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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TBD-6000 WORK GROUP

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WEDNESDAY
NOVEMBER 28, 2012

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

PRESENT:

PAUL L. ZIEMER, Chairman JOSIE BEACH, Member WANDA I. MUNN, Member JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member*

ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official DAVE ALLEN, DCAS
BOB ANIGSTEIN, SC&A
ZAIDA BURGOS, NIOSH*
PATRICIA JESKE*
JOSH KINMAN, DCAS*
JENNY LIN, HHS
JOHN MAURO, SC&A*
JAMES NETON, DCAS
JOHN RAMSPOTT*
WILLIAM THURBER, SC&A*

*Present via telephone

T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:00 a.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: Okay, good morning
4	everyone in the room and on the line. This is
5	the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker
6	Heath, TBD-6000 Work Group, and we're going to
7	get started here. And I'll begin with roll
8	call. We're talking about a site so please
9	speak to conflict of interest everybody, as we
10	do roll call. And let's begin with the Board.
11	(Roll call.)
12	MR. KATZ: Let me just remind
13	folks on the line to mute your phone except
14	when you're speaking, and use *6 if you don't
15	have a mute button, *6 again to come off of
16	mute. Thanks.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, good
18	morning everyone. The agenda for the meeting
19	was distributed to the Work Group Members, I
20	believe to the petitioners as well, and also
21	is on the website if you don't have a copy.
22	Just a very quick review, we're

1	going to focus initially here on the issue of
2	the use of surrogate data for the active and
3	residual periods. And we have in that regard,
4	we have a report from NIOSH, we have a review
5	of that report by SC&A. And we also have, I
6	actually have three sets of comments from the
7	petitioner relating to that issue as well.
8	And then, so we'll hear initially
9	from NIOSH and SC&A and then have an
10	opportunity for the petitioner to make
11	comments. And then after we complete that
12	part, we want to take a look at where we stand
13	on open issues on TBD-6000, Appendix BB, on
14	the issues resolution. You may recall that a
15	number of the SEC issues we had previously
16	transferred to be resolved under TBD-6000
17	Appendix BB, so those become part of that
18	issues matrix and Bob has prepared a, sort of
19	a merger of those two documents. We actually
20	have the up to date version of both of those,
21	but the transfer puts them all under TBD-6000,
22	Appendix BB.

1	But let's begin now with the
2	document that is submitted to us by Dave
3	Allen. It's called Evaluation of Additional
4	Air Sample Data Applicable to GSI. And I know
5	you've all had a chance to read it. What
6	we'll do is just ask Dave Allen if he has any
7	additional comments or if anything that you
8	want to highlight on the paper itself, and
9	then we'll ask if the Board Members have any
LO	questions, and then we'll go on to the SC&A
11	review.
L2	MR. ALLEN: Well, I think you
L3	don't want me just to summarize the whole
L4	thing, so
L5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I don't know
L6	that you have to go through it in detail, just
L7	anything that you think you want to highlight.
L8	I know you did a pretty extensive search of
L9	databases.
20	MR. ALLEN: Yes, I would like to
21	point out, you know, just to make sure it's on
22	the record there, it was not a systemic

1	search. I didn't go through every document in
2	our Site Research Database. That would have
3	taken a few lifetimes.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
5	MR. ALLEN: I tried to concentrate
6	on some sites that had limited work like did
7	some testing and stuff thinking there would be
8	less interference. Found limited samples
9	there so then I went to some of the sites that
10	handled a lot of uranium metals such as
11	Mallinckrodt, Weldon Spring, and Fernald, and
12	just started looking for big caches of air
13	samples and pored through them.
14	And that's essentially how I did
15	this search, so it wasn't systemic or it could
16	be, it wasn't systematic. There could be
17	other stuff out there but I don't know of a
18	better way to go find that other than to
19	stumble across it.
20	The one thing in the analysis I
21	would like to point out, and I notice it's in
22	there and I'm sure you've seen it, but when I

1 first started putting this together, I was

2 really thinking that the airborne

3 concentrations as far as different forms of

4 uranium would be more related to the surface

5 area of the shapes than the mass.

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So I started doing that analysis and I don't think anybody was more surprised than me to find out it wasn't in fact related to the surface area. There was quite a bit of difference there. And as the analysis turned out, it was essentially airborne associated with handling a quantity of uranium metal regardless of the shape or the size anything, because the slugs were giving just about as much airborne contamination billets or dingots, which turns out pretty good for what we want, you know, makes the surrogate data useful regardless of the shape and size. So it helps a lot on this movement of cold uranium metal because you can have more of that as relative to what you're looking at. And I think that's all I wanted

1	to point out unless you wanted me to go over
2	anything in particular.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, let me ask
4	the Work Group Members if they have particular
5	questions on Dave's results. We have a more
6	detailed critique that SC&A did and want to
7	hear their comments and then perhaps get
8	NIOSH's response to SC&A's comments, because I
9	know that you've had a chance to look at
10	those.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Can I ask one
12	thing?
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Sure.
14	MEMBER BEACH: Dave, how does the
15	Putzier effect? Does it come into play in
16	that?
17	MR. ALLEN: The Putzier effect,
18	when we went over that for the TBD-6000, kind
19	of showed that it really didn't apply to the
20	reduction of uranium-2 metal. It came into
21	effect with the remelting. And for dingot
22	production, that stuff is skipped, it's all

1	combined into, you wouldn't get much of that
2	effect.
3	Fernald or anyplace else that
4	actually did a vacuum remelt of the derbies
5	into an ingot, is where you would see that
6	effect. And we didn't I didn't use any of
7	that data. There's so much interference when
8	you've got that going on that there's really
9	no data we could use for what we wanted to do.
10	But primarily, the airborne from that ends up
11	being shorter lived beta gamma type of, it's
12	protactinium-234m and thorium-234.
13	From an internal dose standpoint,
14	they're not real significant and so
15	concentrating them by a factor of ten doesn't
16	really change it all that much from an
17	internal dose standpoint. It's mostly an
18	external dose, a special beta. So for this
19	analysis, it really wasn't a critical issue or
20	an issue at all.
21	MEMBER BEACH: But it would be for
22	an external possibly?

1	MR. ALLEN: From an external
2	standpoint it can be.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Bob?
4	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I'm not sure I
5	caught every word that Dave said. What you
6	have in a Putzier effect is very short lived,
7	thorium-234 with a 24 day half-life. So as
8	Dave said, you know, you put your hand on it,
9	sure, you know, it will give you getting the
LO	beta dose.
11	But for internal, the most
L2	important first of all is the alpha dose. You
L3	get uranium that resides in the lungs for a
L4	long period of time and you get the lung dose
L5	from the whereas the dose from the thorium-
L6	234 is virtually zero, by comparison. It's
L7	orders of magnitude smaller because first of
L8	all, it's not an alpha emitter. And second of
L9	all, it's short-lived. So it's a, you know,
20	be completely lost in the noise.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
22	Any other questions or comments? Okay, well,

1	let's just emphasize your bottom line then,
2	sort of two bottom lines. One is the activity
3	that you associate with the handling. And the
4	other is the surrogate data issue, so just
5	recap your conclusions on that, put it on our
6	record here.
7	MR. ALLEN: Appendix BB used some
8	surrogate data that was not similar to GSI.
9	We tried to use that as a bounding estimate
10	and the worker wanted to see if there was some
11	data out there more applicable to GSI, and
12	that's why we went searching for this data.
13	And so this data was for, since
14	this data was for various forms of uranium, I
15	did that analysis to try to decide which of
16	those forms would be most applicable to GSI
17	from my analysis and deciding that all of
18	those forms were applicable, so we took all
19	that data and put it together and came up with
20	a distribution resulting in a log normal with
21	a median of 104 dpm cubic meter, I believe.
22	And then from that data set, I put

_					- .	
1	through	the	Board's	surrogate	data,	surrogate

- 2 data criteria to decide whether or not it is
- applicable to GSI per the Board's criteria.
- 4 And I decided it was anyway, and then
- 5 obviously that's reviewed.
- DR. NETON: I think it's important
- 7 to point out, what Dave's done here is what I
- 8 would consider a process specific analysis,
- 9 which was not envisioned in TBD-6000, this
- 10 process itself, which was a movement of
- 11 uranium metal. And I think he might have put
- this in the White Paper, I don't remember, but
- this would fully be intended to be added to
- the TBD-6000 as another process.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, I noticed
- on the site or process similarities where, or
- 17 no, in exclusivity I think it was, where the
- 18 justification is called for. You indicated
- 19 you would put that in Appendix BB. My
- 20 suggestion is that you include all of the
- 21 surrogate data issues in the Appendix, just as
- 22 discussion points as to why this data set or

1	some version of it at least, is used.
2	And it's an important distinction
3	between the general TBD-6000 and this as a
4	site specific, as you say process related,
5	because it deals with handling cold uranium,
6	which is more specific than the general TBD-
7	6000. So you would have a commitment I think,
8	to include that discussion in here if, in
9	fact, this turns out to be agreeable to the
10	Work Group and we are on the same page with
11	SC&A.
12	And I know they're, Bob has
13	suggested some perhaps modifications, but
14	let's hear from you, Bob, and again, we have
15	your report and I don't think you need to go
16	through it in complete detail, but you might
17	want to highlight where you differed.
18	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then I'd
20	like to hear response from NIOSH on whether
21	you have some concerns about those issues or
22	agree with them and so on. So why don't you

1	highlight	where	you	found,	or	where	you're

- 2 suggesting some differences. And do you have
- 3 overheads you're planning to use?
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes I do.
- 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, while he's
- 6 getting that set up, let's check again and
- 7 make sure that, did John Ramspott get back on
- 8 the line okay?
- 9 MR. KATZ: Yes, two things I want
- 10 to check on, John Ramspott, I'll just look and
- 11 check in my email just for this actually.
- John Ramspott, are you now on and audible?
- 13 (Off record discussion.)
- MR. KATZ: John Ramspott? Okay,
- John Ramspott, if you're on, we cannot hear
- 16 you. And the other person I just wanted to
- 17 check on is Dr. Poston. Are you on with us
- 18 now? I heard someone taking themselves off
- 19 mute but I don't hear a voice. Dr. Poston,
- are you online with us?
- 21 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So, and Dr.
- 22 McKeel is not online I gather?

1 MR	. KATZ:	No.	No,	I	don't	expect
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- 2 Dr. McKeel, I have a letter from Dr. McKeel to
- 3 read later.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
- 5 (Off record discussion)
- 6 MR. KATZ: Can someone who's on
- 7 line speak just so that we know that I can
- 8 hear people who are on line?
- 9 MR. RAMSPOTT: Ted, can you tell
- 10 this is John Ramspott?
- 11 MR. KATZ: John, your phone is not
- 12 functional still. I can hear you but just
- only by great effort, so something is wrong
- 14 with your phone. Someone else on the line,
- 15 can someone --
- 16 MR. THURBER: This is Bill
- 17 Thurber, I'm --
- 18 MR. KATZ: Yes, you're clear as a
- 19 bell, thank you though.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And John Mauro
- 21 is clear.
- 22 MR. KATZ: And John Mauro's clear.

	1	I	just	wanted	to	make	certain	it	was	stil
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- that it wasn't a problem with the phone, okay.
- 3 MR. KINMAN: Yes, and this is Josh
- 4 Kinman, I just joined shortly after you began
- 5 the meeting, so I can hear everything fine.
- 6 MR. KATZ: Okay, yes, I thought
- 7 you could hear me, I just wanted to be sure I
- 8 could hear you. Thanks, okay.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So, is John or,
- 10 I guess we don't know whether he can, I guess
- 11 he can hear us okay.
- 12 MR. KATZ: John Ramspott, you can
- 13 hear us, right?
- 14 MR. KINMAN: I barely heard him
- 15 say that, this is Josh, that he was going to
- move to another phone.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Yes, okay, okay, so
- he's probably switching right now while we're,
- 19 to another phone.
- 20 MS. JESKE: This is Patricia
- 21 Jeske, I'm on line now.
- MR. KATZ: Okay, we hear you

1	clearly.	Thank	you.
	0 - 0 / •	T T T C T T T	,

- MS. JESKE: Okay, great.
- 3 (Off record discussion)
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We're going to
- 5 wait just a minute here while the projector's
- 6 being set up. Dr. Anigstein is projecting
- 7 some materials that are in his written report,
- 8 so I assume that everybody has copies of that
- 9 report. It was distributed to the Work Group,
- 10 to the petitioners, and is this also online
- 11 now, the SC&A report?
- MR. KATZ: Yes, the SC&A report's
- posted, the NIOSH report's posted, yes.
- 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, I think
- we're set to go then.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Very good. Okay,
- 17 well this is basically some highlights from
- the report. There's nothing new in here, even
- 19 though this briefing per se has not been
- 20 distributed, it was just done at the last
- 21 moment.
- So okay, I'll start off with the

1	table that was prepared, I took this out of
2	Dave Allen's report with some editing. And
3	Dave provided 37 measurements of airborne
4	uranium concentrations, the measurements were
5	always stated in alpha activity as dpm per
6	cubic meter. And the first six were for this
7	type, for LeBlond, which was, what was LeBlond
8	again? All of a sudden I have a mental block.
9	MR. ALLEN: I think that was
10	boring a hole in a billet.
11	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Pardon?
12	MR. ALLEN: I think that was
13	boring a hole in a billet.
14	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes. Yes, right,
15	right, that was a test to see whether they in
16	fact were using, there we had in the past cast
17	hollow billets, and it wasn't working out too
18	well, so they were investigating the boring
19	machine. So the first six were completely
20	applicable to what was going on at SC&A, at
21	GSI, excuse me. I can't even think, I work

22

for that company.

1 However, in looking over the data 2 set, we found six more that seemed to be quite 3 applicable, that were in the same range of concentrations and that they were just like 4 here with the operator actually hooking the 5 6 billet up and removing the billet. He was working the controls of the boring machine, 7 it may sound well, but 8 and that's 9 comparable, well it is because the boring 10 machine was working, but a constant flow of coolant, there was really no 11 so airborne activity from the boring itself. 12 There was this coolant, which was 13 probably some kind of an oil, that was flowing 14 15 right into the drill bit and all the chips 16 were being washed out down there, you know, 17 into a collection area. So the fact that the operator was nearby, this was a perfectly good 18 19 example of concentration we wanted to, and the 20 reason we wanted to add to the data set, I mean, because there was some other things that 21

we thought was not applicable.

1	The next one was a place called
2	Chambersburg. And we disagreed with
3	Chambersburg, and I indicate why, this is
4	actually LeBlond where I show the additional
5	samples, the operating, BZ stand for breathing
6	zone operator, operating controls of the
7	machine, no visible dust or fumes or oil
8	spatters for that, again, shouldn't have much
9	of an impact. However, and then there was six
10	more at LeBlond, same as 967, said that 967
11	was this one.
12	Now Chambersburg, these were,
13	there were a few BZ samples that were used,
14	these are the BZ samples that were used by
15	NIOSH, operator working safety control of an
16	impactor was located five feet west of the
17	impactor safety control that is.
18	However, they also had a lot of
19	other samples that were much, much higher and
20	there was really no basis for selecting those
21	particular ones. This is again the same,
22	these are these that were selected by NIOSH.

3	feet away, twice as far?
4	And there is an observation of
5	the, there was a cover letter, this is
6	basically, all of these are reports from field
7	personnel deployed by the National Lead of
8	Ohio, which of course was the contractor
9	operating Fernald, to these facilities, you
LO	know, to check up on the health and safety.
L1	So this was a report reporting back to a Dr.
L2	Quigley, I believe his name was, at National
L3	Lead.
L4	And he noted it was like a draft
L5	that was blowing towards this impactor
L6	operator, and giving him a very high
L7	concentration. So there was a lot of airborne
L8	uranium activity. And it happened to have
L9	missed the one that was five feet west, but it
20	hit the one that was ten feet north.
21	And since the whole operation was
22	punching holes, was they were taking these
	NEAL D. CDOCC

However, if they're going to select these, why

not select the operator impactor who was ten

1

1	washers and punching holes in them with the
2	impactor, and then there were those removing
3	the washers and putting the slugs into the
4	furnace, this was not an applicable operation.
5	This was a very different
6	operation, we did a lot of processing of
7	uranium, putting it into a furnace, punching
8	holes in it, removing the washers, so we feel
9	that this is really not applicable to GSI, it
10	would distort the picture. We feel that those
11	should have been removed, that's why we here
12	indicated the blue is the one that should be
13	removed, their work with them, blue and cross
14	out those to be removed.
15	And then we get to Tocco. Tocco
16	is a place again, that was doing some tests of
17	a furnace. And however, there were a lot of
18	samples collected before these slugs went into
19	a furnace, so that would have been applicable
20	with some handling.
21	And there were two campaigns, one
22	in, no sorry, I didn't get a picture of those.

1	And they were about six months apart, and the
2	first campaign, there were two readings which
3	were loading uranium slugs in preparation for
4	heating them, and those are perfectly
5	legitimate.
6	And then there was another
7	campaign two months later, and the only thing
8	was, here they were using depleted uranium.
9	The chambers, Tocco got depleted uranium as
10	well as normal uranium, I think it was
11	something from my memory of 5,600 pounds of
12	depleted and only 2,000 pounds of normal. And
13	since the earlier campaign was only normal, we
14	assume that it will be safe to assume that
15	this was primarily, if not entirely depleted
16	uranium. It said on the sheet combination of
17	both.
18	So to be conservative and
19	claimant-favorable, I took each of these
20	concentrations that was listed in dpm per
21	cubic meter, and said what if this had been
22	normal and not depleted uranium? And the

1	result is, you multiply by the ratio of
2	specific activity between depleted and normal
3	uranium and you end up at about a factor of
4	1.8 I think is higher. So I took each of
5	these readings that was in the NIOSH report
6	and simply multiply it by this factor to come
7	up with a higher reading. And this continues
8	on to the next page here.
9	Now at Fernald, we believe that
10	these were very aggressive operations,
11	breaking out the derby, cleaning the derby,
12	removing the derby from the breakout table,
13	that these were really again, not applicable,
14	to simply handling of uranium.
15	A derby is not, this is, it's
16	called a derby because it looks like a hat
17	when it comes out of the, when they reduce the
18	uranium tetrafluoride to uranium metal, and
19	you get this shape. And then later on, they
20	remelt it, they melt it and make it into an
21	ingot. So we felt that these should not

really have been used.

1	Then you get to Weldon Spring,
2	there were a couple of handling dingots that
3	was exactly, probably similar to the dingot
4	that was sent to GSI, so this was very
5	applicable. However, what was then here was
6	they took, the first two were fine, but then
7	they took the installation removal of dingot
8	in lathe. What they gave was only, they
9	didn't give the raw data sheet, they gave a
10	summary report and the raw data sheet wasn't
11	available. And there were three numbers,
12	they're actually in different units but, you
13	know, microcuries and then we can get them
14	down to dpm, and they gave high, low, and
15	average, that were considered routine of all
16	their report.
17	But the high and the low were
18	given and the average was given in terms of,
19	not in terms of activity unit, but in terms of
20	mass loading, so it's a microgram per cubic
21	meter. And when you work it out, it comes out
22	exactly between these two readings and it

1	would be very safe to say that it simply is
2	the average of these two and not a third data
3	point. So our opinion is that this should be
4	deleted, this one average should be deleted.
5	Then on Weldon Spring, I think
6	maybe there's an oversight because the Weldon
7	Spring data was for general air samples. I
8	mean, these were just samples taken somewhere
9	in the room but not in the breathing zone of
10	the operator. All the others were breathing
11	zone samples. So these three just don't
12	belong in that data set.
13	However, there was another one
14	that there was a single breathing zone sample
15	from the same operation, that does belong
16	there. So with that we pick up these three,
17	included this one, and then there were three
18	more setting of dingot which is applicable,
19	it's labeled Weldon Spring. Actually, that
20	facility was at Mallinckrodt. In other words,
21	it was operating at Mallinckrodt but this was
22	actually in the, I looked up the Mallinckrodt,

1	St. Louis facility. So it doesn't change the
2	data, it's just a explanatory point.
3	And so then we reproduced the
4	analysis that NIOSH gave. They did not give
5	these raw data but they gave the results and
6	reproduced how they got it, which is using one
7	of the procedures of NIOSH. And these are the
8	37 data points plotted, now this is the
9	transformed log normal plot, so there would be
10	a natural log of the values and here is the Z
11	score, how far, how many standard deviations
12	it is away from the geometric mean.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let me
14	interrupt, for people on the line, this graph
15	is in Appendix A of the SC&A report.
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, Figure 1.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It's Figure 1.
18	DR. ANIGSTEIN: All right, okay.
19	So we see that there is a reasonable fit, our
20	square root of 0.878, with a number of points
21	being well below that. So however, when we
22	took this review status act of, we reduced it,

1	in	other	words,	we	added	some	, deleted	others

- adjusted others, we ended up with 28 points.
- Now not all of them are plotted because there
- 4 were eight non-detects, so they enter into
- 5 this calculation but they don't show up on the
- 6 plot.
- 7 And then there was another point
- 8 of one dpm, which was just an outlier, but
- 9 there's nothing else that low and that's
- 10 really covered, we usually would have
- 11 considered it a non-detect. So we removed
- that and we got this plat of way up to 0.946 r
- 13 squared, with the points pretty evenly
- 14 scattered, with no trend of a way again,
- 15 showing you difference. Here you got the,
- 16 sort of a big hump in the middle above the
- line, the lower and upper, so you would really
- 18 by eye, if you want to plot a line, it would
- be more like a curve than a straight line.
- 20 Whereas here, we've got a pretty good
- 21 agreement.
- 22 And then finally, doing the final

1	calculations, we find that, see there's
2	another way of calculating, which this is more
3	of a personal opinion, well, shared by most of
4	my colleagues, and that is when you have
5	something that's really average for whether
6	it's a log normal or not, it makes more sense
7	just to interpret, so if you have like here,
8	37 data points, the 95th percentile, with not
9	making any judgement as to what the shape of
10	it is, you just interpolate among like right
11	here, would be the second and third highest
12	points, it would be somewhere in there, there
13	is a numerical method of interpolation, and
14	when we do that for the NIOSH data, we get a
15	very different value, somewhat different
16	values, okay?
17	If you take the 95th percentile,
18	simply using the log normal formula, and you
19	get 103, they bound it up to 104. But if you
20	do the empirical interpolation, you get 83.
21	So it's significantly lower, whereas on this
22	adjusted data set, it really looks very much

1 like a log normal, the first three are th	1	like	а	log	normal,	the	first	three	are	th
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- same, your two techniques, 66.43 and 66.92.
- 3 So we think that this might be a better value,
- 4 it happens to be a little lower but we think
- 5 it's more consistent with the data, more
- 6 consistent with the operation.
- 7 And then finally, here's sort of
- 8 an abbreviated review of the five Board
- 9 criteria. So Criteria 1 is the hierarchy of
- 10 data, which means obviously use site data
- 11 first and then you use, there is a hierarchy
- of how you use the surrogate data. Well,
- there is no monitoring, there is no site data,
- 14 there is no monitoring of uranium, air
- 15 concentrations or intakes. So therefore, the
- 16 hierarchy of data, the surrogate data, is
- 17 appropriate through the hierarchy.
- 18 And then the other part of
- 19 criteria is that there should be -
- 20 appropriate surrogate data could be used on
- 21 four different memory now, only after
- 22 appropriate adjustments have been made. Well,

1	taking the 95th percentile, which it was an
2	appropriate adjustment, because you're saying
3	we don't really know how this conforms to GSI,
4	so we take the upper end to be conservative
5	and claimant-favorable, which is something
6	that we agree with at SC&A.
7	Second, exclusivity constraints,
8	now with this data, do we get the right data
9	and did we not exclude anything? This is the
10	exclusive data set? We feel that it is.
11	NIOSH, the 37 measurements, at seven sites or
12	seven operations, some of them were more than
13	one operation at the same site, and we reduced
14	it to 28 measurements, five sites.
15	But in either case, this is a
16	fairly exhaustive search and I'm sure Dave
17	would agree, we were talking offline about
18	this, that probably if they search more they
19	would come up with still additional, but it
20	most likely would not change the picture since
21	we got a distribution that fits this, you
22	know, the fact that it does look log normal

1	means that it's, you know, that it pretty much
2	covers the spectrum of likely results, that
3	you could get more but it wouldn't change the
4	picture.
5	Then the Criteria 3 is the site or
6	process similarities. Well, the data that was
7	retained, in our opinion, we got rid of the
8	derbies, the billets, the slugs, and the
9	dingots. Well, billets and dingots were
10	definitely handled at GSI. We know dingots,
11	we know ingots, which was simply a dingot
12	that's a different form of making them, most
13	likely billets. Slugs were not, did not
14	correspond but they really did not get a very
15	different value.
16	And then the process, so the
17	material was similar, the process, handling of
18	traditional uranium objects was very similar,
19	using a chain hoist, which is what they used
20	at GSI, for instance. For the slugs there was
21	weighed a few pounds, they were handed by

But basically, it's as good as you get.

hand.

1	Then there's the temporal
2	consideration, were they the same time period?
3	Well, the surrogate data spanned 1956 to 1968,
4	operations at GSI were '53 to '66, so there's
5	a lot of overlap. And even though at GSI they
6	started a couple of years earlier, there's no
7	reason there would be any difference then
8	because it wasn't as if oh gee, you know,
9	suddenly in the middle of the period people
10	got more safety conscious and started doing
11	things differently. With what we know there
12	was no concern about the uranium dust at GSI
13	and there was no difference in the practice
14	over those years, that we know of.
15	And then finally, there is
16	plausibility, and the criteria is a little
17	able to be interpreted, we talked about
18	models. And it mentions for the models side
19	that has it, what they mean by the model I'm
20	trying to realize is any models that was used
21	to calculate, this would go more into
22	dosimetry calculations, the workers aren't

Τ	really it doesn't really apply here.
2	But this is scientifically
3	plausible and these were measurements made by
4	the Health and Safety Personnel of NLO, they
5	were the government contractor and they in
6	turn were, they had the AEC Health and Safety
7	Office looking over their shoulder. So these
8	were measurements as good as you get for that
9	time period, because they were perfectly,
10	scientifically were plausible.
11	And the workplace plausibility
12	would be the lifting and handling at surrogate
13	sites, is representative of operational GSI.
14	So we feel that either data set fulfilled this
15	criteria and we think that the adjusted data
16	set is a little more consistent with these
17	criteria.
18	So even though we feel we would
19	recommend some adjustment to the actual
20	numbers used to make them more consistent,
21	more scientifically correct, that's an issue
22	that could be worked out in the Appendix BB in

1	the second version, but there is no
2	showstopper here, there is no reason to
3	believe that NIOSH cannot, well let me put it
4	more positive. We believe that NIOSH can, in
5	fact, reconstruct doses from inhalation of
6	uranium.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay
8	MR. KATZ: Let's just check on the
9	line again. Dr. Poston, have you joined us?
10	Dr. Poston, you might, have you joined us?
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Check with John
12	again, too.
13	MR. KATZ: And also, let me just
14	check then while I'm doing this, John
15	Ramspott, do you have a phone that now allows
16	you to
17	MR. RAMSPOTT: Can you hear me
18	now?
19	MR. KATZ: Yes! Thank you, John.
20	That's much better, thank you.

comment on those SC&A report about a part of

MR. RAMSPOTT:

21

22

And I did have a

T TO, WITCH CHICK D CTILL	1 it	, when	there's	time
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- 2 MR. KATZ: Yes, we'll have a
- 3 session for petitioners and other interested
- 4 parties coming up. Thank you.
- 5 MR. RAMSPOTT: Okay, thank you.
- 6 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let's see, Dave,
- 7 do you want to comment on, bottom line, it
- 8 looks like the value that SC&A has come up
- 9 with, or sort of their recommended value is
- 10 actually lower than yours.
- But I think the question here is
- are the recommendations that they've made, do
- 13 you sort of agree with those in terms of
- 14 there's some points that they suggest you
- 15 might not include and others that you should
- 16 add, and a couple others that should be
- 17 adjusted? What comments do you have on that?
- 18 MR. ALLEN: By and large, I agree
- 19 with the suggestions on, you know, some of the
- 20 data that should not have been included or
- 21 should have been included. I think I wrote
- 22 down about three things that it's minor

1	disagreement on, I don't know if you want to
2	go through detail on this at this point or
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, we don't
4	need to necessarily, I suppose if you
5	adjusted, you're going to get a slightly
6	different number here. It's going to be
7	MR. ALLEN: Yes, I think
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: if you do any
9	adjustment, it's going to end up lower than
10	what you have now, but it will be at least as
11	high as Bob's number or somewhere in between.
12	MR. ALLEN: Well, with the ones I
13	disagree with, yes, I think it will fall
14	between the two, with the final answer.
15	MR. KATZ: I think it's useful to
16	have it on the record
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, sure.
18	MR. KATZ: a discussion of
19	these points though.
20	MR. ALLEN: It would take five
21	minutes.

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

22

Yes, at least

1	tell us, you know, respond then, yes.
2	MR. ALLEN: Okay, the first one
3	was LeBlond, Bob, there was a few others that
4	you could have added. I think he mentions
5	that they are GAs, but it's nearby, that the
6	ventilation blowing that way is essentially
7	making
8	DR. ANIGSTEIN: They were chambers
9	blowing, where it would be, the one that was
LO	ten feet away had a much higher dose than the
11	one that was five feet away because of the way
L2	the air movement was.
L3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, I
L4	DR. ANIGSTEIN: LeBlond, we just
L5	added some that we, I just saw some that
L6	looked like they could have been more
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well you started
L8	out six for LeBlond, to add.
L9	MR. ALLEN: Okay, yes, you did add
20	some for LeBlond, I got the wrong reason
21	there. But there was some added for LeBlond

while the billet was being bored, while a hole

1	was being bored in the billet. I didn't add
2	those originally just because, as Bob said, it
3	was cooled with some type of oil and I thought
4	that acted as an agent that would hold down
5	any airborne, which is not similar to handling
6	the dry, cold uranium metal. I mean it's
7	DR. ANIGSTEIN: It's a moot point
8	though. It's a minor point.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, okay.
10	MR. ALLEN: I just thought those
11	could be disputed so I did not add them.
12	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay. Well again,
13	that's not going to change
14	MR. ALLEN: None of these are
15	going to change anything very much.
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: No, not at all.
17	MR. ALLEN: Chambersburg, Bob
18	thought was not applicable enough to be
19	included, and I don't think I disagree there.
20	It was, I had to stretch to get some more
21	somewhat applicable data, so I don't disagree
22	with

1	MEMBER BEACH: Were you looking
2	because of the dates also? Those were done in
3	'57, that's what I thought might have been why
4	you added them?
5	MR. ALLEN: Honestly, no
6	MEMBER BEACH: No?
7	MR. ALLEN: I'm not sure what
8	it does to the date, so, we had some Weldon
9	Springs from '56 so
10	MEMBER BEACH: Well, just trying
11	to get into the time period.
12	MR. ALLEN: I didn't honestly
13	MEMBER BEACH: Didn't look
14	MR. ALLEN: the dates were
15	somehow looked at at a later date just because
16	handling cold metal that's standard industrial
17	stuff is really not, site for data specific,
18	you know, today you would pick them up with a
19	fork truck or something, it wouldn't change on
20	the bidding.
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Chambersburg was
22	1957, so it's right in the middle of a

1	MR. ALLEN: Yes, that's what they
2	
3	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
4	MR. ALLEN: On Tocco, the only
5	disagreement I had was the, I didn't get the
6	factor that he used to adjust those. He
7	adjusted them from being depleted to being
8	normal with a 1.88 factor, I thought it should
9	be something more like 1.66, it's like a ten
10	or 15 percent disagreement there, it's no big
11	deal.
12	DR. ANIGSTEIN: You mean that it
13	shouldn't be 100 percent included?
14	MR. ALLEN: No, I just thought
15	that the depleted versus natural should be
16	more like a 1.66 factor.
17	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I'm sorry, I like,
18	I had calculation on the
19	MR. ALLEN: Okay, I mean, I could
20	be wrong and we will
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I was using data
22	originally from Fernald, from the Fernald site

1	where they had the, I mean, you know, we all
2	agree what's natural uranium. Depleted is
3	not, you know, they give you more than one
4	type of depleted uranium to arrive on
5	something on the Fernald site.
6	MR. ALLEN: That could be true.
7	DR. ANIGSTEIN: All right.
8	MR. ALLEN: Most depleted I'm used
9	to, at least from Fernald is 0.2 percent, but
LO	we'll find a basis and, you know, document
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, that's not
L2	going to change the number very much, it will
L3	be 1.6 to 1.8 or something like that, you
L4	know.
L5	MR. ALLEN: As far as Fernald
L6	getting, eliminating those, I don't disagree.
L7	I even put in my White Paper that it could be
L8	elevated because of the more aggressive
L9	removing of the crust and stuff, but I
20	included them to try to get more samples that
21	were at least somewhat representative, even

one would have

though that

22

been

slightly

Τ.	elevacea. Bob chought it should be removed i
2	don't, like I said, don't really disagree.
3	Weldon Spring, he said we had
4	three summary numbers of minimum, maximum, and
5	an average. And he pointed out that the
6	average falls right in between those two, and
7	I don't disagree with that either. I think
8	that I probably should not have included the
9	average because it looks like it is the
10	average of the two.
11	And the Weldon Spring, oh, he
12	removed three of them from Weldon Spring
13	because they were GAs. These were loading of
14	slugs into baskets and then the loading of
15	these baskets into what they called a coffin.
16	I think from the description of the process
17	which I'm trying to find here really quick,
18	it's a pretty localized area.
19	Yes, from the description of the
20	process, it's steel baskets loaded with 60
21	slugs. Then a crane hoists the baskets into a
22	boat, which they said is, did I miss

1 something? Which they	slide	into	the	coffins,
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- 2 says the boat is merely a flat plate with
- 3 sides, which slides into a long cylinder tube
- 4 called a coffin. And then the whole assembly
- is hoisted up into a furnace.
- 6 So all this is happening to put
- 7 into something that's then hoisted up. It's
- 8 got to be just a small, localized area. GA
- 9 versus BZ didn't seem to be a significant pool
- 10 of that so I included them.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: They agreed, the
- issue with the Weldon Spring is that if you
- look on their operation, if you look on the
- original sheet which I'm showing here, it has
- the three operation, the positioning and both,
- 16 you know, then there are notes alongside
- 17 those, one, two, and three. And two is
- 18 general air, not breathing zone. Three is
- 19 breathing zone. It may not have been obvious
- or it may have been just, you know, slipped
- 21 through the cracks.
- 22 MR. ALLEN: No, I realize that. I

1	just,	siı	mi]	ar	to	what	уот	u '	were	sayin	g	with
2	LeBlon	d,	I	tho	ught	it	was	а	loca	lized	er	ıough

- 3 area so even if they labeled it GA --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh, I understand,
- okay, I'm sorry, I didn't get what you were
- 6 saying. Okay, I hear you.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: -- so I'm, you know,
- 8 they end up being slightly higher than the
- 9 geometric mean than Bob calculated with his
- 10 data set. I think you could include those and
- 11 make it slightly higher. It's going to be
- 12 somewhat irrelevant, you know, the difference
- between it, doing what I wanted to do here,
- it's probably going to put it somewhere my
- original number and what Bob got, which I'd
- 16 like to fault towards conservative on that,
- 17 but I'm not big on any of these either way,
- that's my opinion on where I fell with Bob's
- 19 opinions.
- 20 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, I quess maybe
- 21 I'm just being very technical and it's --
- MR. KATZ: So do you think that's

1	reasonable, Bob?
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Pardon?
3	MR. KATZ: Do you think what Dave
4	just explained is reasonable?
5	DR. ANIGSTEIN: That he was using
6	the, well, I guess I'd just think why not be
7	consistent and use breathing zone throughout
8	and not throw in the, you know, the different
9	type of measurement in this one case?
10	MR. ALLEN: I understand that
11	opinion and I'd like to get the workers'
12	opinion in all honestly, because I can go
13	either way on that. I understand Bob's
14	opinion and my opinion was that it was, you
15	know, in those cases the breathing zones are
16	not lapels hanging on people, they're an air
17	sample in the vicinity. And the difference
18	between a GA and a BZ is somewhat arbitrary
19	sometimes, it's quite the small area.
20	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I see. Oh, I
21	thought, pardon my ignorance, I thought that
2.2	they actually were wearing little collectors

1	MR.	ALLEN:	Not	at	that	time.

- DR. NETON: Not in that time
- 3 period.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh, I see. I got
- 5 you.
- 6 MR. ALLEN: Actually, a lot of
- 7 times they took a big air sample and almost
- 8 stuck it by somebody's face.
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: I see. Well I
- 10 know it was somewhat later --
- 11 MR. ALLEN: Yes, the lapel?
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- when they were
- 13 doing the --
- 14 MEMBER BEACH: So you're talking
- about the three that are 25, 25, and 25 that
- 16 Bob passed out?
- 17 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right. And I had
- 18 0.23.
- 19 MEMBER BEACH: You're talking the
- one on the front, the 56.26, it was spurious
- 21 data based on average? What was that?
- MR. ALLEN: I agree with him, he

1	kept	the	two,	that	was	а	summary	that	had	the

- 2 minimum, maximum, and the average. Bob
- 3 pointed out that that average falls exactly
- 4 between those two, he thinks it's an average
- of two and I don't disagree with him, so it
- 6 would be --
- 7 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You would use
- 8 the two original data points?
- 9 MR. ALLEN: Use the two, just like
- 10 Bob did, you know, use the two --
- 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, two data
- 12 points, right.
- 13 MR. ALLEN: -- the minimum and the
- 14 max, that average seems to be a --
- 15 MEMBER BEACH: In the middle, that
- 16 makes sense.
- 17 DR. ANIGSTEIN: I wouldn't arque
- 18 very strenuously about that last point. If we
- 19 clarify that the breathing zone, then there's
- 20 not that much of a distinction there, I can go
- along with that, not a show stopper.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then was

1	that	it?

- 2 MR. ALLEN: That was it, I'm
- 3 sorry.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, so you
- 5 would make those adjustments. You would not
- 6 add the six LeBlonds that he was talking
- 7 about.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: I wouldn't.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But you will
- 10 delete the three Chambersburgs, you'll adjust
- 11 for depleted uranium?
- MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You'll delete
- 14 Fernald --
- MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- and keep the
- 17 Weldon Spring?
- 18 MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 19 MEMBER BEACH: What about the last
- one he makes on the second page of his table,
- 21 the slugs, the positioning and bolting of the
- flange, would you add that one then, too? the

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7	one	that's	าก	アロイフ
	OHE	Lual B		T CU:

- DR. ANIGSTEIN: It's the one we
- 3 disagreed on the sample.
- 4 MR. ALLEN: I'm trying to remember
- 5 --
- 6 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The Weldon
- 7 Spring?
- 8 MEMBER BEACH: It's another Weldon
- 9 Spring.
- 10 MR. ALLEN: Okay, I just missed
- 11 that one.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, it was on the
- last page.
- MR. ALLEN: I can go either way on
- 15 that. I think my thinking when I went through
- them was the description of this coffin was a
- 17 container that they bolted a lid on, so once
- 18 you start containerizing it, you know, I
- 19 thought maybe it's not applicable. In reality
- 20 it's --
- 21 MEMBER BEACH: Well, that's that
- 22 positioning and then bolting, so you'd be

1	actually	putting	it	in	and	then	bolting	it

- 2 down maybe?
- MR. ALLEN: Yes, so I mean, it's
- 4 like some of it is, some of it isn't, and I
- 5 can go either way. I can keep that one. I
- 6 think just by the same argument I made, even
- 7 if it was being containerized, while it's
- 8 being containerized is relevant. After it's
- 9 containerized it's not --
- 10 MEMBER BEACH: It's not.
- 11 MR. ALLEN: -- and this is kind of
- a while, so yes, it probably could be added
- 13 easily. I would agree to add that one.
- 14 MEMBER MUNN: Not going to make
- 15 significant differences in the outcome.
- MR. ALLEN: None of these are, I
- 17 don't think.
- 18 DR. ANIGSTEIN: None of it is at
- 19 this point.
- 20 MEMBER MUNN: No.
- 21 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, so SC&A
- 22 and NIOSH with those changes, would be in

1	agreement on how we handle the residual
2	internal dose. This is for the period up to
3	the residual period. This is for the
4	operational period.
5	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then for the
7	residual periods, just comment on what would
8	be done for the residual period.
9	MR. ALLEN: Okay, now I can't
10	remember what we did.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, are you
12	going to take as a starting point
13	MR. ALLEN: The current
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: the value
15	that you have and then deplete it in some way?
16	MR. ALLEN: All I can remember off
17	the top of my head, I'm sorry I'm not ready
18	for that, but as I recall, the current

- 21 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
- MR. ALLEN: And so I haven't seen

residual period was based on the operational

period.

19

1	anything that would require us to change that
2	approach.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
4	MR. ALLEN: The number would
5	change
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But the number
7	would change, the starting number.
8	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Now we may still,
9	and this is not, the focus here was on the
10	surrogate data.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. Yes, I'm
12	
13	DR. ANIGSTEIN: It doesn't mean
14	that when it comes down to actually doing the
15	dose calculations, there's going to be some
16	differences. I mean, we had, the last, you
17	know, from last summer, just our review of
18	surrogate data, really conflated two issues.
19	One was the data that was used and the other
20	one was the actual model that was used to
21	calculate the airborne activity outside of the
22	time of the handling of the metal and also the

1 contamination on the floor	and how	it goes	on.
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- 2 So those two issues were conflated all into
- one. And that was a problem.
- And now, we separate this. We
- 5 were looking, we said this is on surrogate
- 6 data. And so we said we're sticking to
- 7 surrogate data and we have come to, you know,
- 8 we have come fairly close together.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
- 10 DR. ANIGSTEIN: But the other
- issue, that's for another day.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well --
- 13 MEMBER BEACH: And that's in BB,
- right, the model in BB you're talking about?
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right, right.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, now I see
- 17 only the operational period --
- 18 DR. ANIGSTEIN: But that will
- 19 inflate. That also affect the operational
- 20 period because it affects the --
- 21 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, yes, no,
- this is a component in the operational period.

1	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right, yes.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: At the end of
3	the operational period, we know, we have a
4	starting value now for airborne. And you have
5	
6	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Not really. I
7	mean, the only thing that we addressed here
8	and that we're coming to, as I said,
9	reasonable proximity, not total agreement, is
10	what are the airborne concentrations due to
11	the handling of uranium, the disturbance of
12	the uranium?
13	We have not discussed, and we
14	haven't gotten to it here, what is it, the
15	position on the floor, how much accumulates on
16	the floor, how much is resuspended in between
17	operations and even during the operations?
18	That has not been addressed here and we
19	deliberately kept that separate because
20	otherwise, there would be a much more confused
21	issue.
22	MEMBER BEACH: Well, and that

1	affects the operation period also, '53 to '66,
2	correct? That issue you just brought up, what
3	was on the floor, what was resuspended?
4	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, but the same
5	mechanism, if I can briefly recap the paper,
6	the report from last summer, was the picture,
7	okay, the picture that NIOSH made was the
8	operators, the betatron operators go into the
9	betatron shooting room, they bring in the
10	ingot or dingot or slice or whatever shape
11	there is, and they spend some time handling
12	it, putting it into position, handling,
13	certainly handling the uranium, of handling
14	the betatron apparatus to get into position,
15	putting the film in, and so forth.
16	They're in the room with the
17	uranium, then they leave the room going into
18	the control room and set up, you know, the
19	betatron shot, and make the betatron shot,
20	come back in. And there's even some
21	disagreement as to what fraction of the time,
22	we know how many hours the betatron operators

3	for.
4	So we can say there's an upper
5	limit that they said, you know, not to exceed
6	\$500 in one quarter, I mean as an example. So
7	we know how much time was spent. And if we
8	come in agreement on the activity in the room,
9	we know how much they were inhaling from the
LO	metal that they were handling on that day.
11	Now there's a second component,
L2	which they were exposed to all the time, that
L3	would be in the betatron room, would go in
L4	most the time that they were doing, you know,
L5	task things, and that is residual activity or
L6	the floor, that has deposited during this
L7	time. And maybe some chunks of uranium that
L8	are not airborne that might have sloughed off
L9	and fallen to the floor that are ground
20	underfoot and eventually become airborne.
21	And then that same picture, that
22	during the in between times, continues on into

are employed in handling the uranium. That's

the number of hours that Mallinckrodt paid

1

1	a residual period where they continued using
2	that room and the continued stirring of the
3	dust that had been deposited. And there, that
4	matter is not being addressed today, or at
5	least I have not addressed that matter here,
6	that's a different matter and all the issues
7	that were raised, that we raised in the report
8	that came out I believe in June, are still
9	there. They're still on the table. They have
10	not been resolved.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well keep in
12	mind now that this whole thing arose out of
13	the residual period, where we were talking
14	about what the value was to use for inhalation
15	or the internal dose for the residual period.
16	And the surrogate data criteria question arose
17	as a result of considering the residual
18	period.
19	MEMBER BEACH: The residual
20	period, yes.
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right, but that
22	may be the origin

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then we
2	said, yes but then that has to go back into
3	the operational period.
4	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right, yes.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So, and at one
6	point, we had this data set that was a
7	starting point for the residual period, but
8	then realized that there had been these clear
9	up things that the petitioner pointed out, and
LO	there was question about using that starting
L1	value and then depleting it over the residual
L2	period.
L3	So what I'm trying to get a feel
L4	for is because the recommendation that we take
L5	to the Board has to include the residual
L6	period. So I'm really asking that question.
L7	Do we have the starting point for the residual
L8	period?
L9	We have this airborne value, which
20	we say comes from the handling. Now is there
21	some other component that's added to that to
22	start the residual period? Now Jim, I thought

1	you had a model
2	DR. NETON: Well we do, I mean
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: that if you
4	knew the airborne
5	DR. NETON: This is a standard
6	TIB-70 application.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, right.
8	DR. NETON: I think what Bob is
9	alluding to is that
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Is there a piece
11	that you add to it?
12	DR. NETON: if this were a
13	standard operation that occurred everyday for
14	the duration of the project, we would just
15	apply a TIB-70 and allow that air
16	concentration that we just agreed upon in
17	principle to settle out, with its own settling
18	velocity over a period of three days, I
19	suppose is what you would do there?
20	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Well, there two
21	DR. NETON: And then you end up
22	with a surface contamination level that would

1	be	the	starting	point	for	the	residual	period.
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- 2 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
- 3 DR. NETON: Now I know Bob is
- 4 talking about something different, which is
- there are periods when, they didn't do this
- 6 all the time. So the question is, is how much
- 7 time did they do this and how much time do you
- 8 allow for the material to deposit on the
- 9 ground? To me that's sort of a Site Profile
- 10 type issue. I think conceptually this could
- 11 be done --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
- 13 DR. NETON: -- now that they've
- 14 agreed on the air concentration value.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: I agree, I agree.
- 16 It doesn't mean we're --
- 17 DR. NETON: So it's a matter of
- details not can it be done or not.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, yes.
- 20 DR. NETON: I quess that's what
- 21 I'm --
- 22 MR. ALLEN: And I think there,

1	just to add a little bit, Appendix BB was
2	written before TIB-70 and I think there may be
3	some inconsistencies in what was done there
4	versus TIB-70, so there will be some
5	adjustment to make it
6	DR. NETON: But if we agree on
7	what the upper air concentration was during
8	the operations, it's a matter of deciding how
9	many hours that occurred to go to the ground,
LO	and then what the resuspension factor is
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
L2	DR. NETON: and then I think
L3	it's
L4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: From there you
L5	get a starting value for the residual period
L6	and you deplete it.
L7	DR. NETON: To use John Mauro's
L8	words, a tractable problem.
L9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, right.
20	MR. ALLEN: Right.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, but I want
22	to pin down then on the record that that's

1	what you would be doing
2	DR. NETON: Exactly.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: the case
4	number.
5	DR. NETON: The key is to have the
6	air concentration.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
8	DR. NETON: Once you know that
9	then you can solve.
10	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, it's a
11	starting point.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
13	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I agree.
14	MEMBER BEACH: So I don't know if
15	we're not finished talking about the surrogate
16	data yet, correct?
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, both
18	parties here have agreed. I think we want to
19	
20	MEMBER BEACH: They have agreed,
21	but you haven't heard from the petitioner

CHAIRMAN ZIEMER:

22

No, we want to

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7	haar	+ ~ ~ m	them.
	Hear	$_{\rm LLOIII}$	

- 2 MEMBER BEACH: -- and I had some
- 3 questions that --
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: We want to hear
- from the petitioners next, too. So we have
- 6 several documents that Dr. McKeel distributed
- 7 the past couple of weeks. I have one, let's
- 8 see, I'm looking for the dates on these. I
- 9 have one from November 9th, one from November
- 10 11th, and one from Monday the 26th.
- 11 MEMBER BEACH: There's one from
- 12 the 17th also.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Let's see, yes.
- 14 And apparently Dr. McKeel is not on the line
- 15 today. I don't know if John Ramspott's going
- 16 to speak to these?
- 17 MR. KATZ: He had said he'll have
- some comments when he gets to his opportunity.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well let's go
- 20 ahead and have the petitioner comments or
- 21 maybe Pat Jeske has some comments as well.
- 22 MR. KATZ: Yes, and there's Pat

1	too. But let me ask, someone on the line is
2	not on mute who's shuffling papers, and you'd
3	be surprised how audible your shuffling is for
4	other people on the line. So somebody needs
5	to mute their phone. And then, Paul, I think
6	you would like to hear from them now
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Sure, yes.
8	MR. KATZ: John Ramspott and
9	Pat Jeske, let's start with Pat, Pat's a
10	petitioner.
11	MS. JESKE: Yes, I had a new
12	concern that I just wanted to put before the
13	Board. It's about the claimant-favorable
14	issue. I recently had a reopened case for
15	dose reconstruction, and I know you don't
16	address that, but it was [identifying
17	information redacted] and he had opened the
18	first case with prostate cancer in 2007. In
19	2010 he contracted leukemia, AML, in fact.
20	The dose reconstruction which
21	really concerns me came back at a ten to 20
22	percent range, PoC, they couldn't give me the

2	was told that nothing's going to change unless
3	Appendix BB is revised. And at that time,
4	everything would be reopened for everyone,
5	they don't have to reopen it themselves.
6	My concern is, you know, even
7	before this petition started, leukemia was,
8	you know, was almost a given. And now the
9	ranges went down to ten to 20 percent? I
10	mean, I'm really concerned. And I'm not just
11	concerned about [identifying information
12	redacted], believe me. I'm thinking how many
13	others have been treated the same way.
14	This is something I wanted to put
15	before the Board, you know, the payoff
16	percentage is so, so low. Compensation has
17	just been very low for these GSI employees.
18	This is just something I want you to think
19	about reviewing, maybe even investigating.
20	I find it to be very incompetent
21	to come back with a number like that with two
22	primary cancers being what they are. And I

exact. And I questioned that and basically I

1	have	no	idea	why	I'm	not	getting	any	answers.

- 2 [Identifying information redacted], under
- duress, but I accompanied that with a letter
- 4 that I definitely don't agree with it. But
- 5 she was told that if she doesn't sign it by
- 6 November 22nd, her case would close.
- 7 And my concern is for the
- 8 claimants in general. I don't believe that
- 9 this is happening to just her, that it may
- just be an error, but they're not telling me
- 11 that it's an error. They've had every
- opportunity to tell me that and they have not.
- 13 And I've not heard from the Department of
- 14 Labor.
- MR. KATZ: To Dave, do you want to
- 16 address this or do you want me to --
- 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I don't
- 18 know if we can talk about specific cases but -
- 19 -
- 20 MR. KATZ: No, no, not about the
- 21 specific case, of course.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- the general -

1	_
2	MR. KATZ: The general situation.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: situation.
4	MR. ALLEN: I could mention one
5	general thing that she said was something
6	about leukemias routinely are, well, two
7	things. One, she said that the compensation
8	rate at GSI was so much lower than every other
9	site, and that's simply not true. GSI
10	MS. JESKE: No, I didn't say that
11	it's lower than any other site, just that the
12	PoC for two primary cancers, the prostate and
13	AML is a ten to 20 percent PoC range. That's
14	all I was given was the range.
15	MR. ALLEN: Okay, that was the
16	other thing I wanted to address is it is true
17	that a leukemia, every case is different with
18	the demographics as far as latency, et cetera,
19	but in general terms, leukemias often will
20	result in a higher PoC, not too, for
21	compensation, often, not every time by any

means.

1	Most of these other sites, or many
2	other sites, you get a considerable amount of
3	internal exposure, airborne activity, et
4	cetera. GSI is very different in that case.
5	There was no manipulation of radioactive
6	material other than moving a chunk of uranium
7	metal in and moving it back out.
8	MS. JESKE: He was a welder.
9	MR. ALLEN: And the main doses
10	that you would see at GSI, that we know after
11	all this time of reviewing this are external
12	doses, which is not unique but very few sites
13	have this primarily external, very little
14	internal dose that you see at GSI. And that
15	makes a large difference when it comes to
16	something like leukemia, where that primary
17	exposure is usually from internal dose.
18	MS. JESKE: You don't find that
19	PoC to be low? You don't think that's low
20	then, is that what you're telling me?
21	MR. ALLEN: I think that's the way
22	the

1	MS. JESKE: Because I think that's
2	an error, at least I hope it is.
3	MR. ALLEN: the assumption I'm
4	going to have to make at this point is that if
5	the dose estimate followed the Appendix BB,
6	then it's not high, it's not low, it's just
7	what the estimate will give you. And like you
8	mentioned, there will be, at some point, some
9	changes to Appendix BB. But from what we've
10	seen here today, the internal dose of that may
11	actually be lower than what's currently in
12	Appendix BB.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Pat, did you
14	have any other questions or comments on these
15	items right now?
16	MS. JESKE: No, I just wanted that
17	to be brought forth in the concern of other
18	previous dose reconstructions done
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, okay.
20	MS. JESKE: low percentages
21	coming about and the why of it all.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.

1	MS. JESKE: Just see how many
2	others are being treated this way.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Sure. Okay and
4	John Ramspott, do you have some comments or
5	questions?
6	MR. RAMSPOTT: Yes, just a
7	comment, actually it applies to both SC&A and
8	to David Allen's recent White Paper. And one
9	of them I think is, maybe I'm wrong, but an
LO	important technical thing, I have provided
L1	proof contrary to the fact that both SC&A and
L2	NIOSH's papers are basing surrogate data on
L3	uranium that has been post-cropped, post-
L4	scalped, post, actually gone through the mill.
L5	Because everything they're talking about are
L6	billets, slugs, those are machined products.
L7	And in the reading I've done, and
L8	I did look at Broomfield, or Westbrook and
L9	Bloom, the reference that Dr. Bob uses, those
20	are all down the road activities. Matter of
21	fact, I need to reread that document again,
22	but if I'm not mistaken, they don't even

1	mention the non-destructive testing that was
2	done on the uranium prior to any of these
3	other things happening, in that article. Now
4	the documents that I base my assumption on, I
5	don't know think it's an assumption, I think
6	it's a fact now, the one in particular, I'm
7	going to quote this so that nobody's mistaken.
8	And I have provided this in the past.
9	It's from the Symposium on Non-
10	Destructive Tests, Field of Nuclear Energy,
11	dated 1957, so we're talking our era, and it
12	was held in Chicago, name stated is GSI, so a
13	lot of the people that are involved in GSI I'm
14	sure were in attendance. And some of the
15	names, you know, are actually AEC experts on
16	the subject, an one in particular is a Mr.
17	McClain.
18	And for the record, I'm going to
19	read this so that nobody misunderstands it.
20	And I have provided it and you probably have
21	it there now, "The amount of metal to be, to
22	be removed, by cropping in order to produce

1	sound	mate	rial	for	ro	lling,	is	determined	by
2	the us	se of	high	enei	rgy	X-ray	s."		

- 3 That's early in the game. That's
- 4 the first step in the game. All of the
- 5 surrogate data that everybody's using for
- their analysis is with down the road items.
- 7 Now the other big factor that goes along with
- 8 that now, and we've got pictures of it. I
- 9 mean, it's definitely published information.
- 10 On that same page, the various contractors,
- 11 Mallinckrodt's named. Mallinckrodt Chemical
- Works is named here. So is National Lead, and
- we know that's Fernald. So they're named. I
- mean, they're using this process.
- So slugs, billets, derbies, that
- 16 he talked about, and the pictures I've sent
- 17 you, you know, from Mallinckrodt operation
- 18 Weldon Spring, shows those dingots, you can
- 19 see a different color at the top, which is
- 20 eventually cropped. You can see the shaggy
- 21 sides. There's not a little bit of crust on
- there. And I'm not talking about, you know,

1 that when they ultimately start in the k
--

- 2 that's 4,500 pounds according to
- 3 Mallinckrodt's document that I actually
- 4 received out of Weldon Spring, which was
- 5 authored by their Chairman, but I assume he's
- 6 pretty knowledgeable.
- 7 They start out at 4,700 pounds.
- 8 And then when they break them out, everybody
- 9 used the term breakout, I have a picture of
- it, about 700 pounds of that or more, is taken
- 11 out. Thirty-three hundred pounds is exactly
- 12 what they say a dingot is after you take your
- 13 magnesium fluoride, I guess, out of it, or
- 14 break it off.
- Now no one seems to account for
- 16 it. That's a lot of crust. Now here's the
- other thing that none of these other sites
- 18 have. I'll guarantee you those slugs may be
- 19 non-destructive tested after they're
- 20 essentially machined and canned, but GSI's
- 21 dingots and ingots and slices, were betatron
- 22 tested.

1	None of these other products from
2	any other surrogate site that I've seen here,
3	that you guys have discussed, have gone
4	through fission, like everybody admits has
5	happened at GSI. So all the fission products
6	that everybody's talked about, and I don't
7	know enough about them, you guys are the
8	experts, you tell me if I'm wrong, I don't
9	hear anybody talking about any of that.
LO	And this is, I agree with Dr. Bob,
L1	this is the whole issue. There's still stuff
L2	on the floor, in the air. The surrogate stuff
L3	is out of that bounds, that's a different
L4	subject. Now with respect, and I totally
L5	respect everybody that's involved with this.
L6	I'm disappointed, and I'm using that term,
L7	disappointed.
L8	It's almost like everybody has put
L9	a nice wrapping on this and is ignoring this
20	fact, that the material that we should be
21	looking at is what really went to GSI, not
22	what slugs, billets, they've all been

1	machined, they been through presses, they've
2	been canned, they've been, you know, I heard
3	drill it, I heard the one where you drill
4	through the thing and pour oil down while
5	you're, that's not what happened at GSI,
6	that's not surrogate data. If anything, the
7	oil would make it much safer.
8	Now when I read the documents, and
9	it even says in here, Bob's last document,
10	which we just got it, I got it yesterday so I
11	haven't read it ten times like I normally do,
12	dingots would be, would presumably, I see
13	words like presumably, at oxidized surface
14	resulting in bomb reduction process. However,
15	it is likely that most, loosely adherent oxide
16	would be removed during the surface cleanup
17	with the pneumatic chipping hammer, Westbrook
18	and Bloom. I agree, but that's all after,
19	after they've been to GSI, not before. That
20	whole thing is done after.
21	And the guideline out of this
22	symposium attests to that. And again, like I

1	said, the Chairman, or the top executive at
2	Mallinckrodt, this is out of his brochure that
3	he issued, which I was given out at the
4	visitor site, chemical analysis and betatron
5	examination of early dingots confirmed the
6	expectation that the inner core of the dingot,
7	under, and I'm going to quote this, "Under a
8	contaminated surface layer, was sound metal."
9	The contaminated surface layer was
10	still on when it went to GSI, that's what they
11	were trying to find out. Now I am, I'm
12	disappointed. People just don't want to
13	recognize the fact, and I have shared this,
14	and I have emailed it, and I have sent it.
15	It's not just me making this up. These are
16	published documents. Nobody wants to accept
17	that.
18	MR. KATZ: John, thanks. John
19	MR. RAMSPOTT: If you can disprove
20	it, please do.
21	MR. KATZ: John, I think folks
22	here are ready to respond to that if you'd

_	MR. RAMBPOII: 165, chac would be
2	great, go ahead.
3	MR. KATZ: if you'd like to
4	hear what they have to say.
5	MR. RAMSPOTT: Sure, I'd love to.
6	MR. ALLEN: Yes, I'd like to start
7	this off, Bob, with some actual facts. And
8	the actual facts are, in the uranium reduction
9	process that makes the metal from green salt,
LO	it's a mag fluoride thermite process we've
L1	discussed before in this, it results in some
L2	still powdery form, but some very hard
L3	magnesium phosphate or mag fluoride, it's a
L4	white, hard crystal that adheres to the derby,
L5	the dingot, whatever you're producing in this
L6	reduction process.
L7	That material is then chipped off,
L8	it's cleaned out at the breakout, either
L9	chipped off, often with an air chisel or a
20	needle gun, et cetera. That is what Bob, or
21	I'm sorry, that's what John was mentioning and
22	confusing with the second part of this, that

1	when you remelt uranium, you produce these
2	impurities that will float to the top, kind of
3	like a slag when you're welding, that material
4	is sawed off, top cropped, and that is what
5	John is saying was X-rayed to decide where the
6	metal was good and how far you'd have to saw
7	it.
8	That is completely and 100 percent
9	separate from what would be taken off with the
10	needle gun or air chisel, et cetera. That
11	would be done at Mallinckrodt before it went
12	to GSI, no doubt about it.
13	MR. RAMSPOTT: No, the article
14	said differently, Dave.
15	MR. ALLEN: No doubt about, it
16	would be taken off before it went to GSI,
17	number one. Number two, it is mag fluoride
18	with a very low uranium content, we already
19	know it's around the one percent uranium
20	range. So even chipping that stuff off is not

the highest airborne causing operation in the

Number three, the air samples that I

world.

21

22

1	did	give	to	this	include	air	chiseling	of
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- derbies, which is the exact same process and
- 3 exactly what you're talking about. So yes, it
- 4 was considered --
- 5 MR. RAMSPOTT: Dave, I disagree --
- 6 MR. ALLEN: John, it's my turn
- 7 here. It was considered --
- 8 MR. RAMSPOTT: All right.
- 9 MR. ALLEN: -- it was in my data,
- 10 it's not a significantly different number,
- okay? Number two, the dingots, if you look at
- 12 the data, part of that is hoisting these
- 13 dingots and putting them on a lathe. The
- lathe is what was used to finish the surface,
- 15 take that rough surface and finish it to a
- smooth surface. Obviously, these air samples
- 17 are taken before it was finished. It is still
- 18 the rough surface. If there was any crust,
- 19 any mag fluoride crust that was not cleaned
- off, it would be there in those air samples.
- 21 Now how, in the world, are these not
- representative of what you're talking about?

1	MR. RAMSPOTT: I, am I, are you
2	done now?
3	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
4	MR. RAMSPOTT: Okay, I'll, didn't
5	want to interrupt you. I just read the
6	article and what it said. If that article is
7	incorrect
8	MR. ALLEN: Your interpretation is
9	incorrect.
10	MR. RAMSPOTT: Do you have another
11	document, just like this document, that spells
12	out the process that you're saying happened?
13	MR. ALLEN: I've got film that
14	spells out what this was.
15	MR. RAMSPOTT: You have what?
16	MR. ALLEN: We have film that
17	shows what this was. I've got film of them
18	air chiseling dingots at Mallinckrodt.
19	MR. RAMSPOTT: Yes, but the
20	product, I have a still photograph of that as
21	well. And what they're doing there, if you
22	look at it very closely, when they air

1	chiseled	the	slag,	I	think	they	called	it	

- 2 MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 3 MR. RAMSPOTT: -- when they air
- 4 chiseled that off, there's still a very rough
- 5 dingot underneath it.
- 6 MR. ALLEN: Yes there is.
- 7 MR. RAMSPOTT: That's what went
- 8 over to GSI so they could set it up for
- 9 cropping --
- 10 MR. ALLEN: Yes, that would be
- 11 similar --
- MR. RAMSPOTT: -- according to
- 13 this document.
- 14 MR. ALLEN: -- that would be
- 15 similar to a derby and similar to a dingot
- being put on the lathe before it was machined.
- 17 How would it not be?
- 18 MR. RAMSPOTT: Wait a minute, let
- 19 me ask, a derby and a dingot are two totally
- 20 different processes, are they not?
- MR. ALLEN: No, they're exactly
- the same process. The difference is the size.

1	MR. RAMSPOTT: They're the same
2	item.
3	MR. ALLEN: They're made by
4	heating magnesium and uranium fluoride to
5	produce magnesium, or uranium metal, pooled in
6	the bottom of the vessel.
7	MR. RAMSPOTT: So you're saying a
8	derby's made just like a dingot in a bomb.
9	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
LO	DR. ANIGSTEIN: If I can, this is
L1	Bob, if I can break in to clarify, what my
L2	understanding, and Dave, you correct me,
L3	please, is they used to make, they started off
L4	making the derbies, which were smaller shapes,
L5	a few hundred pounds, and then they would take
L6	several derbies and then put them into an oven
L7	and melt them to make an ingot.
L8	And then someone got the idea, why
L9	go through a two step process? We can make
20	the ingot directly from the uranium
21	tetrafluoride just the way we make the derby,
22	just make it bigger. So they skipped that one

1	remelting step. But as Dave said, it's
2	exactly the same process. It's just that
3	instead of having a bunch of small shapes and
4	you melt them together to make a big one, you
5	start off and make, you just scale the process
6	up and make the big one directly.
7	That's why, dingot simply mean,
8	you know, it's just a acronym, you know, for
9	putting together a direct ingot, an ingot made
10	by directly reducing the uranium tetrafluoride
11	instead of by melting the derbies, which in
12	turn were made be reducing uranium
13	tetrafluoride. I hope that's, I'm just trying
14	to be helpful.
15	MR. RAMSPOTT: Yes, no it's, Bob,
16	I agree with you in my reading, understood it
17	the way you said it, and they are two
18	different processes. They melt the derby
19	DR. ANIGSTEIN: They're the same
20	process, they're just making two different
21	sizes. I mean, they're similar processes
22	MR. RAMSPOTT: That's right.

1	DR. ANIGSTEIN: similar
2	processes.
3	MR. RAMSPOTT: But the derby's
4	already been processed.
5	DR. ANIGSTEIN: No, no, no, the
6	derby is exactly the same as the dingot, just
7	smaller.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Now the use of
9	contamination on the surface as they use it
10	here as the magnesium compound is considered
11	contaminant to the uranium I guess, right?
12	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: When they say
14	the surface is contaminated, that's what they
15	mean.
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, they mear
17	it's not uranium.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It's not
19	radioactively contaminated.
20	DR. ANIGSTEIN: No.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The magnesium is
2.2	a contaminant that they're removing

1	MR. RAMSPOTT: Wasn't the cropping
2	material uranium, the cropped material?
3	MR. ALLEN: The cropping material,
4	after the mag fluoride slag is removed and you
5	crop off the top because any impurities float
6	to the top there and then they get rid of
7	those. It can include some unreacted
8	magnesium or fluoride from that process. It
9	can also include some defective metals, not
LO	solid, you know, might have holes, et cetera.
L1	And in the process you end up with that
L2	Putzier effect, you know
L3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right.
L4	MR. ALLEN: and the big
L5	remelting ingots in the
L6	MR. RAMSPOTT: Isn't that the
L7	issue though, whether the cropping was done
L8	before or after?
L9	MR. ALLEN: No, not really, as
20	Josie asked previously, the main thing as far
21	as radioactivity in that top crop is the
2.2	thorium-234 and protactinium-234m, doesn't

1	show up so much in a dingot because it's
2	directly from this process. But in the
3	remelted ingots it will show up, but the top
4	crop, as far as radioactivity, you get rid of
5	that because of all the other impurities, and
6	you also end up concentrating those things.
7	In a dingot you don't concentrate
8	those so much, but you still get other
9	impurities and non-solid metal, I guess is the
10	best way I can put it, you know, you get like
11	you said, rough surface or possibly even small
12	voids, et cetera, in the metal near the top,
13	and that is cropped off.
14	DR. ANIGSTEIN: And if I can
15	answer another point that John Ramspott
16	raised, in talking about the activation of
17	fission products, if you had a chance, John,
18	look on Page 48 of the original report back
19	in, you know, early 2008, I think it was April
20	
21	MR. RAMSPOTT: Okay.
22	DR. ANIGSTEIN: and there is a

1	detailed analysis of the, that if you inhale a
2	milligram of the activated uranium, I would
3	say the uranium immediately after betatron
4	exposure like for several hours or repeated
5	exposure, the difference between the dose,
6	radiation dose, inhaled radiation dose of all
7	of these fission activation products and the
8	dose you would get just from natural uranium
9	is like the difference in one to a million.
LO	In other words, if you took the dose from
L1	natural uranium and you wanted to add the
L2	other, the addition would be maybe one
L3	thousandth of one percent.
L4	Now NIOSH just did a quicky, quick
L5	solution to this, and they simply added one
L6	percent, in the original Appendix BB. They
L7	said well, whatever the dose from the uranium
L8	inhalation is, we'll add one percent to
L9	account for the activation product. But
20	having done a very more detailed analysis, we
21	came up with not one percent, one thousandth
22	of one percent. So it's a total non-issue. It

1	was	taken	and	considered,	so	I	mean	I'm	just
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- taking a little, I know you mean well, John,
- and I'm taking a little umbrage saying that,
- 4 you know, it was carelessly overlooked.
- 5 It was very carefully considered.
- 6 MR. RAMSPOTT: But those are
- 7 products that are not in, I assume slugs and
- 8 billets after they've gone through --
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, but we're
- 10 talking about a difference of one thousandth
- of one percent.
- 12 MR. RAMSPOTT: But I quess I'm
- just looking at it, it's a third stage down
- the road versus what really went to GSI, those
- products, in whatever shape they're in or, you
- 16 know, I don't, I have a feeling I'm not going
- to win this argument about the cropping, even
- 18 though I've got documents that say that's how
- 19 it was, so I'm not going to beat a dead horse
- 20 there. But I quess the point is, what
- 21 everybody's analyzing is not what was at GSI,
- that's the bottom line.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I think,
2	John, I think we're disagreeing with that. I
3	think we're doing our best to analyze exactly
4	what was at GSI. And this is why we've gone
5	through, trying to get samples that are
6	comparable in terms of handling of uranium
7	where the products that produce internal dose
8	or other organ dose are, in fact, similar to
9	what you would have at GSI. That's really
10	what this is all about. So
11	MR. RAMSPOTT: If I could make one
12	more point
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
14	MR. RAMSPOTT: Bob, you said in
15	your last comments, you know the hours that
16	were spent. And really you don't. You know
17	the hours that were spent on the purchase
18	orders from 1958 on.
19	DR. ANIGSTEIN: That is correct.
20	MR. RAMSPOTT: Nobody knows the
21	hours at GSI, that were spent pre-'58. Now we
22	know, with some new FOIA material, through

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- 2 You can guess, you really can't back
- 3 extrapolate because up until a week ago,
- 4 nobody even knew there was work going on in
- 5 '52 so, I mean that's proven now. And I think
- 6 it brings out a very important point. Nobody
- 7 really knows anything that happened at GSI
- 8 from '52 to '58. And this last document that
- 9 [identifying information redacted] just
- 10 located proves that.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: By the way, not to
- 12 be blowing our horn --
- 13 MR. RAMSPOTT: Oh no, I know
- 14 you've mentioned that you brought it up once.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- well we said
- 16 from the beginning that we think that there
- 17 was work in '52.
- 18 MR. RAMSPOTT: I pat you on the
- 19 back, sir. I agreed with you before, and you
- 20 were right. And that proves my point. Things
- were happening from '52 to '58, and they're
- 22 talking about non-destructive testing and

1	uranium	shields,	and	Bob,	you	were	100	percent

- 2 correct. And everybody said oh, well, sorry.
- 3 I salute you, sir.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I think we
- 5 passed that information along to Labor and
- 6 that's all we can do as a Work Group on that
- 7 particular thing.
- 8 MR. RAMSPOTT: Well, I know it,
- 9 but the whole point is, things were really
- 10 happening over there and there's no documents
- that anybody has pre-'58. There are none.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
- 13 MR. RAMSPOTT: And I appreciate
- the chance to give you my feeling on this.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes thanks,
- 16 John. Ted Katz indicated he's received some
- 17 correspondence from Dr. McKeel. Ted --
- 18 MR. KATZ: Sure.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- what is it, a
- 20 letter you received?
- 21 MR. KATZ: It's a letter, it's a
- letter from Dr. McKeel and he asked that I

1	read	it	into	the	record	and	then	I	distribute
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- 2 it then to the Work Group Members and to the
- 3 Board Members after reading it into the
- 4 record. So that's what I'd like to do now.
- 5 So it's from Dr. McKeel, dated November 28th,
- 6 2012, to Members of the TBD-6000 Work Group
- 7 and staff of the ABRWH.
- 8 "I am today resigning by this
- 9 letter, in protest, from active participation
- in further deliberations of the Advisory Board
- on Radiation and Worker Health TBD-6000 Work
- 12 Group, concerning GSI Appendix BB and SEC-
- 13 00105. I have become persuaded that a
- 14 majority of this Work Group, together with the
- DCAS and SC&A representatives, have exhibited
- 16 a longstanding, persistent personal bias
- 17 against adequately evaluating the many
- 18 substantial scientific contributions made to
- 19 the ABRWH since 2005 by myself, other GSI site
- 20 experts, and the GSI petitioner team.
- In particular, GSI claimants have
- 22 been denied statutory due process under

1	EEOICPA 2000 by not having Appendix BB to
2	Battelle TBD-6000 revised in a timely and
3	factually accurate manner since it was
4	released in June 2007. McKeel personal
5	contributions have included A, in 2006, being
6	the first person to alert the ABRWH, DCAS, and
7	SC&A, to the existence of Landauer film badges
8	for a limited number of GSI radiographers 1963
9	to 1973.
10	B, to clearly define all of the
11	radiation source terms at GSI in conformance
12	with DCAS directive OCAS-IG-003, via NRC FOIA,
13	2010 through '12 of 1,116 pages of AEC
14	byproduct license material for GSI.
15	And C, most recently via DOE, ORO,
16	FOIA, 2013-00013, I have shown that during
17	November and December 1952, an active
18	collaboration was ongoing among MCW AEC Oak
19	Ridge Office, and GSI personnel in developing
20	betatron radiography, uranium imaging
21	techniques that were applied to thin slices of
22	MCW ingots. A special uranium shield

1	Tablicated at McW, was used to contain
2	scattered radiation fields from the 24 MeV
3	betatron X-ray beam. The stated purpose was
4	to provide higher quality X-ray images of AEC,
5	MCW, uranium products.
6	Furthermore, DCAS, NIOSH, and SC&A
7	and certain Board Members have chosen to
8	ignore a large fraction of the above and other
9	numerous factual contributions as oral and
10	written comments and papers by the
11	petitioner/site expert, and GSI
12	worker/claimant teams as reflected in the
13	transcripts of TBD-6000 and ABRWH Full Board
14	Meetings. Various HHS, FOIA, and DCAS
15	personnel have made accessing crucial GSI SRDB
16	documents especially difficult.
17	For example, obtaining a single
18	copy of Harris Kingsley 1958 from the CDC
19	ATSDR FOIA office took over two and a half
20	months. Many of my email requests to the TBD-
21	6000 Work Group Chairman go unanswered by him
22	except through a surrogate, the DFO, or at

1 NIOSH, SEC Counselor, neither of whom are	the
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- 2 Board or Work Group Secretary per se.
- Finally, I'm persuaded that for
- 4 GSI at least, the SC&A evaluation team has
- 5 switched from strongly recommending a GSI SEC
- for the first ten years in October 2010, to
- 7 its present position in supporting a denial of
- 8 the SEC-00105.
- 9 SC&A is no longer acting as an
- 10 effective oversight agent for the Board, at
- 11 least in the case of GSI. Rather it and its
- 12 Work Group Chair have become stalwart,
- 13 scientific allies and collaborators with DCAS.
- 14 The SC&A review paper released to me on
- 15 November 26, 2012 at 12:30 p.m. is a prime
- 16 example of the close collaboration between
- 17 SC&A and DCAS. Whereas in their August 2012
- 18 paper, SC&A found that these uranium slug
- 19 facility and TBD-6000 failed to pass the five
- 20 Board surrogate data criteria, now SC&A finds
- 21 that David Allen's slug facilities meet all
- 22 Board surrogate data criteria. Four Allen

1	August-November 2005 White Paper, AWE sites
2	have only 14 claims and 13 dose
3	reconstructions between them and no one has
4	been compensated. Those AWE sites and the
5	Weldon Spring DOE site are judged by SC&A and
6	DCAS as to be stringently justified as being
7	comparable to GSI. This is scientifically
8	ludicrous and offensive. It is definitely
9	scientifically indefensible in my opinion.
10	Also, the authors of the November
11	25th, 2012 SC&A review of Allen 11-6-2012,
12	continue to insist that uranium ingots and
13	dingots sent to MCW from MCW to GSI had only a
14	few uranium oxide flakes on their pure uranium
15	surfaces that were easily rubbed off.
16	The petitioners and site experts have proven
17	beyond a reasonable doubt using technical
18	publications and photographs, that MCW,
19	Destrehan Street, and Weldon Spring site
20	uranium dingots of the type sent to GSI from
21	NDT radiography were rough surface and taller
22	than they were wide before cropping.

1	SC&A ignores the proven fact that
2	the adherent magnesium fluoride slag or crust
3	of MCW uranium ingots and dingots sent to GSI
4	1953 to 1966 contained radioactive daughter
5	products of uranium and betatron activation
6	products. The DCAS cold term "cold
7	uranium" is inappropriate.
8	SC&A and DCAS continue to ignore
9	the well list substantiated fact that GSI MDT
10	betatron radiography defined the interface
11	between pure MCW uranium and the tightly
12	adherent crust, detecting structural flaws
13	competed with this prime MCW ACE directive.
14	Objective science has been abandoned to the
15	detriment of GSI claimants. Please refer to
16	NIOSH docket 140 for more documentation of
17	statements in this letter. Thank you for this
18	added opportunity to set this record
19	straight." And then he gives the reference
20	and he signs it Daniel McKeel, Daniel W.
21	McKeel. That's it.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, that's

1	been read into the record.
2	MR. KATZ: I'll send it to you so
3	that you can
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And are you
5	going to distribute this to
6	MR. KATZ: So I'll distribute this
7	now to everybody involved, staff, Board
8	Members.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, thank you.
10	You know, I think we need a comfort break at
11	this point. We went a little longer than I
12	expected. So let's take a 15 minute break and
13	we'll resume at five to 11:00. It's about 20
14	of right now. Thanks.
15	(Whereupon, the meeting in the
16	above-mentioned matter went off the record at
17	10:41 a.m. and went back on the record at
18	10:57 a.m.)
19	MR. KATZ: Okay, we are
20	reconvening, this is the TBD-6000 Work Group.
21	

And let me just check on the line and see if

22

101

- 1 Dr. Poston has joined us.
- 2 MEMBER POSTON: I'm here.
- MR. KATZ: Well, John, at what
- 4 point did you join us?
- 5 MEMBER POSTON: I joined you when
- 6 Bob started talking and I didn't want to
- 7 interrupt, so I waited until that was over.
- 8 MR. KATZ: When Bob started
- 9 talking this morning first thing, you're
- 10 talking about?
- 11 MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
- MR. KATZ: Okay, in the future,
- 13 John, please do register your attendance
- 14 because it's important procedurally.
- 15 MEMBER POSTON: Well I did let you
- 16 know I was there, but I waited until Bob
- 17 finished.
- MR. KATZ: Oh, we never heard you,
- 19 John.
- 20 MEMBER POSTON: Oh, I thought Paul
- 21 acknowledged me.
- MR. KATZ: No.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No.
2	DR. NETON: Maybe that was John
3	Ramspott you
4	MR. KATZ: No, John Ramspott we
5	heard from, but we never heard from you.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No, I didn't
7	think I acknowledged you, but I appreciate you
8	thinking that I did. I don't want to overlook
9	you, thanks though, appreciate you being
10	there.
11	MEMBER POSTON: I apologize, I was
12	probably on mute and didn't realize it like so
13	many people.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, maybe you
15	were on mute. In any event
16	MR. KATZ: Thanks, I'm glad to
17	know that you've been attending.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, now just
19	before the break, Ted Katz read a letter from
20	Dr. McKeel, and I think it will be appropriate
21	if we prepare a response. I'll work on that

with Ted on drafting that and we'll get a copy

22

1	out	to	the	Work	Group	to	respond	to	Dr.
---	-----	----	-----	------	-------	----	---------	----	-----

- 2 McKeel's comments and concerns.
- I do want to see, although Dr.
- 4 McKeel isn't on the line to discuss his papers
- 5 but, Board Members, you have had an
- 6 opportunity to look at those. I'm wondering
- 7 if there are some questions that any of you
- 8 have that you want to raise and at least on
- 9 the record. Josie, did you have a question on
- 10 --
- 11 MEMBER BEACH: No, I just, I had a
- 12 couple of things that I wrote down but John
- 13 pretty much covered most of them. And then I
- 14 think most of my, is not so much with the
- 15 surrogate data, although I find that having
- data from several different sites for GSI is a
- 17 little unsettling for me, but I'm not, the
- thing I had was just the rest of the issues
- 19 that we have other than the data which John,
- or not John, Bob alluded to that we still had
- 21 to cover today.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, okay.

Т	MEMBER BEACH. SO I'II leave it at
2	that because I know there's still more to be
3	discussed.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I think
5	you all have the other concerns that Dr.
6	McKeel raised and I've had a chance to look at
7	those and to consider those as you move
8	forward. So he's not here to discuss them
9	further so we'll leave it at that.
LO	We need to have a formal
11	recommendation on this portion, that is the
L2	use of the surrogate data for internal dose
L3	for the residual period and the operational
L4	period. And I can ask for Work Group, if you
L5	have a formal recommendation you wish to make
L6	to the Board on the use of this methodology
L7	that's been described by Dave and will be
L8	slightly modified using the changes that were
L9	described to characterize the internal dose
20	from the handling of the uranium during the
21	operational period and to use that information
22	together with the TBD-70 modeling for the

1	residual period in the manner described. And
2	we can take those separately if you wish, but
3	a motion would be in order.
4	MEMBER MUNN: I'll be glad to try
5	to address that, Paul, if you'd like. This
6	has not been an easy deliberation. We have, I
7	think, addressed each of the issues that has
8	been brought up in turn. And I think we owe
9	some thanks to the petitioners for having
10	brought some of these issues to our attention
11	so that they did receive a great deal of focus
12	and a great deal of discussion. A great deal
13	of thought has gone into it.
14	Contrary to some of the statements
15	that have been made, our experts in these
16	matters have made every apparent effort that
17	was available to them to try to adhere as
18	closely to good scientific principles as they
19	could, and have taken into account the
20	requirements that we, as a Board, have
21	established for viewing much of this material.
22	We have agreement on what is

1	reasonable to pursue and what material is
2	available to us that's applicable to our
3	issues. It seems only reasonable that we
4	accept the basic recommendations and
5	agreements that have come to us from the
6	Agency and from our contractor.
7	I would like to move that we
8	accept the recommendations that have been made
9	with respect to the use of surrogate data
10	that's available to us, and move forward with
11	our assessment of the entire SEC petition from
12	the GSI organizations.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, I would
14	like to actually confine the motion originally
15	to this part: the use of the surrogate data
16	for the internal dose portion and then we can
17	vote separately on the issues of, we sort of
18	have, but I want to firm it up, but
19	MEMBER MUNN: Please, please
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: could we have
21	agreement that we should, your motion, if I
22	can interpret it, would be to accept the use

1	of surrogate data as described by NIOSH and
2	as, with the modifications that they will
3	incorporate from SC&A for a determination of
4	internal dose during the operational and the
5	residual periods.
6	MEMBER MUNN: That's most
7	acceptable. Please delete my last phrase from
8	my statement.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Now, does anyone
10	wish to break that into two parts? I realize
11	it encompasses both periods. I need a second,
12	also.
13	MEMBER BEACH: I think it should
14	be broken into two parts.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
16	MEMBER BEACH: But I think the
17	inconsistencies
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Now what
19	MEMBER BEACH: so I don't want
20	to get into it, no.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I'm only talking
22	about the two

1	MEMBER BEACH: Right, you're
2	talking
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: only about
4	the internal dose compound.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Okay, from '53 and
6	you're saying all the way to '66, or '53 to
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Operational plus
8	residual period, just for this component.
9	MEMBER BEACH: I would say leave
10	it as one.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Are you
12	seconding?
13	MEMBER BEACH: No.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No. Okay
15	MR. KATZ: John Poston's on the
16	line.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: John?
18	MEMBER POSTON: Second the motion
19	so we can at least discuss it.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
21	MEMBER BEACH: There you go.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So the motion is

	1	to	accept	the	recommendation	on	the	use	of	$th\epsilon$
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- 2 surrogate data for internal dose calculations
- 3 for the operational and residual periods.
- 4 Okay, all in favor, aye?
- 5 MEMBER MUNN: Are we going to have
- 6 discussion?
- 7 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, discussion,
- 8 yes. I'm sorry.
- 9 MEMBER MUNN: Since John said he
- 10 was seconding for purposes of discussion.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: After we take
- 12 action on this, we'll go back and determine
- the overall recommendation for everything.
- 14 Okay, this is just for the internal dose
- 15 components.
- 16 MEMBER BEACH: So where does, I
- 17 quess I want to make sure I'm clear, we're
- 18 talking surrogate data that we've discussed
- 19 this morning.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
- 21 MEMBER BEACH: Where does the
- 22 other material that's on the floor, loose

1	contamination coming in on the products, where
2	does that fit in? Because that's an internal
3	component.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Where does that fit
6	into this particular motion?
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Jim can describe
8	how, or Dave can describe how that's done with
9	the
10	MR. ALLEN: Well, if I'm
11	interpreting all this right, I'm looking at
12	this as if we had air samples at GSI, we
13	don't, you know, but if we had air samples
14	there at GSI when they were moving uranium
15	around, we would still have to develop
16	parameters and model what the exposure's going
17	to be based on those air samples.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Understand.
19	MR. ALLEN: That stuff is still on
20	the table, how we would use this air sample
21	value as far as to estimate the dose and
22	that's a tractable, as Jim would say, a

1	tractable TBD issue. I think this motion, and
2	you guys can direct me if I'm wrong, I'm
3	thinking this motion is we don't have air
4	samples, do we have the equivalent in
5	surrogate data, as equivalent to an air sample
6	at GSI?
7	DR. NETON: I think that's the
8	first part. I think what Josie is asking
9	though is beyond that. Assuming that we agree
10	that we have an air sample that's
11	representative of moving uranium around, then
12	how do you model what would be on the floor
13	and what the workers' exposure would be from
14	the surface contamination?
15	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, because you've
16	got two separate issues.
17	DR. NETON: Right. And that is
18	dealt with in TIB-70. TIB-70 is a
19	prescriptive approach so when you have air
20	sample data during an operational period, how
21	much of that material deposits on the ground
22	over time, and then what fraction of that

1	material goes back up into the air?
2	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
3	DR. NETON: The only thing in
4	question at this point is, since it's not a
5	continuous operation, we wouldn't say that
6	that air concentration existed eight hours a
7	day, you know, five days a week, 2,000 hours a
8	year. We would have to come up with some
9	amount of time, some duration of time that
LO	that material was depositing on the ground.
11	And that would have to be decided. And that's
L2	what I would consider a Site Profile issue,
L3	not can it be bounded at all? It can be
L4	bounded by saying it happened the full 2,000
L5	hours.
L6	MR. ALLEN: All the time, yes.
L7	DR. NETON: But the question is,
L8	what incremental, you know, what decrement of
L9	it would it be, 1,000 hours, 1,500, that's
20	really what's up in the air. So it's a
21	solvable problem using a standard approach
22	that we used in TIB-70 that's an approved

2	MR. ALLEN: Based on air sample.
3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Well, I'd just
4	like to, I hope it's not out of place, I'd
5	like to comment, the surrogate data really
6	does not apply to the residual period. The
7	surrogate data tells you what was, I mean the
8	purpose of surrogate data is to come up with
9	an estimate of the uranium activity air
10	concentrations during the minutes and hours
11	that uranium was handled. And it does not
12	directly bear on the residual period wher
13	there was no uranium handling. I mean, that's
14	a separate component, I mean
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, but as Jin
16	was just explaining, that is used to determine
17	the starting point.
18	DR. ANIGSTEIN: It will be, it
19	will be used.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right so it
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: The data itself,
22	surrogate data itself, does not

document for doing these type of estimates.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well insofar as
2	it establishes the air activity for the
3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay, right,
4	right, okay, as a source, all right, fine.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: for the
6	operational period, then it establishes the
7	starting point for the TIB-70 value. So in a
8	sense, you're saying, because remember, this
9	all started with the surrogate for that
LO	starting point so
L1	MR. ALLEN: Okay, like Bob says,
L2	it's not directly used; it is indirectly used.
L3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It is indirectly
L4	used, okay. Any other questions? Or are we -
L5	_
L6	MEMBER BEACH: So does that mean
L7	you should maybe change the way that motion is
L8	made so that it's not confusing? Because
L9	right now the two periods are lumped together
20	under that.
21	MR. KATZ: But that's because it
22	is indirectly involved in that

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well
2	MEMBER BEACH: But it is a
3	starting point but it doesn't I don't know.
4	MS. LIN: Josie, do you feel like
5	that remaining question, it's not a TBD
6	question? Is that what you're getting at?
7	MEMBER BEACH: I'm not sure.
8	MS. LIN: Okay.
9	MEMBER BEACH: We haven't finished
10	that discussion so
11	MS. LIN: Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well
13	MS. LIN: Do you think that the
14	surrogate data could be used as a starting
15	point for the residual contamination? Because
16	I'm trying to get a sense of why we're
17	breaking it up.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, I just thought
19	it was for clarity's sake. If it's clear to
20	everybody then it doesn't need to be. But
21	see, I still have some questions on the
22	surrogate data which

1	DR. NETON: Well, maybe we need to
2	talk about that. Because if you agree that we
3	have, if it's agreed that surrogate data, the
4	95th percentile, the distribution that we're
5	going to generate is representative to be used
6	for inhalation exposures at GSI, then it sort
7	of implies we have knowledge of what the air
8	concentrations were in the plant. And once we
9	have that, the rest sort of falls in place.
10	I mean, that's what we do all the time in
11	residual contamination. It's a standard,
12	there's nothing unique about that other than
13	the non-continuous nature of the operation.
14	That's the only difference in my opinion.
15	MR. ALLEN: Maybe I can try to
16	just say this motion should be more or less
17	agreement that the data we have collected can
18	be used to estimate intakes at GSI, not
19	necessarily agreement with what the intake
20	estimate is at this point, just that it can be
21	used, is kind of where we're at I think.
22	Isn't that your question, is how we use that

1 dat	a, not
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- 2 MEMBER BEACH: Well, my question
- 3 goes back just to the fundamental of the
- 4 surrogate data and how it fits the criteria.
- 5 Because I don't agree 100 percent that it does
- 6 fit the criteria.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: Oh, okay.
- 8 MEMBER BEACH: But that's just my
- 9 opinion.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Well you should discuss
- 11 that then.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, let's
- discuss that then as part of yours, because
- 14 the motion is dependent on the acceptance that
- this is valid use of surrogate data so I mean,
- 16 I think you should go ahead and raise the
- 17 question here.
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: Well I quess my
- 19 question is, what I've gotten here is the
- 20 differences between the operations at GSI, one
- of them on Bob's report on Page 11, the last,
- does the surrogate data reflect the type of

1	operations and work practices used at the
2	facilities?
3	I have concerns, the early time
4	period, and I know this falls into, you know,
5	the work practices between internal and
6	external so I'm trying not to get those two
7	confused, but the surrogate data is supposed
8	to be a good example of what happened at GSI.
9	And I have questions that it's not a good
10	example between the three or four different
11	sites or seven surrogate data to what actually
12	happened at GSI. And part of that was because
13	of the point that John brought up with the
14	cropping and the scraping and the different
15	phases of that operation, which we had that
16	discussion here today and I know you're in
17	disagreement with it.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, well
19	they're not doing the cropping at GSI.
20	DR. NETON: They didn't do any
21	cropping.
22	MEMBER BEACH: Right, but when I

119

1	was reading all these reports, that was one of
2	the questions I had in looking at the
3	surrogate data.
4	DR. NETON: The premise of our
5	analysis is that the only thing that happened
6	at GSI was they moved the material around the
7	plant
8	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
9	DR. NETON: to be X-rayed.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
11	DR. NETON: There was no abrasion,
12	no cutting, no grinding operations. Nothing
13	of that sort, that we know of, occurred at
14	GSI.
15	MEMBER BEACH: Right. But how
16	that product came in and what it looked like
17	as it came in.
18	MR. ALLEN: Well, I mean, part of
19	what that White Paper I put together, because
20	in all honesty, I didn't know how much of a
21	difference there would be. But part of that,

the reasons

and

of

one

22

those

included

I

1	derbies originally, that's a rough surface
2	right out of the reduction area. The slugs,
3	obviously, have been through quite a bit of
4	processing, you know, to get to the point of
5	being a slug. The billets are intermediate
6	process between ingot and rods.
7	I think the different forms
8	represent pretty much every phase of the
9	process, you know, at one point or another.
10	And the air sample values were fairly
11	consistent, you know, through each part of it
12	to where the result of that Paper essentially
13	said that it doesn't matter what step of the
14	process it's in or what size or shape it's in,
15	you know, the air samples seem to be
16	consistent as far as airborne you get from
17	handling this
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: For handling.
19	MR. ALLEN: For handling, was all
20	this was analyzed.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And the rough
22	surface typically represents, probably a lower

1	amount of uranium on the surface. If it's
2	mainly magnesium compounds
3	MR. ALLEN: I think it's
4	reasonable to believe that's possible. I
5	don't know if it's fact or not.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: If we know that,
7	okay.
8	MR. ALLEN: I just know that we
9	did have some air samples from derbies, and
10	you can actually see a derby. One of those
11	pictures that John sent or
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
13	MR. ALLEN: I mean, there's a
14	bit ingot with this littler things that's
15	pointing to; that's a derby.
16	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
17	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, but you've just
18	hit on a major point I think, Paul. It seems
19	obvious from what we've heard and what we've
20	read here today that in the claimant
21	population there's a very clear implication

that exclusions on the outside of any of the

1	mat	erial	that	we	have	may	be	more	pernici	ous
2	in	terms	of	expo	osure	thar	n ti	he ra	w mater	ial

3 itself.

- And that is, I think we've addressed that in several ways but I'm not sure that we've addressed it directly in being
- 7 able to say that the crust on these things is
- 8 not more dangerous than the metal itself.
- 9 That's, it is, any differences in exposure
- 10 that would occur from handling uncleaned
- 11 material are not significant in terms of
- 12 identifying increases in dose. And that is, I
- 13 think, a misunderstanding that seems to be
- 14 quite prevalent in what we're hearing from
- 15 outside this table.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: In my interviews
- 17 with the worker back in --
- 18 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Speak loud
- 19 enough so that --
- MR. KATZ: Yes, you're hard to
- 21 hear.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Pardon?

1	MR. KATZ: You're hard to hear,
2	speak up.
3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay, spit out the
4	candy. In my interviews with the workers in
5	2007, they initially, the only thing we really
6	have clear evidence of is in the Mallinckrodt
7	Site Profile, when they refer to betatron
8	slices, so these were, they would take the
9	ingot or dingot, it had been already cast,
LO	ready to go, and they wanted to find out, are
11	there some inclusions of slag inside the body,
L2	not on the surface, inside the body of the
L3	metal.
L4	So if they then send it to be
L5	rolled and made into rods, these would be
L6	imperfections which may cause the thing to, I
L7	don't know, break or to be, you know? So it
L8	was, essentially it was destructive testing
L9	because they would take the ingot, saw a slice
20	out of it, and by my calculation they couldn't
21	be more than four inches because the betatron
22	couldn't penetrate more than that, it could

1	have been thinner.
2	And I asked the workers, does that
3	sound like what you were doing, a slice maybe
4	18 inches in diameter like that? And they
5	said yes, yes, that sounds familiar, that
6	sounds like what we were doing.
7	Only in one case, one worker whom
8	I interviewed said he worked on the day shift.
9	And when he came in, the night shift people
10	were telling him, oh yes, they were shooting
11	the ends of the ingot. There was just one
12	case that one time. And I even drew a diagram
13	of my understanding of what he was saying and
14	sent it to him and asked him to confirm is
15	this what you meant? And I showed, you know,
16	shots at each corner.
17	And these would be not the surface
18	kind, the surface kind is those you see, you
19	see, you could see, hey, this is magnesium
20	fluoride, this isn't uranium, you took it off
21	but it has a totally different physical

property and you keep chipping it off with a

1 hammer until it's all gone. You don't tal	e an
---	------

- 2 X-ray for that.
- What you take an X-ray for is, it
- 4 looks like metal but you can't see inside.
- 5 And inside is porous and there is air in there
- 6 like a froth, mostly slag, it's mixed in into
- 7 the metal. And that gets cut off with a
- 8 bandsaw. And they don't want to, you know,
- 9 obviously you want to keep as much of the
- ingot as possible so you, you know, that makes
- 11 perfectly good sense that they would take a
- 12 radiograph. Now the radiograph cannot
- 13 penetrate through the whole ingot, it's too
- 14 thick. But if they get the corner it would
- show up and that, you know, as a gray area,
- here's black and here is white actually on the
- 17 radiograph and then they go through that. And
- 18 so they would see that, that's very true.
- 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, but all
- 20 that, all of that was done --
- 21 DR. ANIGSTEIN: But the material
- inside would behave pretty much like uranium.

1 And if there were any of these short-lived
2 daughter products, you know, later I said I
did the analysis of you get something like two
4 to the minus four sieverts per milligram from
5 inhaling natural uranium and an additional ten
to the minus nine in the activation product.
7 So it doesn't affect the, biologically it has
8 no effect and physically it's no different.
9 It would be, you know, it would be no greater
or lesser dust from that than the other. So
it's a, you know, do we have, you know, that's
12 why it's called surrogate data. It's not
13 perfect, identical.
MEMBER BEACH: Right, right.
DR. ANIGSTEIN: I mean, the only
identical is to go back in time and, you know,
17 and then do it there.
DR. NETON: The thing that strikes
19 me about this analysis is that you have to
20 look at the magnitude of the exposure that
we're talking about. I mean they've looked at

of various

37

air

samples

22

movements of

1	dingots, slugs, derbies, dingots
2	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
3	DR. NETON: and we took the
4	95th percentile of all those air samples. The
5	highest amount that got into the air is
6	something about less than a tenth of a
7	milligram per cubic meter of uranium, from
8	doing those operations. That's the 95th
9	percentile. I think the mean value is like 21
10	dpm per second.
11	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
12	DR. NETON: You're talking about a
13	very low operation. So we're comfortable
14	saying, if we pick the 95th percentile, it's
15	less than a tenth of a milligram, we bounded
16	those workers' exposures from whether you move
17	the slug, a derby, a billet, a dingot, under
18	any form because we looked at all of the
19	different air samples.
20	MEMBER BEACH: Right, I understand
21	that.
22	DR. NETON: That kind of what

1	strikes me is it's, and we talked about it a
2	little bit at the Board Meeting last time,
3	there is uncertainty there. But when you have
4	such a low level of exposure, you almost have
5	to allow for more uncertainty because it's so
6	low, you know, it's different to have a factor
7	or two difference from such a small exposure
8	like this than if you had big exposures.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But the
10	surrogate that we're looking for is, process-
11	wise, is not the process of radiographing;
12	it's the process of handling. And so you're
13	looking for sites, not that are, you're
14	eliminating sites where they're doing other
15	things, and trying to just get the handling
16	part because that's the part GSI did.
17	So in my mind, the surrogate is
18	finding the same process, in this case the
19	process that we're talking about is the
20	handling of the uranium. It's not
21	radiographing; those doses are handled
22	separately by the external exposure and the

1 other thing. So this is ju	ust the handling
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- 2 part. That's how I see the surrogate part.
- 3 MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, go ahead,
- 5 you had another question.
- 6 MEMBER BEACH: No, I'm good.
- 7 Thank you.
- 8 MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston, do you want
- 9 to check with Dr. Poston?
- 10 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: John Poston, do
- 11 you have a comment or question?
- 12 MEMBER POSTON: No, I don't have
- any other questions. I think the explanations
- 14 helped me a little bit.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right now, the
- 16 motion is to accept the recommendation on the
- 17 use of surrogate data for the operational and
- 18 residual periods, and that, for internal dose.
- 19 And the implication for the residual period is
- that it would be used in conjunction with the
- 21 TIB-70 procedure to determine the dose during
- 22 residual period. But we can break it into two

1	if you
2	MEMBER BEACH: No, I don't think
3	it's necessary.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, okay, then
5	all in favor of this motion say aye.
6	MEMBER MUNN: Aye.
7	MEMBER POSTON: Aye.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Aye.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Four ayes.
10	MR. KATZ: Four ayes.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Motion carries.
12	Now I want to remind you that we previously
13	moved the other issues that were in the SEC
14	petition to the TBD Appendix BB, TBD-6000
15	Appendix BB, meaning that we agreed that they
16	were tractable issues and therefore could be
17	handled under the Site Profile category.
18	However, I want to be able to go
19	to the Board now and be very specific on the
20	recommendation to the Board. And I think in
21	fairness to everyone on the Work Group,

certainly willing to divide the motion into

1	three parts.
2	One would be what I would call the
3	early years which right now is '53 to, I
4	believe, '62, and then '62 to '66, I could get
5	the exact months, but you understand what I'm
6	talking about, those two operational periods
7	and then the residual period. And I'd like to
Q	he able to tell the Board where we are as a

- Board where we are as a
- 9 Work Group on recommending the SEC petition
- 10 relative to those three components.
- 11 MEMBER BEACH: You're talking
- 12 external.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I'm talking
- about everything now. 14
- 15 MEMBER BEACH: The whole thing,
- 16 okay.
- 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The whole thing.
- We have done the pieces but I know that, 18
- 19 Josie, I know you had concerns about the first
- 20 early period and I think in fairness we need
- to be able to tell the Board that or, you 21
- know, I don't want to prejudge how you vote 22

2	whole thing in one motion I think it's quite -
3	_
4	MR. KATZ: Let's do it in three.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, so first
6	of all, the first motion would be, right now
7	as it stands now, the motion would be to
8	accept the NIOSH recommendation that doses can
9	be reconstructed for the early period which
10	is, right now, January 1st '53 is the
11	beginning of the operational period. And I
12	would, I guess I would put this, I don't have
13	an official date here, but I'm going to say
14	March 7th, '62, which is when they applied for
15	the AEC license. Now that may be a good break
16	point.
17	DR. ANIGSTEIN: '62, '62?
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: '62.
19	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right. They
20	actually, they discontinued
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well the license
22	was granted April 18th '62, so we could go to

1 but I think unless somebody wants to do the

1	that	period.

- DR. ANIGSTEIN: That's when they
- 3 discontinued using radium.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So let's say
- 5 April 18, '62. Now these dates are sort of
- 6 arbitrary for us because that's not part of
- 7 the petition. But I think in the minds of
- 8 some, perhaps beyond this Work Group, that
- 9 that might be a break point. So let me ask
- 10 first for a motion to, on that period, the
- January 1st, '53 through April 18th, '62.
- 12 MEMBER BEACH: I would make a
- motion that probably wouldn't pass, to approve
- 14 an SEC for 1953 to 1962 --
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
- 16 MEMBER BEACH: -- based on the
- 17 lack of data and several other reasons.
- 18 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, I need a
- 19 second for that motion.
- 20 MEMBER MUNN: So, let me just
- 21 change the motion.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, Josie

1	didn't get seconded, so that's all right.
2	MEMBER BEACH: I didn't expect to,
3	but I thought I would just throw it out there.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, no, that's
5	fine, that's fine.
6	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, a motion
8	to accept the NIOSH recommendation for that
9	period.
10	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, so moved.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Wanda?
12	MEMBER MUNN: Yes, please.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: John Poston, are
14	you wanting to second?
15	MEMBER POSTON: I keep getting on
16	the wrong side of the mute button.
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, we can hear you.
18	MEMBER POSTON: Can you hear me?
19	MR. KATZ: Yes, we hear you now,
20	John.
21	MEMBER POSTON: Okay.
22	MR. KATZ: But we didn't hear your

1	response.
2	MEMBER POSTON: Okay, well I'm
3	thinking.
4	MR. KATZ: Oh, okay.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion would
6	be to accept the NIOSH proposal that dose can
7	be reconstructed for the period January 1st,
8	'52 through April 18th, '62.
9	MR. KATZ: '53.
10	MEMBER BEACH: '53.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: '53, I'm sorry.
12	MEMBER POSTON: And when you say
13	dose, you're talking about everything.
14	MR. KATZ: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Everything.
16	MEMBER POSTON: Okay well, we've
17	already voted on internal dose, right?
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes we did and
19	we actually, previously moved the other items
20	to Appendix BB which implied that we had
21	accepted

MEMBER BEACH: But if you go back

1	to	the	first	issue	that	we	closed	and	moved
---	----	-----	-------	-------	------	----	--------	-----	-------

- 2 it, actually we just closed it without moving
- 3 it. We basically closed it and the last
- 4 action from SC&A was due to scarce data and no
- firsthand accounts for 1953 to 1956 period.
- 6 It is not clear that bounding exposures can be
- 7 assigned during this period. And that's how
- 8 we left it.
- 9 And the next meeting we basically
- 10 said that no further action was going to
- 11 change it, so we went ahead and closed it.
- 12 But we didn't resolve it in everyone's mind,
- in my opinion.
- 14 MEMBER POSTON: Yes, I'm pretty
- 15 confused. That's why I was asking questions.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: On which one,
- 17 Josie?
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: That was the very
- 19 first one under 105. It has to do with
- 20 external.
- 21 DR. ANIGSTEIN: The final SC&A
- 22 position, after studying the records the, you

1	know, the AEC records, was that we came to
2	the, SC&A came to the conclusion that there
3	was no reason to believe that the operations,
4	in terms of external exposure from 1953 to
5	1956 were any different than from '56 to '62.
6	From '56 to '62 we had some data, some records
7	and firsthand testimony as to the methodology,
8	the procedures, the safety factors used, using
9	radium for radiography.
10	And according to the records, the
11	same people, the same supervisor was in charge
12	for that whole ten-year period and the same
13	safety procedures were used. And we have
14	statement, even though there's no written
15	records, we have I would say testimony from
16	the GSI management to the AEC inspectors that
17	we have never exceeded the safety limit, the
18	exposure limits.
19	And so SC&A's position was that if
20	they go with a much higher annual exposure
21	than was previously assumed by NIOSH, this
22	would constitute a reasonable upper bound to

1	the exposures and that there was several, you
2	know, I won't go through it all now but there
3	were like three different methods based on the
4	regulations, based on an actual hypothetical,
5	you know, modeling of the time and motion
6	study based on the testimony of this one
7	worker and also based on his own film badge
8	records. You put them all together, we feel
9	yes, that this can be, that if you can do it
10	from '56 to '62, going back to '52 or '53, or
11	now it may very well be '52, there really
12	should be no substantial difference.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well one thing
14	here I'm noticing now in the matrix, Bob,
15	because this is a little misleading I think
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: It may not have
17	been updated
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: what you show
19	for the action on 3/28, which was when we
20	closed it, you didn't include here what SC&A's
21	final position on that
22	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I'm sorry. That

1	was an oversight.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: meeting,
3	because Josie's exactly right. In the
4	previous meeting, on 3/22, your comment, not
5	the meeting but your comment going into the
6	3/28 meeting was that it wasn't clear that
7	bounding could be assigned in the early
8	period.
9	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That was the
11	SC&A position when he was at the meeting. At
12	the meeting, you guys actually agreed that it
13	could but you don't show that. I mean, you
14	have to go back
15	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Sorry, I
16	apologize, that's an oversight.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But that was the
18	reason we closed it, was because you both

22 slightly different number because it had to

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DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.

ZIEMER:

CHAIRMAN

agreed --

19

20

21

-- you had a

1	do,	well,	I'd	have	to	go	back	to	the	minutes
---	-----	-------	-----	------	----	----	------	----	-----	---------

- 2 but --
- 3 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- some of the
- 5 assumptions on those distances were a little
- 6 different.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, I failed --
- 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But you both
- 9 agreed it could be bounded and that was the
- 10 reason for closing the issue.
- 11 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But this
- doesn't, it's not reflected in the words here.
- 14 MEMBER BEACH: Right, and I don't
- 15 know if I fully agree with closing it, but
- 16 that was the --
- 17 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That's right,
- 18 that's what the vote was.
- 19 MR. KATZ: So Bob, if you, just
- 20 before I forget, if you would just correct the
- 21 matrix that way --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Will do.

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1 MR. KATZ: as soon as yo	ı can -
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- 2 -
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Will do.
- 4 MR. KATZ: -- that will say,
- 5 thanks.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Well, what I'll do
- 7 is I'll just update, as long as I'm at it --
- 8 MR. KATZ: Yes, no absolutely.
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- is update it
- 10 right through today.
- MR. KATZ: Right, right, we should
- do that in a timely way since we have a Board
- 13 Meeting --
- 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, we're not
- 15 actually taking action on it today, I'm just
- 16 reminding you that --
- 17 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, I mean, I'll
- do it in time for the Board Meeting --
- 19 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
- 20 DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- or I'll try to
- 21 get it sooner.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And right, the

1	closing wasn't unanimous.
2	MEMBER BEACH: Right.
3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I'll get it out by
4	the end of the week.
5	MR. ALLEN: Well, if I remember
6	right, that closing was based on the idea that
7	there was no more information to be gathered
8	or analyzed
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, we had what
11	we had and you work with it based on
12	MEMBER BEACH: It said the Members
13	of the Work Group as well as NIOSH and SC&A
14	staff members present at the meeting agreed
15	that further research or fact-finding would
16	not produce any useful information so.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, but you had
18	what you had and you would bound it based or
19	that.
20	MEMBER BEACH: Exactly, exactly.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, okay.

Okay, John, did you have additional questions?

1	We're	still	trying	to	generate	а	motion	here
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- on the early period.
- 3 MEMBER POSTON: Again, I was
- 4 trying to understand, I was quite confused as
- 5 to what has happened before and what we've
- 6 done before. I think this has helped me a
- 7 lot. I think we need to discuss Wanda's
- 8 motion, so I'll second.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
- 10 MEMBER POSTON: I'm still trying
- 11 to understand exactly what that motion means
- 12 in terms of --
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: The motion would
- 14 be, basically the motion says that we agree
- 15 that NIOSH can bound dose for that early
- 16 period.
- 17 MEMBER POSTON: Okay.
- 18 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: This is all
- 19 dose: external, internal.
- 20 MR. KATZ: Right.
- 21 MEMBER POSTON: And that was what
- 22 NIOSH said they could do.

1	MR. KATZ: Right.
2	MEMBER POSTON: Yes, okay.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And SC&A, I
4	believe
5	MR. KATZ: Concurs.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: is in
7	agreement with that.
8	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Not with the
9	values but with the statement it can be
LO	bounded, yes.
L1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. They
L2	would still have to go back on Appendix BB and
L3	agree on the final numbers.
L 4	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
L5	MR. KATZ: Right, which is why it
L6	was referred to as a TBD
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
L8	MR. KATZ: issue.
L9	MEMBER POSTON: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Any further
21	discussion?
22	MR. RAMSPOTT: Dr. Ziemer?

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
2	MR. RAMSPOTT: Will you allow the
3	public to make a comment?
4	MR. KATZ: Not at this point.
5	This is a Board process at this point, John.
6	MR. RAMSPOTT: Okay.
7	MR. KATZ: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Other comments?
9	Are you ready to vote?
10	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: John, you ready
12	to vote?
13	MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, all in
15	favor, say aye.
16	MEMBER MUNN: Aye.
17	MEMBER POSTON: Aye.
18	MEMBER BEACH: Nay.
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And nays, okay,
20	we've got one nay and three ayes on the early
21	period. Okay, next I'm looking for a motion
2.2	on the rest of the operational period, which

1	would then be from April 18 to the end of the
2	operational period which is June 30th, '66.
3	MS. LIN: Dr. Ziemer, do you mean
4	April 19?
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, April 19,
6	the next day, yes, to June 1966, June 30th.
7	Motion?
8	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Wanda, you're
LO	moving
11	MEMBER MUNN: I'm moving that we
L2	identify as we have in our previous motion,
L3	that we accept their ability to
L4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Accept NIOSH's
L5	proposal.
L6	MEMBER MUNN: accept NIOSH
L7	recommendation
L8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
L9	MEMBER MUNN: for that period.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Second?
21	MEMBER POSTON: I'll second it.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Discussion?

1	MEMBER BEACH: Well I want to
2	direct you back to the Appendix, and this is
3	for clarification mostly because I know the
4	Board Members are going to be looking at this.
5	If you look at the last Board action on
6	3/28/12
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: For which
8	MEMBER BEACH: on the Petition
9	105.
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
11	MEMBER BEACH: This one shows
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Which item is
13	it?
14	MEMBER BEACH: It's Item Number 2,
15	oh I'm sorry, Item Number 2, which talks about
16	the year in question, which they're a little
17	bit skewed but, and I'm only bringing this up
18	for clarification because it says it's
19	possible to reconstruct dose from the period
20	of 1964 to 1966 following the suggestion by
21	Dave Allen and James Neton of NIOSH with
22	Robert Anigstein's concurrence. It doesn't

1	really	give	you	а	whole	lot	of	information	so
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- 2 I guess I want to refresh why we decided we
- 3 could, just briefly, not huge.
- 4 DR. ANIGSTEIN: We're talking
- 5 about '64?
- 6 MR. KATZ: Yes.
- 7 MEMBER BEACH: Now see, this says
- 8 '64 to '66. We've got some years that --
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: You know, I think
- 10 there was a lot of jumping, let's see, in
- 11 November, middle of November '63, they started
- 12 using Landauer film badges. So we have a --
- 13 MEMBER BEACH: So we have 89
- 14 Landauer badges.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- we have the
- 16 actual film badge reports starting from
- 17 January 1st, '64. However, the film badge
- 18 reports are cumulative so they say there were
- 19 six prior weeks before that where we did
- 20 happen to retrieve the record. But they show
- 21 no significant, you know, everybody got
- 22 minimal dose meaning below the readable level.

1	So there were no, there was nothing in those
2	first six weeks, that part meaning the last
3	six weeks of 1963. So that's the basis for
4	that.
5	MEMBER BEACH: Okay.
6	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Then we have the
7	early, then I'm going into a much more fine-
8	grained. Then there is the period from, say
9	April 18th or Paul said, '62 until then, until
10	'63, and the only difference was that there
11	was a different film badge supplier, that the
12	Nuclear Consulting Corporation was their
13	radiation safety consultant and they came in,
14	they did the actual surveys using survey
15	meters to see what the codes were, and also
16	supplied the film badges.
17	Those film badges we've not been
18	able to obtain because there was, I actually
19	interviewed the president of that company and
20	he, you know, 50 years later could not
21	recollect who he bought the film badges from.
22	So we don't have the real, but he simply made

1	the	statement	that	they	seemed	to	have	their

- 2 act together. He does not remember any
- unusual occurrences, any excessive exposures.
- 4 And we do have, for the same period, film
- 5 badge records of one worker, who was a
- 6 radiographer. So, you know --
- 7 MEMBER BEACH: From '62 to '63,
- 8 that time period?
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, yes, right.
- 10 We actually have his record and we have the
- 11 statement of his previous exposure, which
- 12 Nuclear Consulting Corporation put together
- 13 based on, they simply say records. So they
- 14 presumably looked at some earlier records and
- 15 they assessed his exposure from the time,
- beginning of his employment which was about in
- 17 '56.
- 18 So we have, from one person we
- 19 have that, so we have some, you know, evidence
- 20 and information. And again, modeling of the
- 21 actual exposure, say, based on this man's
- 22 testimony. He sat in this little room, he

1	walked out, set up the radium exposure, came
2	back, it took him, he carried the radium shots
3	at the end of the stick and I calculated what
4	would be the dose to his body. And there were
5	three different things that just came to,
6	unusually, three different and totally
7	independent approaches which came together or
8	overlapped that we feel there is, well we're
9	comfortable in saying there is a number there.
LO	And sometime they
L1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I have a note
L2	here also.
L3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Pardon?
L4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: There was a
L5	radiation survey done by Nuclear Consulting
L6	Corporation that reported to those film
L7	badges, the fact that they were film badged
L8	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
L9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: and also
20	there was an AEC inspection in 1962
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right, sure, sure.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: November of

1	'62.
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: And they looked at
3	the film badges of the Nuclear Consulting,
4	right.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right. This was
6	an inspection following the license in April
7	so
8	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, and they even
9	said, oh and they even said, they even
10	identified the person in the highest dose
11	during the quarter was this person of 55
12	millirem in one quarter, in a quarter. I mean
13	these were

- 14 MEMBER BEACH: Right.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: What did you
- say, Wanda?
- 17 MEMBER MUNN: Well, I was just
- 18 muttering, very, very low exposures --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes.
- 20 MEMBER MUNN: -- consistently low
- 21 exposures.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: And those are

_	
7	recorded.
	TECOTAEA.

- 2 MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
- 3 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Now during the
- 4 radium era, there were undoubtedly higher
- 5 exposures because the person making the
- 6 statement to the AEC said they were about one
- 7 quarter of the annual limit --
- 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Which was
- 9 higher.
- 10 DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- on average,
- were a quarter of the annual limit and no one
- was higher, with the implication that somebody
- might have gotten right up to there. So there
- was a drastic change between radium, which was
- 15 very poorly shielded and carried by hand at
- the end of a stick, and the cobalt, which was
- 17 remotely handled, was inside a heavy lead
- 18 shield, was handled by a remote, you know,
- 19 cable, a mechanical cable. And during the
- 20 exposure, they used the same room but they put
- 21 in four inch thick steel shields, that had not
- 22 been there earlier.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, we know
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: There was a big
3	difference.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Additional
5	questions, Josie, on that? Or
6	MR. KATZ: John?
7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: John,
8	questions?
9	MR. KATZ: John Poston, Dr.
LO	Poston, do you have any other questions?
L1	MEMBER POSTON: Can you hear me?
L2	MR. KATZ: Now we can, yes.
L3	MEMBER POSTON: Oh, okay, I just
L4	wasn't close enough I guess. I said no
L5	questions.
L6	MR. KATZ: Okay, thanks.
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, are we
L8	ready to vote on this item? This is
L9	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: operational
21	period, the second part of the operational
22	period. All in favor, aye?

1	MEMBER MUNN: Aye.
2	MEMBER POSTON: Aye.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Opposed?
4	MEMBER BEACH: I'm going to
5	abstain from this one.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. I got
7	three ayes, one abstain, thank you. Now
8	residual period, residual period now would be
9	the period for which this internal dose air
LO	sample data would be used in conjunction with
L1	TIB-70 to produce the residual period dose,
L2	which is basically an internal dose. Is there
L3	any external component added in? It would be
L4	trivial, I guess, compared to internal but
L5	DR. NETON: Yes, it
L6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I don't
L7	recall.
L8	DR. NETON: I think we would have
L9	looked at it if there was anything
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: They based the,
22	yes

Т	DR. NEION: IIB-/U.
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Appendix BB
3	based the external dose on the readings right
4	at the surface of the back calculator, they
5	got a external exposure rate and they said
6	let's put that, let's use that as a limiting
7	dose, external dose
8	DR. NETON: That's right.
9	DR. ANIGSTEIN: for the entire
10	residual period. That was, not based on, but
11	that's not
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Would you still
13	be using that or
14	DR. NETON: We'd have to go back
15	when we remodel it and look at the deposition
16	values and what that
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And see if that
18	gave a higher value, yes.
19	DR. NETON: how that compares
20	and pick the most
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I think they did
22	look at it and said it was a lower that the

1	groundshine	e, or I guess you can call it, was
2	lower than	from that vacuum cleaner, so that
3	was the mo	re limiting.
4		DR. NETON: Right.
5		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay. Anyway,
6	is there a	motion on the residual period?
7		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
8		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Wanda?
9		MEMBER MUNN: I move that we
10	accept the	e recommendation of the agency for
11	the residua	al period covering GSI.
12		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Is there a
13	second?	
14		MEMBER POSTON: I'll second.
15		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Discussion?
16		MS. LIN: Dr. Ziemer?
17		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes?
18		MS. LIN: Just to clarify that
19	when you	guys say residual period, we're
20	talking abo	out 1967 to 1992 including the
21		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: July 1st '66
22		MS. LIN: July 1st

1	CHAIRMAN	ZIEMER:	 τo	December

- 2 31st, 1992.
- 3 MS. LIN: I'm sorry, July 1st --
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 1966 --
- 5 MS. LIN: 1966.
- 6 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- to December
- 7 31st, 1992.
- 8 MS. LIN: Okay, so you're
- 9 excluding 1993.
- 10 MR. KATZ: DOE?
- 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, I think the
- 12 residual period officially ended I think --
- MR. KATZ: Was '93 a DOE?
- MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: There's FUSRAP
- 16 site remediaton occurred in '93 but that's
- 17 after --
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: Yes, on the
- 19 Evaluation Report, that's correct, the July
- 20 1st, '66 to '92.
- 21 MR. ALLEN: Yes, I think that was
- 22 what was petitioned for and that's been a

1	source	of	uncertainty	here	with	that	' 93	being

- 2 a remediation because, I mean, if you worked
- 3 there in '93, you weren't covered.
- 4 MS. LIN: Thank you.
- 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, so what's
- 6 the right date? I mean the --
- 7 DR. NETON: '92.
- 8 MEMBER BEACH: '92.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- the petition
- 10 is the '92 --
- DR. NETON: The petition, that's
- 12 what we're evaluating.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, yes.
- MS. LIN: Thank you.
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Discussion on
- the residual period? Okay, are you ready to
- 17 vote? All in favor?
- 18 MEMBER MUNN: Aye.
- 19 MEMBER BEACH: Aye.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: John?
- 21 MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston, you may
- 22 have put yourself on mute.

1	MEMBER POSTON: Can you hear me?
2	MR. KATZ: Yes, now we can, yes.
3	MEMBER POSTON: Okay, I'm just
4	getting further and further away from the
5	phone. All right, I voted aye.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
7	MR. KATZ: Okay, thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Four ayes and
9	motion carries, okay. Now, a status of
10	remaining TBD issues, okay, what we have done
11	since the last meeting, we had the July 28th
12	version of the Appendix BB findings, and we
13	had the June 1st, 2012, these are both 2012,
14	version of the SEC petition findings. And
15	MEMBER BEACH: And now we have the
16	November 26th.
17	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: and what we
18	did subsequently, remember that we took
19	actions on, we closed a number of the items on
20	the SEC petition and we transferred the others
21	to Appendix BB. And so what I asked Bob to
2.2	do, and I did a preliminary review of these

1	and gave him my comments and then he has gone
2	ahead with that, specifically on the Issue 2,
3	Issue 3, Issue 6, Issue 7, Issue 8, and Issue
4	9, those were transferred. There's six of
5	them. And I tried to identify to him where I
6	thought that they overlapped strongly with
7	existing issues. And Bob went through and
8	came up with, I think he just distributed it -
9	_
LO	MEMBER MUNN: Yes he did.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: yesterday, a
L2	final version which, where he's indicated,
L3	because I didn't want to lose the identity of
L 4	which ones came over, but which ones are still
L5	in the mix.
L6	And we had some where at the time,
L7	when we transferred them, we thought they were
L8	pretty close to closure but probably a little
L9	more discussion was needed. And I don't know
20	that we're necessarily prepared to deal with
21	these individually today, but I wanted to make
22	sure, because we just got this document

1	yesterday. And we can actually go through it
2	if you want and see if there's any of them
3	that we wish to deal with right away or we can
4	wait until the next meeting, but at least
5	they're all in one place now and they are all
6	considered Appendix BB issues, which means
7	that we would deal with them together.
8	Now I'm also trying to think about
9	what the impact would be if the Board were to
10	vote to approve the SEC petition, I mean we
11	have recommendation but that doesn't mean the
12	Board will follow it. I think all of these
13	issues would still remain because we would,
14	even if this became an SEC, we would still
15	have to do dose reconstructions on people who
16	didn't meet the requirements, like less than
17	250 days or one of the other cancers. So I
18	think all of these issues would remain to be
19	dealt with in any event.
20	MR. ALLEN: In that BB, some of
21	them may go away
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: They may go away

1	if they're
2	DR. NETON: Based on the reasons
3	we're adding the Class.
4	MR. ALLEN: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, right.
6	DR. NETON: Or if the reason is
7	because you can't reconstruct external dose.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, then
9	those go away, right. So I'm sort of
10	reluctant, since we have a Board Meeting
11	coming up, I'm sort of reluctant to spend a
12	lot of time on this today until we see what
13	the Board's action is on the petition. And
14	then based on that, we'd move forward.
15	Otherwise we could spend a lot of time on
16	issues which would turn out to be moot points.
17	So, unless somebody feels an urgency to deal
18	with anything on the findings issues today,
19	but are you all clear now what was done on
20	this? Any questions on that? Bob, would

MEMBER BEACH:

would be on the matrix, the 105.

21

22

Would we

My only question

1	just go ahead and close that out, update it,
2	and we're done with that?
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think the
4	final thing would show, let me pull the June
5	1st one, doesn't show the, yes, it does show
6	the transfers. So I think that's the final
7	one.
8	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, there was no
9	need to
10	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Except we need
11	to update that, we need to modify that.
12	MR. KATZ: Helen talked about
13	that, right?
14	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You're going to
15	modify the comments so that we're going
16	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay, now that's
17	in the SEC matrix.
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, just so we
19	
20	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: that's more

of a correction I think, I would regard that.

- 1 So that just a revision of this update.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Right.
- 3 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It's a revision
- 4 --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay.
- 6 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- just to
- 7 expand, because I think that's very confusing
- 8 there.
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Because it's not,
- 10 I think it's not in the BB matrix, I think
- 11 that's there --
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No, but --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: -- there it's --
- 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- I think
- 15 Josie's asking, you know --
- 16 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, okay, I'll
- 17 fix that.
- 18 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- the final
- 19 version of this will just be a revision that
- 20 will have that correction in there.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Of the SEC matrix.
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.

1	MR. KATZ: Yes.
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay, will do,
3	will do.
4	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Otherwise
5	everything else I think shows it's either
6	closed or transferred.
7	MEMBER MUNN: May we please have a
8	distribution of it when that correction is
9	made so that we can stop carrying around all
LO	the other papers?
L1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right.
L2	MR. KATZ: Yes, yes.
L3	DR. ANIGSTEIN: You may.
L4	MEMBER MUNN: Thank you very much.
L5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Your laptop's
L6	getting heavy with all these megabytes on it.
L7	MEMBER MUNN: It is, it is, it is,
L8	far too many.
L9	MR. KATZ: Electrons, extra
20	electrons.
21	MEMBER MUNN: Far too many
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I'm going to

1	move along here. Plans for the full Board
2	presentation on December 11th, I will
3	summarize what we did here on the surrogate
4	data issue and then proceed to summarize the
5	recommendation of the group, indicating that
6	we broke it into these three parts and
7	indicating what the vote was so that they
8	understand that we're not fully unanimous on
9	everything. Also, I guess we need to have
10	Dave and Bob stand by for questions. I don't
11	know if they need to be there physically, but
12	one way or the other either
13	MR. ALLEN: I plan on being there
14	physically.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, the social
16	aspect.
17	MR. KATZ: Yes, and Bob, I think
18	it's a good idea that you be there
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: In person?
20	DR. ANIGSTEIN: In person?
21	MR. KATZ: because you're hard
22	to understand sometimes on the phone and this

1	is	again,	the	whole	Board	is	dealing	

- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh wait a minute,
- 3 so I should go to Oak Ridge?
- 4 MR. KATZ: I think it's a good
- 5 idea.
- 6 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh, I hadn't
- 7 planned to, but okay.
- 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Knoxville.
- 9 MR. KATZ: It's in Knoxville.
- 10 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Not Oak Ridge,
- 11 it's in Knoxville.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Oh, I'm sorry,
- 13 Knoxville. Close enough.
- 14 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay now let's
- 16 see, there is an agenda on that so I will be
- 17 at the thing, okay, fine.
- 18 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And then also,
- 19 on the agenda, and it's not clear to me
- 20 whether Dr. McKeel will be there either by
- 21 phone or in person to represent the
- 22 petitioners because I don't understand the

- 1 letter --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Since he resigned.
- 3 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I think
- 4 he's only talking about the Work Group I
- 5 think.
- 6 MR. KATZ: The Work Group, only
- 7 the Work Group.
- 8 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So we need to
- 9 allow time on that for --
- 10 MR. KATZ: Yes, there will be time
- on the agenda, of course --
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: -- for
- 13 petitioners.
- 14 MR. KATZ: -- for the petitioners,
- there always will be.
- 16 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, right.
- 17 So that would be the plan for the full Board
- 18 presentation in December.
- 19 DR. ANIGSTEIN: So I will not make
- a presentation though, just be available.
- MR. KATZ: Right. Do we need Dave
- to make a presentation on the update or not?

1	He's
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, I think a
3	brief description of what the final, because
4	we were focusing on this surrogate data thing.
5	MR. KATZ: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: So Dave, I think
7	we need a brief summary because really, the
8	Board, it was the full Board that asked you to
9	go back and do this so I think we have to
10	report that out. So I'll kick it off and then
11	I'll ask you to make your presentation. SC&A
12	may want to indicate something about their
13	review also.
14	MR. KATZ: Well, I think Dave
15	could just encapsulate it all because you had

- could just encapsulate it all because you had discussion here and you came to some agreement in here about some of what SC&A reviewed. I think you could do it all in one shot.
- MR. ALLEN: Now are we talking about for this surrogate thing that we just did this morning or overall?
- 22 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, just the

- 1 surrogate thing.
- 2 MR. KATZ: Yes, just the
- 3 surrogate.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: You need to be
- 5 prepared to answer questions on the other
- 6 things, but we went through those all before.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: Yes, yes, I'm just
- 8 talking about the presentation.
- 9 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, yes,
- 10 because the Board had asked you to go back and
- 11 do that. I think we need a report because the
- 12 Board asked for that surrogate data thing.
- 13 MEMBER BEACH: And will you be
- 14 updating your White Paper to incorporate some
- of the changes and removing some of the items
- 16 that we discussed?
- 17 MR. ALLEN: I certainly can, I
- 18 think I can do it quickly.
- 19 DR. NETON: I don't know if we
- 20 need to have the final product.
- 21 MEMBER BEACH: Well generally,
- 22 final products are put out there so the Board

1	Members can review them, especially on the
2	surrogate data issue.
3	DR. NETON: Right, but I was
4	thinking that this could just be the same
5	thing we've done here, which is to say SC&A
6	has commented and we agree with some of the
7	comments and they're going to be incorporated
8	because it's
9	MEMBER BEACH: Yes, and that's
10	fine, I was just
11	DR. NETON: frankly where he's
12	getting real close.
13	MR. KATZ: So the Board will have
14	Dave's paper, the Board will have Bob's paper,
15	and then Dave in his presentation, he can talk
16	about the resolution that was addressed in
17	this meeting, how that worked out. And I
18	think that would take care of it. And Bob, if
19	you're they're for questions, I think we'll be
20	in good shape.
21	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Sure.
22	MEMBER REACH: And some Board

- 1 Members, not all, but some may want to see the
- 2 data. And if it was easier, because when I
- looked for it, some of those documents are 157
- 4 pages and to pinpoint the pages that were
- 5 used, it would be helpful because I know I'd
- 6 like to go back and review that again.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: I think our best bet
- 9 on that maybe would be for me to go like that
- 10 150-some page document, pull the two pages out
- 11 that we used.
- 12 DR. NETON: Put them out there on
- 13 the drive.
- 14 MEMBER BEACH: That would be
- 15 great.
- 16 MR. ALLEN: Put them on the drive
- 17 separately as --
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: Yes, if you
- 19 wouldn't mind doing that.
- 20 MR. ALLEN: -- that's easy, I can
- do that and I think Steve might have a problem
- if I try to just print it out and post it.

1	MEMBER	BEACH:	NΩ	no	т	don!+
1	MEMBER	BEACH.	No,	110,		aonit

- 2 expect that. Just the Board Members.
- 3 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No, it's got to
- 4 be on the O: drive.
- 5 DR. NETON: It's getting pretty
- 6 close to the meeting to start --
- 7 MR. KATZ: Well yes, right. If
- 8 you send it to me I can also distribute those
- 9 at least by email, to the Board Members and
- 10 their CDC. That's all internal.
- 11 MR. ALLEN: Well, I think the
- issue was that DOE needed to review some of
- 13 this stuff before it got --
- MR. KATZ: Oh I see, okay, sorry.
- 15 So I can't even email them.
- 16 MR. ALLEN: You should be able to
- 17 post it on --
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: Can I make a
- 19 suggestion? In the Advisory Board documents
- where you posted them for me, can you just
- 21 make a file that says these are the pages? I
- 22 mean that is simple and it's still on the --

2	and the most above-board way would be for me
3	to make a subfolder there, toss the full
4	document in that, and then put the subpages
5	only right where I got them right now for you.
6	And then if somebody wants to see the full
7	document they can, if they want to just zero
8	in on the particular ones they can.
9	MEMBER BEACH: That would be
10	helpful.
11	MR. KATZ: Okay, so if you just
12	send me then the link, that would be great.
13	MR. ALLEN: Yes, right.
14	DR. ANIGSTEIN: I already put
15	together, just for my own use during, you
16	know, while I was working on this, and I have
17	an excerpt of all the pages, all the relevant
18	pages, in addition to a couple of the things
19	that Dave didn't include, on the same sites I
20	found other
21	MEMBER BEACH: Well here's the
22	deal. I used that, but going through it, it

MR. ALLEN: I think the easiest

1	was
2	DR. ANIGSTEIN: No, I'm saying is,
3	for instance, right now, I could put together
4	
5	MEMBER BEACH: Oh, you printed it
6	out.
7	DR. ANIGSTEIN: about a 20-page
8	file, with just the thing that you saw, I
9	mean, you saw a couple of my excerpts, the
10	actual data sheet, but also like the memo. In
11	some cases, for whatever reason, the SRDB put
12	together, there's a lot of stuff from
13	different places.
14	And what I did was I printed out
15	for myself and I put it in a separate file,
16	the memo written by the field operative to his
17	boss saying here's what we did, here's what we
18	found, and then the data sheets are post, so
19	typically it's two or three pages, you know,
20	we went there, we visited, this is what they
21	were doing. And then attached to that are the

actual sheets from the -- from what I can

1	remember. All they do was they go in with
2	something with a paper filter and a pump and
3	take air sample. Then they send the filters
4	to the laboratory which then prepares a report
5	on what they measured. So that's why you have
6	these data sheets. So if, I mean, I don't
7	want, you know, if Dave is doing it, I don't
8	want to duplicate or supplant what he's doing
9	but
10	MEMBER BEACH: Well, you have that
11	electronically, right?
12	DR. ANIGSTEIN: Yes, of course I
13	have it electronically.
14	MEMBER BEACH: So you could just
15	send that to Ted also and Ted could decide if
16	
17	MR. KATZ: Well, I'm not clear on
18	what can be released, so I think he needs to
19	provide it to Dave and Dave can give me a
20	single
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, let Dave do
22	it so that it doesn't mess up with the DOE

- 1 stuff.
- 2 MR. ALLEN: Yes if you send it to
- 3 me then I'll try to decide what's out there
- 4 and what you got --
- 5 MR. KATZ: Yes, just send it to
- 6 Dave.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Okay.
- 8 MR. ALLEN: -- one way or another
- 9 we'll make it clear. And if anybody has a
- 10 better suggestion after you see it and you
- 11 want it tweaked, just email me and I'll tweak
- 12 it however you want.
- 13 MEMBER BEACH: And that will be
- 14 perfect.
- MR. KATZ: We'll let you handle
- 16 that.
- 17 MR. ALLEN: Okay.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: I'll send it to
- 19 Dave, with a copy to you. No?
- 20 MR. KATZ: Just go ahead, send it
- 21 to Dave.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Very good, okay.

1	MR. KATZ: That would be perfect.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, are there
3	other items that we need to discuss today?
4	Ted?
5	MR. KATZ: Not unless you want to
6	schedule the next Work Group meeting for
7	beyond the Board Meeting.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, that would
9	be the next step. But any other items that we
10	need to discuss today?
11	MR. KATZ: No.
12	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, we're
13	going to have to go through the matrix, the
14	findings matrix, also we have some other
15	things on the horizon that we need to deal
16	with.
17	MEMBER BEACH: I didn't know if
18	you wanted to check with petitioners again for
19	final comments or
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, well, we
21	can do that, but where do we stand on the
2.2	Simonds Saw. or not Simonds Saw. the one that

-			10
1	พลร	transfer	rear

- 2 MR. KATZ: I think it is Simonds
- 3 Saw, I thought we were calling right now. I
- 4 couldn't tell you where we are right now, but
- 5 I think we're at a point where the Work Group
- 6 needs to take it up, whatever it is, I think
- 7 it may be Simonds Saw.
- 8 DR. NETON: What's going on with
- 9 Simonds?
- 10 MR. KATZ: The TBD review, profile
- 11 review. We have a Site Profile review from
- 12 SC&A, I think.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It somehow ended
- 14 up with us.
- MR. KATZ: So it's a timing issue.
- 16 It should be, yes, and we have a timing issue.
- 17 I think I communicated with Dave about timing,
- 18 I think.
- 19 MR. ALLEN: Really?
- 20 MR. KATZ: Yes, well, I've
- 21 communicated with DCAS. I don't recall the
- 22 status, but I think I'm supposed to be told at

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- some point, not you, what's her name?
- 2 MR. ALLEN: Sam?
- 3 MR. KATZ: Or is Laura involved
- 4 perhaps? Laura or Sam.
- 5 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, Laura's
- 6 doing Lawrence Berkeley.
- 7 DR. NETON: It would have been
- 8 Sam, if anybody.
- 9 MR. KATZ: Okay. I communicated
- 10 with someone at DCAS, and I think it's in the
- 11 works.
- 12 MR. ALLEN: For some reason, I
- think it's an SEC petition, and I think it was
- 14 a recommended add and I think it was --
- MR. KATZ: Well that's all taken
- 16 care of. That's done, this is a TBD, Site
- 17 Profile.
- 18 MR. ALLEN: -- Work Group has ever
- 19 seen any of it or --
- 20 MR. KATZ: No, so the Work Group
- 21 hasn't dealt with it before.
- MR. ALLEN: Okay.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But SC&A has
2	reviewed this.
3	MR. KATZ: SC&A has done a review
4	and we need the Work Group to review the
5	review and come to conclusions about the Site
6	Profile.
7	DR. NETON: Before you do that, it
8	sounds like DCAS needs to review the review.
9	MR. KATZ: And yes, and that's
10	what I've communicated about with someone at
11	DCAS, whoever was appropriate, I can't tell
12	you.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, once that's
14	done then the Work Group needs to address that
15	also.
16	MR. KATZ: Exactly. And I've
17	asked about timing. I'm not sure, I don't
18	recall what the timing is there in getting a
19	DCAS response, which is what we need for the
20	Work Group
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, now are
22	there any other Work Groups scheduled after

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- 1 mid-January that we can piggyback so we can
- 2 conserve time for people?
- 3 MEMBER BEACH: There's one in
- 4 February 5th.
- 5 MR. KATZ: There's February, we
- 6 have two Subcommittee Meetings. We have the
- 7 Dose Reconstruction on the 4th and we have
- 8 Procedures on the 5th.
- 9 MEMBER MUNN: Do we still have a
- 10 teleconference scheduled on the 7th?
- 11 MR. KATZ: Yes, that's a full
- 12 Board teleconference, right.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: But actually, if
- 14 we did the 6th, that wouldn't work, Wanda,
- because you would be traveling on the 7th.
- 16 MEMBER MUNN: No, I'm trying to --
- 17 MR. KATZ: Right.
- 18 MEMBER MUNN: -- I'm not going to
- 19 be very flexible.
- 20 MR. KATZ: And it gets to be
- 21 difficult anyway once you have three days
- together, that's a lot.

1	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, yes,
2	that's too much.
3	MR. KATZ: So we should probably
4	look
5	MS. LIN: Spending the whole week
6	together would be too much?
7	MR. KATZ: All that love.
8	MEMBER MUNN: It really would.
9	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: January going to
LO	be too early though.
L1	MEMBER MUNN: I won't be
L2	traveling, I can probably get in on that.
L3	MR. KATZ: Yes, Wanda, January is
L4	very difficult for Wanda.
L5	MEMBER MUNN: But I can be on the
L6	phone after middle of the month, I guess.
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: What about late
L8	February?
L9	MEMBER MUNN: It's doable.
20	DR. NETON: That NCRP Meeting is
21	the end of February.
22	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: What?

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1	DR. NETON: 22nd.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 22nd?
3	DR. NETON: That is a Friday?
4	That doesn't seem right.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: That is a
6	Friday.
7	DR. NETON: Oh no, that's my
8	presentation to do, I think.
9	MR. KATZ: Okay, that was
10	important to get on the record.
11	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: What about like
12	the 27th of February?
13	MEMBER MUNN: That's probably
14	going to be okay for me.
15	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Josie?
16	MEMBER BEACH: What did you say,
17	the 27th?
18	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
19	MEMBER BEACH: I'm actually tied
20	up that week.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay.
22	MR. KATZ: Is previously no good.

1	in February, is that the
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 20th?
3	MR. KATZ: the week of the
4	20th?
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 18th, 19th,
6	20th, 21st, I can do any day.
7	MEMBER BEACH: 18th is a holiday.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: It is?
9	MEMBER BEACH: President's Day.
10	DR. NETON: 18th of February?
11	MR. KATZ: That makes sense,
12	right.
13	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: For some who are
14	retired, every day's a holiday.
15	MR. KATZ: I didn't want to say
16	that, but
17	MEMBER BEACH: I'm good with the
18	end of the week that week if that
19	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 21st?
20	MEMBER BEACH: 21st, 22nd.
21	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: How's the 21st,

Wanda?

22

1		MR. KATZ: 21st of February?
2		MEMBER MUNN: Let's see, that was
3	the 22nd?	Yes, that would be okay.
4		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: 21st?
5		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
6		MR. KATZ: Okay, so next Work
7	Group meet	ing will be February 21st?
8		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: John Poston, is that
10	good for y	ou?
11		MEMBER POSTON: Yes, I think so.
12	I'll have	to make some arrangements. I'm sure
13	I have cla	ss on that day.
14		MEMBER MUNN: On Thursday.
15		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, 21st. It
16	can alway	s be changed if that's still
17	subject to	getting the documents.
18		MR. KATZ: Yes. But that's
19	helpful ac	tually to
20		CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, to have a
21	target dat	e.
22		MR. KATZ: move the rest

1	forward,	so	

- 2 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And that's okay
- 3 with you, Bob?
- 4 DR. ANIGSTEIN: When is --
- 5 MR. KATZ: Well it may not be Bob,
- oh, you'll need him for this.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: When is okay?
- 8 MR. KATZ: February 21st.
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: I quess so.
- 10 MR. KATZ: Okay.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: I have a calendar
- on my computer at home, I don't have it here.
- 13 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Oh, okay, well
- 14 check it when you get home.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: As far as I know
- it's okay.
- 17 MR. KATZ: Okay.
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: So is Simonds Saw
- 19 our only other site for this Work Group,
- 20 besides GSI? I thought we had another one.
- 21 MR. KATZ: There may be something
- 22 --

1	MS. LIN: Lawrence Berkeley?
2	MR. KATZ: No, not
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: No that's
4	different
5	MR. KATZ: Bliss and Laughlin's
6	the other site. I don't recall where we are
7	with Bliss and Laughlin, but that may be
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: I think we're
9	done with Bliss and Laughlin.
LO	MR. KATZ: Okay, so then it would
L1	be I think.
L2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Then we had some
L3	transferred over to 6001.
L4	MR. KATZ: Okay, so for the agenda
L5	for that meeting, in any event, we would have
L6	plenty to do on it.
L7	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, we'll
L8	certainly do what we can on the matrix
L9	MR. KATZ: Right.
20	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: depending or
21	the outcome of the next meeting of the Board.
22	MR. KATZ: Right and then Simonds

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	Saw.

- 2 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: And start on the
- 3 Simonds Saw.
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: Was that February,
- 5 what day of the week?
- 6 MR. KATZ: 21.
- 7 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Pardon?
- 8 MR. KATZ: It's a Thursday.
- 9 DR. ANIGSTEIN: Thursday, February
- 10 21, okay.
- 11 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, I think
- 12 we're ready to adjourn then. Thank you,
- 13 everybody. Oh wait, hang on --
- DR. ANIGSTEIN: We're going home?
- 15 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Well, we will in
- 16 a minute. Let's see, John Ramspott, are you
- 17 still on the line?
- 18 MR. RAMSPOTT: Yes, I'm on the
- 19 line.
- 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Yes, do you have
- any other comments for us, John, today?
- 22 You've heard the outcome but, you know --

1	MR. RAMSPOTT: I heard the
2	outcome, yes.
3	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: we're still
4	going through, we still have to go through
5	MR. RAMSPOTT: I'm going to wait
6	now, but I'll get a chance in front of the
7	full Board.
8	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, right.
9	MR. RAMSPOTT: But a couple items
10	that definitely got my attention, I guess, you
11	guys totally skipped a '53 to '58 period where
12	you have no information. I guess I just found
13	that pretty unusual. And I guess the reason
14	for that, according to SC&A was there was an
15	individual that was there, I guess, the whole
16	time, that was a safety officer and he kind of
17	knew everything and said everything was fine.
18	And I find that unusual too just because no
19	one's every interviewed that person, I mean, I
20	know that firsthand. No one's ever talked to
21	him.
22	And I guess just the fact that you

1	can	work	with	no	information	for	а	time	frame,

- even though it was only five years, is pretty
- incredible. In my old business, I mean, I was
- 4 in business for 40 years, I could never do
- 5 that with a major account and hold any
- 6 credibility with them. So I guess that's
- 7 really all I had to say and I, disappointed to
- 8 say the least, but that just kind of got
- 9 buzzed by real quick, that real important time
- 10 frame there where you have no information.
- 11 That was amazing.
- 12 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, and John,
- again, remember the full Board is meeting and
- I don't know if, I'm assuming Dr. McKeel will
- be on board for that meeting, but you can fill
- 16 him in on this one in the meantime.
- 17 MR. RAMSPOTT: Yes, well he's his
- own guy, he makes his own decisions on that so
- 19 --
- 20 CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Right, yes,
- 21 right. Okay, good.
- 22 MR. RAMSPOTT: -- that's where

1	we'll have to leave it, I guess.
2	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, John,
3	thank you.
4	MR. RAMSPOTT: Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN ZIEMER: Okay, any other
6	items to come before us today? If not, we are
7	adjourned. Thank you very much.
8	MR. KATZ: Thank you everyone on
9	the line. Goodbye, John Poston.
10	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
11	matter went off the record at 12:16 p.m.)
12	
13	
14	
15	
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22	