenario very much.
15	As far as Findings 4-A through -D,
16	we do still owe a White Paper. We want to

a document and handed out ahead of time.

review the analysis that Leggett did in the

sure -- it is kind of a complicated issue to

where we wanted to get it all written down in

it is essentially just a matter of resources

We wanted to go through that and make

review.

17

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21

1	on	getting	to	that	issue.
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- 2 MR. KATZ: Do we have a rough
- 3 sense of when?
- 4 MR. ALLEN: No. This has been
- 5 passed off to somebody else to try to enlist
- 6 some additional resources -- is what we have
- 7 been trying to do here. And I don't have a
- 8 good timeframe on that one yet.
- 9 Also, we owe on Finding 4 --
- 10 MS. EATON: It's hard to hear.
- 11 MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry. I will try
- 12 to speak up.
- 13 Also, on Finding 4-E, we owe
- 14 something that evaluates the
- 15 representativeness of the thorium air samples
- to the work. So, essentially, I think we are
- 17 all on the same page. We owe something on the
- 18 thorium representativeness, something on 4-A
- 19 through -D, kind of all lumped together. And
- 20 I think we owe, it is not specific, but I
- 21 think we do owe some analysis of those
- 22 interviews we did for Finding 3 for the

2	And I don't have a good timeframe
3	on when those are going to come. They are
4	getting closer and closer to the top.
5	And that is essentially our update
6	on that.
7	MR. BARTON: A question on 4-E. I
8	know we discussed to some extent in the last
9	meeting that you really needed to go in and
10	flesh out whether the samples were breathing
11	zone or general air process samples. Was that
12	the only consideration we really needed to
13	look at or was it also plant location? Like
14	were these taken actually in thorium areas?
15	MR. ALLEN: I think it was
16	representativeness in general, which would
17	include both.
18	MR. BARTON: Okay.
19	MR. ALLEN: That's how we took it.
20	MR. KATZ: Any other questions?
21	(No response.)
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The public

1 neutron.

sorry, ma'am, I forgot your name, but do not have more questions? MS. EATON: Clarissa Eaton. MR. KATZ: Ms. Eaton, Ms. Eaton do you have any other questions or comments? MS. EATON: Well, yes. Mhat testing was done for the alpha particles? And how much data is there all and for like the uranium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concern about the alpha radiation, that even the Nucleon considers it to be 20 times more radioactive than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in head affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to see the source of the source	1	comment?
MS. EATON: Clarissa Eaton. MR. KATZ: Ms. Eaton, Ms. Eaton do you have any other questions or comments? MS. EATON: Well, yes. MS. EATON: Well, yes. What testing was done for the alpha particles? And how much data is there And for like the uranium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concerning about the alpha radiation, that even the NI considers it to be 20 times more radioacticated than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in him affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to its affidavit or, no, I'm sorry.	2	MR. KATZ: And do we have I'm
MS. EATON: Clarissa Eaton. MR. KATZ: Ms. Eaton, Ms. Eaton do you have any other questions or comments? MS. EATON: Well, yes. What testing was done for the alpha particles? And how much data is there And for like the uranium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concern about the alpha radiation, that even the NS considers it to be 20 times more radioactive than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in head affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to see the satisfication of the sorry.	3	sorry, ma'am, I forgot your name, but do we
MR. KATZ: Ms. Eaton, Ms. Eaton do you have any other questions or comments? MS. EATON: Well, yes. What testing was done for the alpha particles? And how much data is there And for like the uranium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concern is about the alpha radiation, that even the NI considers it to be 20 times more radioactive than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in he affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to its approximation affidavit.	4	have more questions?
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MS. EATON: Well, yes. What testing was done for the alpha particles? And how much data is there alpha the thorium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concern about the alpha radiation, that even the NR considers it to be 20 times more radioactical than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in head affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to see the same alpha affidavit or, no, I'm sorry.	6	MR. KATZ: Ms. Eaton, Ms. Eaton,
What testing was done for the alpha particles? And how much data is there all and for like the uranium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concern about the alpha radiation, that even the NI considers it to be 20 times more radioactive than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in himself affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to see the same that the same testing in the same tes	7	do you have any other questions or comments?
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11 And for like the uranium, the thorium, the radon gas, all the alpha emitters, polonium that are all present at the hematite, radium how much data is there? Because my concern about the alpha radiation, that even the Ni considers it to be 20 times more radioactive than beta or gamma. 18 And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in him affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to	9	What testing was done for the
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about the alpha radiation, that even the Ni considers it to be 20 times more radioactive than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in his affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to	13	that are all present at the hematite, radium,
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than beta or gamma. And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in his affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to	15	about the alpha radiation, that even the NRC
And, you know, [identifying information redacted] had claimed in his affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to	16	considers it to be 20 times more radioactive
information redacted]had claimed in h	17	than beta or gamma.
20 affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to	18	And, you know, [identifying
	19	information redacted]had claimed in his
21 the report about the clothes that were give	20	affidavit or, no, I'm sorry. Back to in
	21	the report about the clothes that were given

to the workers, that they were found to be

1	contaminated before leaving the site, and
2	often they were sent just to wash their hands.
3	You know, the thorium dioxide, which is water
4	insoluble, I mean, what would even washing
5	their hands have done for that?
6	And so, I have questions about,
7	you know, the data is so sparse. It's here;
8	it's there. You know, we are just having a
9	hard time understanding what data is available
10	and the inhalation exposures. This is a very
11	critical that would not have been measured
12	by air samples, you know, as far as the type S
13	material that is being considered.
14	I mean, like, for example, the
15	thorium dioxide was odorless. You know, how
16	would anyone know if they were exposed unless
17	someone was monitoring them?
18	I don't know. I have a lot of
19	mixed feelings about the way NIOSH is coming
20	across with their information. I just don't
21	see how it could even be reconstructed. I am
22	having a hard time.

1	You know, there were a lot of
2	spills. These workers were exposed to some
3	hot stuff.
4	And again, I go back to the
5	company's decision to stop this testing when
6	in the sixties they knew they had problems,
7	and, then, once later on, it wasn't even the
8	company that brought up the testing again to
9	resume. It was Oak Ridge.
10	And, then, in addition to that,
11	when their inspections were done by the Atomic
12	Energy Commission, they would cut production
13	back 90 percent. I mean that is like, you
14	know, closing the curtains temporarily, so
15	that a fair estimation couldn't even be given
16	on the inspections.
17	Do you see what I am saying as far
18	as my concerns?
19	You know, the hottest areas, like
20	the item room, that lacks data. There was no
21	thorium or radon test performed on the
22	petitioner at any time with the exception of

2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We thank you
3	for your comments.
4	These actually are, a number of
5	the issues you raise are the ones that we are
6	in the process of working through as well.
7	So, you know, we are far from finished on this
8	topic. So, hopefully, we will be able to
9	address a number of your concerns as we move
10	forward here.
11	MS. EATON: So, as far as NIOSH,
12	are they complying with the things you had
13	asked for them back in the September 2010
14	report? Has there been a site visit?
15	You know, the plant is under
16	decommissioning right now. And the
17	contamination has left the site. You know,
18	there's numerous documents, even from the DNR,
19	about the gross elevations that were found by
20	the DNR even. These are all on record.
21	And, you know, has anybody, even
22	in cahoots with anybody that is over the

hiring, you know. I don't know.

1	decommissioning project: I guess that is my
2	question.
3	Do you even know the background
4	radiation level that they are using as part of
5	the decommissioning right now? Because they
6	are having to tear down the site. It is that
7	hot, and it has been for some time.
8	And since there is such a big
9	you know, there's lawsuits with the State of
10	Missouri about this decommissioning plan that
11	is in place that they are working on. And is
12	anybody talking to anybody? Has there been a
13	visit from NIOSH? Has anybody even set foot
14	down there to see what is actually going on in
15	the decommissioning process?
16	Because, you know, Westinghouse
17	recently has been caught, they have been cited
18	two or three times accidently shipping
19	pallets. I mean NIOSH really needs to be down
20	there right now because the workers that are
21	there now are, in fact, you know, the
22	housekeeping is not being done, still.

1	MR. KATZ: Is it a covered
2	facility at this point?
3	MR. ALLEN: Residual, I'm
4	thinking, but I am not positive.
5	MS. EATON: You know, I tried to
6	extend the date for the coverage period, but,
7	according to the rules, I cannot do that. I
8	have to give a set date, although my position
9	was, since it is under decommissioning right
LO	now, and they keep moving the date as far as
L1	the completion, you know, but we should keep
L2	that open. But, unfortunately, according to
L3	the federal regulations, we have to have a
L4	date.
L5	But, you know, right now there's
L6	workers being at risk in the decommissioning
L7	process that are at risk here because
L8	shipments of pallets are getting shipped out
L9	to metal recyclers. You know, all that stuff
20	could end up in highchairs, be replacements.
21	I mean there is a problem going on
22	today still, and I am just not sure that we

1	really	even	have	а	chance.
	тсатту	CACII	11a v C	а	Chance.

- 2 MR. KATZ: So, Ms. Eaton, thank
- 3 you. I think we can address some of these
- 4 issues.
- 5 So, Dave, are you saying 1973 is
- 6 the end of the covered period?
- 7 MR. ALLEN: Yes, I think we are
- 8 getting outside the realm of our authority and
- 9 we can and can't do in this program. We can
- 10 only address the exposures associated -- we
- 11 can address all the exposures from 1958 to
- 12 1973, but after 1973 we can only discuss the
- 13 contamination left over from the AEC
- operations, which were the scrap recovery.
- 15 As far as the --
- MS. EATON: I'm sorry, I didn't
- mean to go off on the decommissioning, but,
- 18 you know, these are concerns of mine. I
- 19 apologize.
- 20 MR. KATZ: No, it's okay. We
- 21 understand that people may have many concerns
- that don't fall within the envelope of this

2	concerns.
3	MR. ALLEN: It is just outside of
4	our ability to do anything.
5	MR. KATZ: Right.
6	MS. EATON: So, back to my
7	questions quickly, have there been any site
8	visits from anyone, specifically NIOSH?
9	MR. ALLEN: Well, again, we are
10	talking about the doses that were incurred
11	1958 to 1973. And as you said, it is
12	undergoing D&D. The question is whether there
13	is much of any information we could gain now
14	from what the conditions were like in 1973.
15	MS. EATON: Right.
16	DR. NETON: We have done
17	interviews with workers, though, right?
18	MR. ALLEN: Yes. We have done
19	interviews with workers specific on this, and
20	we do offer an interview to every claimant,
21	and some have some decent information and some
22	not necessarily.

program, but it doesn't mean they are not real

1	MR. KATZ: So, point blank, Ms.
2	Eaton, the answer is there have not been site
3	visits because the program doesn't feel like
4	those would be informative for the period that
5	they are covering of operations.
6	MS. EATON: I see. Okay. I just
7	thought, you know, because of the reason of
8	the missing data, that anything they are
9	finding today in their investigations and
10	their compliances with the NRC, that maybe
11	there may be some assistance to what these
12	workers were actually involved in. Because, I
13	mean, the half-lives of, you know, some of
14	these things are 75,000 years. You know, it
15	hasn't went anywhere.
16	MR. ALLEN: Well, one of the
17	biggest problems with looking at what is there
18	now is that they had a great deal of
19	commercial operation that is not covered
20	during the residual period, and the commercial
21	operation went on until not too long ago. And
22	it tends to mask what is within our authority

1	to estimate.
2	MS. EATON: Can I ask, is there
3	any suspicion to you about why there were so
4	many rotations down there? I mean
5	because[identifying information redacted] had
6	also expressed that, you know, when an area
7	became too hot, that they were relocated to
8	another area. Is that normal procedure to
9	rotate like that?
10	DR. NETON: That is a fairly
11	common practice in then nuclear industry.
12	When workers start to approach their annual
13	dose limits or quarterly dose limits, they
14	will move people to areas of lower exposure,
15	so they don't go over the limit.
16	MS. EATON: Okay.
17	DR. NETON: That is a fairly
18	common practice.
19	MS. EATON: Okay. Thank you.
20	I guess at this point
21	MS. DREY: Well, could I ask a

question?

2	MS. DREY: This is Kay Drey.
3	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry, can you say
4	your name again?
5	MS. DREY: Kay is the first name,
6	K-A-Y. The last name is Drey, D as in David,
7	R-E-Y.
8	MR. KATZ: Yes.
9	MS. DREY: I'm calling from St.
10	Louis.
11	I wondered if you were going to
12	address Clarissa's questions about alpha
13	emitters. And the question is, what data you
14	have found on this?
15	DR. NETON: Well, I think a lot of
16	that is covered in the Evaluation Report, as
17	to why we think it is feasible to reconstruct
18	these doses.
19	MS. DREY: I am having trouble
20	hearing. I'm sorry.

MS. EATON: Oh, I'm sorry.

NEAL R. GROSS

Report that is on our website goes into some

DR. NETON:

21

22

1

I think our Evaluation

can

2	reconstruct the deltas, particularly for the
3	alpha-emitting radionuclides. I can't comment
4	much more beyond that at this point.
5	But I would encourage you to go
6	out on our website, and all those reports are
7	listed out there.
8	MS. DREY: Okay. Is there a
9	particular report or something that you were
10	thinking?
11	DR. NETON: Well, it is the
12	Evaluation Report. It would be listed under
13	the United Nuclear site.
14	MS. DREY: Okay. Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Any
16	other questions?
17	MS. DREY: Well, just, also, does
18	the Evaluation Report cover the fact that they
19	had materials from Paducah, and so forth, that
20	were fission materials, like technetium-99?
21	Do you cover those materials as well?
22	DR. NETON: I don't recall if
	NEW P. OPOGG

discussion about why we think we

1	there was a recycled uranium component at
2	United Nuclear or not. I would have to go
3	back and look. I haven't looked at it
4	MS. DREY: That is very important,
5	I think, you know, the fact that they did find
6	technetium-99, and that surprised everyone at
7	the time they found it.
8	MS. EATON: That they also denied
9	initially upon telling everyone about the
10	offsite contamination. They denied that for
11	some time initially, Westinghouse.
12	MR. KATZ: Dave, are you familiar
13	with this question?
14	MR. ALLEN: Which one?
15	MR. KATZ: The one they are
16	talking about right now, the exposure to
17	technetium.
18	MR. ALLEN: Oh, the exposure to
19	technetium? That is a component of recycled
20	uranium, along with plutonium, neptunium, and
21	several others. I don't recall what the

Evaluation Report says about it or whether it

2	It is normally a 1 or 2 percent
3	MS. DREY: I can't hear you. I'm
4	sorry.
5	MR. ALLEN: It is normally, it
6	comes along with the uranium, and we have
7	uranium urinalysis for a great deal of the
8	timeframe. And it is typically a few
9	percentage point increase in that dose. It is
10	something that does need to be accounted for.
11	It is not a big showstopper. It is a
12	multiplier for the uranium dose.
13	But, yes, it does need to be
14	accounted for. I just don't recall
15	MS. DREY: I am just wondering
16	about not just the uranium and its daughters,
17	but when you have fission products like
18	technetium-99, I wondered if those were
19	assessed at all.
20	MR. ALLEN: Yes, and I can't
21	remember off the top of my head whether that
22	is included in there. It should be. It comes

is accounted for in there.

1	along with the uranium. So, it is always a
2	multiplier on the uranium dose.
3	MS. DREY: What do you mean
4	"always?"
5	MR. ALLEN: They had no reactors
6	at United Nuclear. They didn't process or
7	intentionally gain any fission products.
8	Where they would have come from is as a
9	contaminant in the uranium. That is where
10	they would have gotten it onsite, and that is
11	where
12	MS. DREY: They got it because
13	they were given recycled uranium to process,
14	which they weren't supposed to. It was
15	supposed to have been refined at the fuel
16	cycle.
17	So, it was a surprise to everybody
18	when it was discovered in the evaporation
19	ponds. I mean it probably wasn't a surprise
20	to everybody, but it was certainly a surprise

ALLEN:

21

22

to the public.

MR.

Yes, that's what I

1	said.	It is part o	f the re	ecycled ura	nium.	Ιt
2	is a	contaminant	in the	uranium.	That	is
3	where	it has to be	evaluate	ed.		

- 4 And I don't know the answer off
- 5 the top of my head, how it is evaluated, but
- 6 it does need to be --
- 7 MS. DREY: If it was evaluated.
- 8 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It should be
- 9 in that report on the website.
- 10 MS. DREY: The Evaluation Report?
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 12 MR. KATZ: Right. And so, in any
- event, we can check on this, and at the next
- 14 meeting we can report on that, whether that
- was addressed.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- MS. DREY: Thank you.
- MR. KATZ: Thank you.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Thank
- 20 you very much.
- I think we are now going to break
- for lunch, and we will come back -- what?

1	MR. KATZ: An hour?
2	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, or 40
3	minutes.
4	MR. KATZ: Forty-five minutes?
5	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It will be 45
6	minutes. About 1:15?
7	MR. KATZ: Is that good for
8	everyone on the line?
9	(No response.)
10	Okay, 1:15.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
12	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
13	matter went off the record at 12:21 p.m. and
14	resumed at 1:18 p.m.)
15	
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4	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
5	1:18 p.m.
6	MR. KATZ: Okay. Good afternoon.
7	This is, I am still going to call
8	it the TBD 6001 Work Group for this one last
9	meeting, so I don't confuse anybody. We are
10	going to be changing our name.
11	And we are reconvening after lunch
12	to speak about ElectroMet. We have already
13	covered United Nuclear and Hooker.
14	And we're on.
15	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We're on.
16	MR. KATZ: Let me just check to
17	see, Bill Field, at least do we have you?
18	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I'm here.
19	MR. KATZ: Great. Thank you.
20	MR. BARTON: Okay. Well, should
21	we handle this the same way we handled the
22	first two sites?

Τ	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
2	MR. BARTON: And go through the
3	findings?
4	Well, Bill Thurber, I have been
5	leaning on you pretty heavy all day. So, if
6	you want to take us home, that's fine, or if
7	you're sick of it
8	MR. THURBER: Okay. No problem.
9	No problem.
10	(Laughter.)
11	Basically, I will go through, I
12	can go through the matrix. But the way it was
13	pretty much left last was that we did not get
14	into an in-depth discussion of ElectroMet
15	because NIOSH indicated that they had new data
16	which they needed to evaluate before they
17	could really get into a substantive discussion
18	and critique of our findings. But I will go
19	through the findings, and we will go from
20	there.
21	Finding 1, NIOSH should discuss
22	the issue of access controls explicitly in the

1	Evaluation Report to justify the basis for
2	including all workers at ElectroMet, rather
3	than just those who worked in the area plant.
4	You will recall that the uranium
5	work, the reduction of UF4 to uranium metal,
6	was done in a special plant called the area
7	plant which was built specifically for that
8	work by the AEC in 1943. It was located in
9	the corner of a large site where the Electro
10	Metallurgical company made a variety of
11	ferroalloys, primarily for the steel industry.
12	And the area plant, based on some
13	of the testimony, was fenced off and guarded
14	and gated. Our concern was that, was it
15	possible to identify the cohort of workers who
16	were exclusively employed at the area plant as
17	compared to the larger population of
18	commercial workers on the rest of the
19	facility. So, that was what was behind this.
20	And when this was last discussed,
21	and I believe this dates back to June of last
22	year, NIOSH indicated that they would try to

1	get some clarification from the Department of
2	Labor on the exact scope of the population
3	that was to be involved.
4	The second finding
5	DR. GLOVER: Do we want to cover
6	these or do you guys want to just do them all?
7	MR. KATZ: Yes, we could cover
8	them one at a time.
9	DR. GLOVER: Just go ahead and
10	MR. THURBER: If you want to cover
11	them one by one, that is fine.
12	MR. KATZ: Sure.
13	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, why don't
14	you?
15	DR. GLOVER: We have already done
16	at least a segue to it.
17	MR. THURBER: Yes, no sense
18	repeating it again.
19	DR. GLOVER: Yes, because I will
20	have to refresh your all's memory by the time
0.1	we get to some of these

So, on this one, and this is going

1	to drive where we are, Part A when we
2	responded to this was we are going to contact
3	the Department of Labor and see how they
4	handled this. And I have provided, in the
5	folder to the Work Group I gave you the
6	Department of Labor's email back to us, which
7	we can't put people in places.
8	And so, basically, if they are an
9	ElectroMet worker, then we're not going to
10	know that they were I mean we have some
11	monitoring data, but we certainly don't have
12	everything that we can call these people not
13	ElectroMet. If they put them inside there,
14	then that is how we are, as we said before.
15	The other part to this, though, is
16	the source-term base. The model that is going
17	to affect our discussion throughout the rest
18	of this is that we have written a letter to
19	the Department of Energy asking them to
20	clarify the ore and thorium work that occurred
21	at ElectroMet.
22	And so, without those pieces of

1	information, before I know, Bill, that I said
2	that if it was outside of that area, then we
3	wouldn't cover it. It is unclear where people
4	are, and I think there is a little bit of a
5	change in how we may deal with facilities like
6	this when they can't put people in places, and
7	they don't distinguish DOE ElectroMet from
8	ElectroMet proper in the facility description.
9	Plus, we are not sure exactly where the work
10	occurred.
11	So, there are indications of tons
12	of high-grade ore being sent to ElectroMet and
13	worked on. We found several new references.
14	So, we are right now waiting for a
15	response from the Department of Energy. I
16	know they are working on it, looking at June
17	or July, likely to give us a response.
18	And so, that is going to affect
19	the source-term, and the source-term is going
20	to drive our model.
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: But they did
22	respond to your letter?

1	DR. GLOVER: No, the Department of
2	Labor responded to our
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
4	DR. GLOVER: first request back
5	somewhere in the end of 2010. This is a new
6	letter we wrote last month.
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
8	DR. GLOVER: And so, regarding
9	specifics on the ore and thorium source-terms
10	that are described.
11	MR. THURBER: Which obviously
12	relates to the next finding.
13	Finding 2, research and
14	development work on uranium ores was not
15	mentioned in NIOSH 2009, which is the
16	Evaluation Report. And there was some
17	suggestion that there were ores that may have
18	been worked on, and we felt it was important
19	that NIOSH look a little further to see if
20	that was, indeed, the case and what quantities
21	might be involved.
22	And I think Sam has really covered

2	DR. GLOVER: Well, as you said, I
3	think that covers it.
4	(Laughter.)
5	MR. THURBER: Okay. I didn't mean
6	to put words in your mouth.
7	DR. GLOVER: No, sir, that's fine.
8	MR. THURBER: Finding 3, NIOSH
9	should review the start and end dates for the
10	operational period to ensure that all relevant
11	documentation has been evaluated.
12	And one of the things behind this
13	finding is that in the Petition Evaluation
14	Report, as I recall, NIOSH said that the work
15	at ElectroMet began in April of 1943, which
16	was based on when the area plant actually
17	started up.
18	But there was some documentation
19	which we quoted in our review of the ER which
20	indicated that, as early as December of the
21	previous year, that ElectroMet had done some
22	casting of uranium. Now whether it was done

this second point, but go ahead, Sam.

3	have any idea. But, on the basis of that, we
4	felt that the start dates needed to be
5	examined to be sure that the period over which
6	AEC work was properly represented.
7	DR. GLOVER: And NIOSH concurs
8	that those references are completely correct
9	that you mentioned. They did start in late
10	December or November of 1942. And so, we
11	agree, as we develop a source-term-based model
12	after the DOE response, we will certainly
13	include early years, look at whether that is
14	appropriate, yes. So, we agree.
15	MR. THURBER: Okay. Finding 4,
16	the assumption that uranium metal production,
17	reduction process, and associated industrial
18	production, industrial hygiene conditions were
19	unchanged from 1943 to 1949 may not be
20	correct.
21	The changes that appear to have
22	been made in 1947 would need to be
	MEAL D. CDOSS

in their research and development lab as

compared to the area plant, or what, I don't

1

1	investigated before the assumption can be used
2	to implicitly back-extrapolate post-October
3	1947 data to the 1943-to-1945 period.
4	What underlies this finding is the
5	fact that, prior to about October 1947, there
6	was not a great deal of monitoring information
7	of any kind available. And after that, there
8	was quite a bit of data.
9	And so, in the Evaluation Report,
10	NIOSH chose to take the time period, post-
11	October 1947 time period, and use that as a
12	basis for back-extrapolating to the beginning
13	of operations in 1943.
14	And the argument that NIOSH made
15	was it appears to us that the process was
16	really unchanged over the period from when
17	operations began until the time that there was
18	a reasonable amount of air-monitoring and
19	urinalysis data available.
20	And the argument that we made was
21	that there was some evidence in the literature
22	that NIOSH was I'm sorry, NIOSH, excuse me

1	ElectroMet was in the process of making
2	some significant change prior to 1947, which
3	suggested to us that things were not really
4	constant, that they were, indeed, making some
5	process improvements, and that aspect needed
6	to be considered if one was to use this back-
7	extrapolation approach.
8	DR. GLOVER: Hey, Bill, we agree.
9	I mean I agree with what you are saying. We
10	are going to wait until the source-term letter
11	is responded to, so we can have an overall.
12	At the end of this, I put four or
13	five graphs to give folks a flavor for the
14	data collection. I do agree with you there
15	were health changes made. There are some
16	health improvements.
17	There are some early bioassay data
18	that we have, though, and we are actually
19	going to explore with DOE/Oak Ridge whether we
20	can we have a lot of unknowns, what their
21	work title was. And so, we have a number of
22	bioassay samples that were done in the

1 earliest years,	1943	and	1944,	with	an	unknown
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- 2 occupation.
- 3 So, we are going to explore with
- 4 DOE down at Oak Ridge, which has ElectroMet's
- 5 medical records, whether we can get some
- 6 additional work titles for these guys. So, we
- 7 are going to check into that, as we look also
- 8 into this source-term-based model.
- 9 You will see some things, though,
- in the air-sampling data. I tried to give you
- 11 a flavor for the types of samples that were
- taken, BZs, what the active peers were. So,
- if you look at page 9, you will notice that
- 14 one hassle is when the health and safety
- laboratory comes in. They have got samples up
- to almost 500,000 dpm per meter cubed. So,
- the location and types of samples that were
- 18 done, there is obviously nothing that
- 19 indicates those kinds of exposures in the
- 20 beginning for the air samples that they chose
- 21 to take. So, back-extrapolating, you know, we
- 22 are going to have to be careful when we

1	recognize that.
2	So, we are reviewing the source-
3	term-based model. We do understand your
4	concerns. We are trying to find out better
5	how that uranium bioassay may or may not be
6	used.
7	Right now, we have too many
8	unknowns. But we are going to see if we can
9	perhaps make some improvement with that.
10	But that five or six pages there
11	is just sort of a feel for the types of urine
12	data we have, when we have urinalysis data.
13	On page 13, you see when we have it. I tried
14	to make some feel for the type of occupations
15	that we have.
16	Many of those on page 14 show the
17	unknowns. Most of those are from that first
18	occupational period. So, we have about 57
19	unknowns, bioassays associated with unknown
20	worker types. So, that will kind of give us a

broke

those

better flavor for who was being monitored.

And

Ι

21

22

into

а

out

1 series of graphs, basically, to show,	as	а
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- 2 function of time, when they were collecting
- 3 bioassay.
- 4 So, there are just some initial
- 5 fields. We have put a lot of that data
- 6 together, as we had mentioned before. We are
- 7 going to do all the SRDB documents, see all
- 8 the external data, the internal data, so we
- 9 can make sure that we are ready to provide our
- 10 source-term-based model.
- But we do understand the concern,
- 12 Bill.
- 13 MR. THURBER: Okay. Finding No.
- 14 5, this is not a particularly substantive
- 15 issue, but there appeared to be some
- 16 discrepancy in the text describing whether
- there were or were not sampling data available
- 18 measuring internal exposure during the standby
- 19 period. There was a period of a couple of
- 20 years, I believe in 1948-1949, where the
- 21 facility was on standby. There were some
- 22 discrepancies in the text about that.

1	DR. GLOVER: And we agree, when we
2	put that forward, we will make sure we address
3	that, yes.
4	MR. THURBER: Clearly, not a
5	substantive point.
6	Finding 6, NIOSH should take into
7	account the difference between fixed-head
8	samplers, process samplers, and general area
9	samplers and the actual intake and
10	uncertainties this creates for estimating
11	bounding intakes.
12	And it wasn't clear that the
13	analysis had taken into account that sometimes
14	they may have done lapel samplers, but
15	actually there also may have been fixed-head
16	samplers, and there could be a considerable
17	difference between what you measure with a
18	fixed-head sampler that is kind of near where
19	the operator's head is nominally and what you
20	get with an actual lapel sampler. We felt
21	that the question of what the samples, the air
22	samples, truly represented needed to be very

1	carefully considered.
2	DR. GLOVER: Agreed. So, in our
3	source-term or in our data, we now have all
4	the descriptions of the types of samples and
5	whether they are BZs and GAs and the
6	descriptions.
7	MR. THURBER: Okay. Finding 7,
8	NIOSH needs to establish the job titles
9	corresponding to jobs actually done for the
10	period of employment. NIOSH job title
11	consolidation scheme would not produce
12	bounding estimates for all workers in the
13	proposed Class in the absence of such an
14	analysis.
15	We had concern as to whether
16	laborers did operator jobs or, you know,
17	whether people moved around from job to job in
18	the area plant and that sort of thing, and
19	felt that if the source-term was to be
20	developed by worker Class, that one needed to

be sure that those things didn't happen or, if

they did, they were accounted for.

21

1	DR. GLOVER: And we will, as we
2	propose a model, we will make sure that we
3	take that into account. Right now, there is
4	not one on the table to revise, but we
5	certainly will
6	MR. THURBER: Yes, right.
7	DR. GLOVER: make sure we think
8	about worker movement.
9	And I think 8.
10	MR. THURBER: Okay.
11	DR. GLOVER: I think 8 goes to
12	kind of the same thing.
13	MR. THURBER: Yes. What we
14	pointed out is that there are several
15	techniques for calculating what the 95th
16	percentile is. It happened, at least in this
17	particular case, that the graphical method
18	that NIOSH used gave the lowest of three
19	alternatives that we examined.
20	And so, if one is saying that the
21	approach is bounding for the Evaluation
22	Report, one needs to be careful about the

1	basis upon which that consideration is built.
2	DR. GLOVER: Okay.
3	MR. STIVER: Bill, this is John
4	Stiver.
5	I want to jump in here and mention
6	something about the change in NIOSH's approach
7	to using the DWE data in model construction.
8	Now, Sam, I think you indicated
9	that you found a lot of bioassay data. So,
10	the whole issue of when DWEs may apply may be
11	a lot different than what I gathered from
12	looking at the previous report.
13	But back last, I believe it was in
14	October of 2010, NIOSH released a new paper.
15	I believe it is Revision 3 that Bob Morris put
16	out, a White Paper on the FMPC WDE reports.
17	And this was in response to the review of
18	Revision 2 of the NIOSH methodology that we
19	put out in July of 2009.
20	And, basically, what happened was
21	that NIOSH decided to go ahead and utilize the
22	methodologies that were put out by Adam Davis

1	and Dan Strom in the 2008 Health Physics
2	Journal article, where they looked at the
3	uncertainties associated with the DWE
4	datasets. And they actually did use the 1948
5	ElectroMet set in their analysis.
6	And what they did was they used
7	Monte Carlo techniques, and they did a couple
8	of different approaches. One was looking at
9	discrete sampling of the individual task air
10	samples, and the other was to fit those
11	samples to a log-normal distribution and
12	sample that.
13	And from that, they came up with
14	estimates of GSD ranges that should be
15	associated with the DWE set. Basically, they
16	demonstrated that a GSD of five is actually
17	pretty good for this type of data.
18	And the Morris Rev. 3, Revision 3,
19	basically, abandoned this approach of trying
20	to assign people into categories by job type
21	and, also, looked at the other big issue that
22	we had. You know, when you take a bunch of

1	DWEs and rank-order them and set a log-normal
2	to it, and then pick off the 95th percentile,
3	and we demonstrated in our review that in
4	every single case we looked at we were missing
5	the actual average with DWE for the highest
6	exposed Class.
7	And, then, when you also
8	considered that the DWE itself is an uncertain
9	value with a very large uncertainty, I think
10	that was probably the main reason why NIOSH,
11	then, went to this new methodology. And it
12	seems to have more global implications outside
13	of Fernald. In a discussion in Weldon Springs
14	last week, we went through this very same
15	topic.
16	So, we really feel that it is more
17	of a global issue. It is going to have to be
18	addressed here as well.
19	That is really all I wanted to say
20	about this right now.
21	DR. GLOVER: We will certainly
22	look at that. They didn't propose that as

	1	part	of	the	ElectroMet	stuff.	They	did	tha
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- 2 through Fernald. So, they had no internal
- 3 review from our side, although maybe through
- 4 Jim, but not as an ElectroMet -
- 5 MR. STIVER: It is more of a
- 6 global significance I think.
- 7 DR. GLOVER: Exactly.
- 8 MR. STIVER: It is really an
- 9 overall methodology for using that type of
- 10 data.
- DR. GLOVER: Yes, and Jim didn't
- review it because he is conflicted at Fernald.
- So, this is an ElectroMet model. And we will
- 14 see where the source-term-based thing leaves
- 15 us.
- MR. STIVER: Okay.
- 17 DR. GLOVER: So, I mean, where
- does that leave us for this? You know, the
- 19 years that are in the SEC or not, or we will
- 20 see where this goes.
- 21 MR. STIVER: This just has
- 22 implications for Finding 6 through 8 and,

1	also, 10 about the reduction bomb explosions
2	and those types of off-normal events and the
3	uncertainties that would be associated with
4	those.
5	DR. GLOVER: That was Morris'
6	report, right?
7	MR. STIVER: Right.
8	DR. GLOVER: Yes.
9	MR. THURBER: Are we ready for 9?
10	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
11	MR. THURBER: Okay. Nine doesn't
12	really require much. What we pointed out was
13	that the approach taken in Appendix C for
14	ElectroMet was much more claimant-favorable
15	than that in TBD-6001, but that was really a
16	TBD-6001 problem, if you will. And so, it has
17	gone away with the demise of TBD-6001.
18	DR. GLOVER: Agreed.
19	MR. THURBER: Finding 10, given
20	the high frequency of blowouts at other
21	facilities using the same equipment, NIOSH
2.2	should reexamine the possibility that blowouts

1	occurred at ElectroMet.
2	We looked at the information that
3	was on the O: drive and any other materials,
4	and could not find any evidence of it, but it
5	was still very difficult to believe that the
6	same process, when practiced elsewhere, there
7	were frequent numbers of blowouts. And we
8	felt that this area, even though we didn't
9	come up with anything, needed to have careful
10	attention paid to it.
11	And we recently supplied to the
12	Work Group the revised Appendix E to our
13	ElectroMet report, which summarizes the
14	interviews. I have to say that we were remiss
15	in getting that out. It was ready to go, and
16	it fell in the crack until Sam asked me what
17	happened to the interview reports.
18	My feeling is that the interview
19	reports are very inconclusive about whether
20	blowouts occurred at ElectroMet. But I will
21	leave that to the rest of you to judge after
22	you have read the report or the appendix.

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1	Sam?
2	DR. GLOVER: I agree, yes, we
3	could find nothing that supports blowouts. I
4	did look through some of the interviews. The
5	only thing I did notice was that they said,
6	either in those interviews or in another
7	document, that they were able to take
8	advantage of the Ames Laboratory processes and
9	make improvements on it as it was implemented
LO	at their facility. So, perhaps they were able
L1	to make but that is all conjecture. But,
L2	as of yet, I have seen nothing that really
L3	helps us with saying that blowouts occurred.
L4	MR. THURBER: Right.
L5	The next finding, that NIOSE
L6	should address the residual period, it was
L7	pointed out that this is a DOE site and,
L8	therefore, the residual period does not get
L9	included. And so, that finding is closed.
20	DR. GLOVER: Agreed.
21	MR. THURBER: Finding 12, NIOSE
22	should provide more detailed information in

Τ	support of their position in the ER that,
2	considering the intake scenarios established
3	in TBD-6001, Appendix C, the calculated
4	urinary excretion of uranium from these
5	intakes was compared to the actual data and
6	was found to be bounding in each case.
7	And we did some calculations, and
8	we did not come to the same conclusion. And I
9	believe we supplied the spreadsheet data.
10	DR. GLOVER: I think you gave me
11	the external, the Riley file, Bill, but I
12	don't think you sent me your
13	MR. THURBER: Oh, yes, okay. I
14	know, yes, the one that Karene Riley did, yes.
15	DR. GLOVER: Right. I would be
16	more than happy if you want to provide that as
17	we develop a model and look at what your all's
18	concerns were.
19	MR. THURBER: Okay.
20	DR. GLOVER: So, if you please
21	would send that to me, that would be great.

MR. THURBER: Yes.

1	DR. GLOVER: We certainly do have
2	some early bioassay data. We will make sure
3	that, whatever model we do propose, that
4	pre-`48 model, we will make sure that we look
5	at those concerns as we review this.
6	MR. THURBER: Okay. That is on
7	our list.
8	Finding 13, the approach taken to
9	bound external photon exposure values in Table
10	C-4 of TBD-6001, Appendix C, appears to be
11	reasonable for the operating period beginning
12	June 1948. However, NIOSH must demonstrate
13	that this approach is bounding for the earlier
14	period where there is no film badge data
15	available.
16	And this is similar to one of our
17	earlier findings about the ability to back-
18	extrapolate from 1947 to 1943 kind of
19	timeframe.
20	MR. BARTON: There is also the
21	issue of unknown job categories in that
22	finding.

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Τ	MR. IHURBER. Yes, WHICH also ties
2	in with another one of our earlier findings.
3	Thanks, Bob.
4	MR. BARTON: Yes.
5	MR. THURBER: Finding 14, NIOSH
6	should state in the Petition Evaluation Report
7	that estimates of occupational medical
8	exposure should be based oh, this is the
9	photofluorography thing that we discussed
LO	earlier today.
L1	I think that we, as John Mauro
L2	outlined this morning, we have a clear
L3	understanding of how this should be treated at
L4	AWEs in the absence of specific information to
L5	the contrary.
L6	DR. GLOVER: And I agreed we would
L7	look at it. We will make a formal but
L8	there are documents that discuss the medical
L9	program at
20	MR. THURBER: And in those, as I
21	recall, it did say X-ray, at least some that I
22	looked at.

1	DR. GLOVER: That is correct.
2	MR. THURBER: Finding 15, SC&A
3	independently developed a database for annual
4	beta doses and found the 95th percentile value
5	was in excellent agreement with that reported
6	by NIOSH. However, the 50th and 5th
7	percentiles were somewhat higher. And
8	therefore, again, if you are categorizing
9	people by job category, this might result in
10	some understated results.
11	I think that this is the
12	spreadsheet, actually, that I believe we
13	provided to you, Sam.
14	DR. GLOVER: Yes, you did, and I
15	appreciate that.
16	Also, as I said, we went through
17	all the SRDB documents and tried to make sure
18	we had all of the data. So, we actually have
19	additional datasets which you guys have
20	evaluated, Bill.
21	So, whatever we do choose to go
22	forward with, we will make sure we use the

MR. THURBER: Right.
DR. GLOVER: But we will make sure
that we include, depending on how we set up
the job title or whatever model we choose to
use, how that gets implemented, that we
include that data, the appropriate analysis.
So, I understand your concern.
MR. THURBER: Okay. The thrust of
the next finding I believe is that there
wasn't sufficient guidance in Appendix E to
address exposure to the hands and arms, and we
that that needed to be considered carefully.
DR. GLOVER: I know that Dave
Allen, we just came to that some resolution on
this at another facility, the enhanced
exposure, the Puzier effect. So, I need to
make sure where that got left, Bill, for the
other facilities. I think we had some
agreement on that perhaps.
MR. THURBER: Yes. Well, we kind
of talked a little bit about that this

most comprehensive dataset we do have.

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1	morning.
_	morning.

- DR. GLOVER: Yes, ElectroMet
- 3 clearly had enhanced exposure.
- 4 MR. THURBER: Yes.
- 5 DR. GLOVER: They discussed it
- 6 very clearly. So, there is a lot of beta
- 7 dosimetry or film badge.
- 8 MR. THURBER: Right.
- 9 DR. GLOVER: So, we do have some
- 10 things. We need to make sure we take all of
- 11 that into account.
- But we do agree there were some
- 13 significant opportunities for enhanced
- 14 exposure.
- MR. THURBER: Yes, we felt that,
- in particular, that it was the skin other than
- 17 the hands and arms that needed to be
- 18 addressed.
- 19 Okay. Finding 17, again, this
- 20 ties in really with a point that we have made
- in a couple of earlier findings. NIOSH needs
- 22 to provide convincing arguments that the 95th

Τ	percentile values based on 1948-1949 data are
2	bounding for the period prior to December
3	1947. And I think this has been adequately
4	covered in discussion and comments by NIOSH or
5	a couple of our previous findings here.
6	And that's the end.
7	MR. KATZ: Thank you, Bill.
8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The last word,
9	Sam.
LO	DR. GLOVER: Thank you, Bill.
11	(Laughter.)
L2	MR. THURBER: You're very welcome.
L3	DR. GLOVER: Well, I am thinking
L4	from our standpoint we have to see what the
L5	Department of Energy is going to come back
L6	with, see where our source-term is. And at
L7	that point, we can update the rest
L8	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: A lot of these
L9	are source-term-related.
20	MR. KATZ: Do you have a rough
21	sense of timeframe?
22	DR. GLOVER: I would say by July,

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- 2 MR. KATZ: By July is when you
- 3 will hear from DOE.
- DR. GLOVER: Yes.
- 5 MR. KATZ: But, then, assuming you
- 6 have to develop a --
- 7 DR. NETON: Well, but it depends
- 8 on what the source-term ends up being. If it
- 9 is an ore-type source-term, then we are going
- 10 to be in a similar situation as we were at a
- 11 lot of other facilities that are SECs. I am
- 12 not saying it will become an SEC, but
- 13 depending on if the source-term is of
- 14 sufficient magnitude that we have like --
- 15 correct me if I am wrong, Sam -- a lot of
- 16 thorium-230 --
- 17 DR. GLOVER: Yes, it is almost in
- the 100,000 pounds of Mallinckrodt material.
- 19 DR. NETON: If you end up with
- 20 that kind of material, then I am not sure
- 21 where we are going to end up at the end of the
- 22 day.

1	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, July for an
2	update on where we are with this.
3	DR. GLOVER: Yes.
4	MR. KATZ: So, if you can just,
5	when you get a response, if you will send that
6	to the Work Group when you receive it
7	DR. NETON: Yes.
8	MR. KATZ: so, everybody will
9	know where we are standing on this one.
LO	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. And we
L1	haven't scheduled it, but I was thinking, if
L2	we are going to plan to have Hooker on the
L3	agenda in August, we should probably have a
L4	final meeting in July.
L5	MR. KATZ: Yes, July or yes.
L6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Yes.
L7	DR. NETON: When is the Board
L8	meeting in August, early August or
L9	MR. KATZ: No, I think it is the
20	third week in
21	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, we could
22	do it earlier, but sometime

2	week in August.
3	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, I would
4	just try, if you were going to be done, and if
5	we are going to have a meeting to finalize
6	Hooker, if we could add this to it, it would
7	be helpful. If it isn't, it isn't. You know,
8	that's the way it goes.
9	DR. NETON: The Board meeting is
10	at the end of August.
11	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, then, we
12	could push it off.
13	DR. NETON: We could push it off
14	until a little bit later in July or
15	MR. KATZ: We could, or even
16	DR. NETON: early August.
17	MR. KATZ: before the Board in
18	August.
19	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
20	DR. NETON: Because it seems to me
21	the Hooker resolution is going to be fairly,
22	hopefully, straightforward.

MR. KATZ: I think it is the third

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
2	MR. KATZ: Yes.
3	DR. NETON: It wouldn't be too
4	much of an issue to wrap things up in one
5	quick meeting.
6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
7	DR. NETON: And depending on what
8	comes out here, this could be fairly
9	straightforward as well.
LO	MR. KATZ: Right.
L1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
L2	MR. KATZ: So, we will wait for a
L3	notice in July.
L4	I don't know if you want to
L5	tentatively book a date or not at this point.
L6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Sure.
L7	MR. KATZ: Do you want to do that,
L8	Bill? Are you in a position to book a date?
L9	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
20	MR. KATZ: Okay. Let's look at
21	our calendars.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, early

1	Julv.	we	have	already	ant	
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- MR. KATZ: Well, we won't have
- 3 notice even until --
- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I've got
- 5 GDP/BNL on the 6th and the 7th.
- 6 MR. KATZ: So, I am just thinking
- 7 give us sufficient time, if you want to look
- 8 at the week of August 8th?
- 9 DR. GLOVER: I will be out. You
- 10 may want to do it anyway. I can always call
- in, but the week of August 8th I will be out.
- MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Actually, that
- is a good week for me.
- 15 MEMBER FIELD: Yes, I will be out
- 16 as well.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Okay. So, that doesn't
- 18 work.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It figures.
- 20 It is good for me.
- 21 MR. KATZ: Yes, and the week
- 22 before doesn't work for me. So, what about --

1	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The 22nd is
2	when our meeting is, that week.
3	MR. KATZ: So, what about the week
4	of July 25th? We will know where we stand at
5	that point with DOE.
6	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: That week I am
7	in Halifax.
8	MR. KATZ: The week of the 25th
9	you're in Halifax?
10	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: That sounds nice.
12	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The 10th
13	International Mercury Conference.
14	MR. KATZ: And did we already rule
15	out the week of the 15th?
16	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Of?
17	MR. KATZ: August. How is the
18	week of August 15th?
19	MEMBER FIELD: Yes, that works for
20	me.
21	MR. KATZ: It works for me.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I could

2	completely free for me.
3	MR. KATZ: Is Monday best for you?
4	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
5	MEMBER FIELD: I will be getting
6	back from vacation on that Sunday night.
7	MR. KATZ: So, how about August
8	16th? Does that still work for you, Andy?
9	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes, I could
10	probably do that. I have got a Board meeting
11	I would just love to skip.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. KATZ: Okay. So, let's
14	everybody pencil in August 16th for the next
15	Work Group meeting.
16	MEMBER FIELD: And what do we call
17	the Work Group by that time?
18	MR. KATZ: And this will be the
19	Uranium Refining AWEs Work Group.
20	DR. NETON: I think we should
21	develop a symbol for it, though.
22	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, Jim

do that, if we wanted to do it. Monday is

he had a funny

1	Melius	sald		
2		MR.	KATZ:	Yes

3 one.

- 4 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: -- AWE --
- 5 MR. KATZ: It sounded like "GROG"
- 6 or something.
- 7 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 8 MR. KATZ: URAWG.
- 9 Okay. So, let's set that, then,
- 10 August 16th.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: All right.
- 12 MR. KATZ: Any other business for
- the good of the order?
- 14 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I don't.
- MR. KATZ: Anyone else?
- 16 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: What do we
- 17 have for -- on our matrix we had Baker-
- 18 Perkins?
- 19 MR. KATZ: Right. That is a TBD.
- 20 It is not an SEC, right?
- DR. NETON: There was an SEC.
- MR. KATZ: There was?

1	DR. NETON: Yes, that was the
2	mixing uranium issue.
3	MR. KATZ: Right.
4	DR. NETON: Yes, and there was a
5	residual. I forget what was being evaluated.
6	Can anyone from SC&A help me out?
7	Baker-Perkins was
8	MR. THURBER: Yes, that's mixers,
9	that's right.
10	DR. NETON: Yes, but it is not an
11	SEC
12	MR. KATZ: It is not an SEC
13	issue
14	DR. NETON: The SEC was denied by
15	the Board.
16	MR. KATZ: Right. Right.
17	DR. NETON: But it is a TBD issue,
18	then, I guess, how we are doing the dose.
19	MR. THURBER: Yes, it is a TBD
20	issue.
21	MR. KATZ: That's what I thought.
22	MR. THURBER: I put the matrix in

1	iust	for	

- 2 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Because
- 3 I seem to remember we closed it out.
- 4 MR. KATZ: So, if we have work
- 5 ready, certainly, we can address it during the
- 6 Work Group meeting as well.
- 7 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
- 8 MR. KATZ: But the SEC stuff
- 9 should take priority, if we are choosing.
- DR. MAURO: This is John.
- 11 The Baker-Perkins Site Profile
- 12 review has been filed, but I don't believe it
- has been put on anyone's agenda.
- 14 Is Baker-Perkins underneath, one
- of the sites underneath TBD-6001?
- 16 MR. THURBER: No. No, it is
- 17 Appendix P.
- DR. MAURO: It is Appendix P,
- 19 but --
- 20 MR. THURBER: Yes. No, period,
- 21 that's all.
- DR. MAURO: That's it? Oh, okay.

1	Let	me	know	if	it	had	а	hold	by	way	of	а	Work
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- 2 Group.
- 3 MR. KATZ: This Work Group.
- DR. MAURO: Oh, it does? Oh,
- 5 okay.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Yes.
- 7 DR. MAURO: That's good. Okay.
- 8 Thank you.
- 9 MR. KATZ: Yes.
- 10 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. So, I
- 11 mean I just saw that, and I don't think we
- 12 talked about it the last time.
- MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 14 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, what else
- 15 are we assigned?
- 16 MR. KATZ: I don't think we need
- 17 to review -- everybody's clear on their action
- 18 items, right?
- 19 MR. BARTON: Yes, I think so. I
- am pretty sure.
- 21 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So, do we have
- 22 anything else?

1	MR. KATZ: Do we have any other
2	sites assigned to this Work Group?
3	I don't believe so.
4	DR. NETON: I think he is
5	volunteering.
6	(Laughter.)
7	CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No, I'm not
8	volunteering. I am looking to close the
9	Committee down before we change the name.
10	(Laughter.)
11	DR. MAURO: This is John.
12	This is, again, a Site Profile
13	review that we are in the home stretch of
14	delivering. It is called the DuPont Deepwater
15	Works.
16	MR. KATZ: Right, right.
17	DR. MAURO: And I believe that
18	also has a home here.
19	MR. KATZ: Yes, that will have a
20	home here, right.
21	DR. MAURO: But it is not I
22	iust wanted to make sure I know which I

always have problems with which ones belong
where. But, okay, this one has a lot of
3 sites, then. This Work Group has got more
4 than any other sites that they are dealing
5 with.
6 MR. KATZ: Yes, you're right,
7 John. So, that will come here.
DR. MAURO: Okay.
9 CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
Otherwise, I don't have any other issues.
MR. KATZ: We are adjourned.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We are
13 adjourned.
MR. KATZ: Thank you, everyone.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled
matter went off the record at 2:01 p.m.)
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