

**Division of Compensation Analysis and
Support
Program Evaluation Report**

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Revision No. 0

Carborundum

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Author: Signature on file Date: 7/25/2014 Supersedes: None
Dave Allen, HP Team Leader

Approval: Signature on file Date: 7/25/2014
J.W. Neton, Associate Director for Science

RECORD OF ISSUE/REVISIONS

ISSUE AUTHORIZATION DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION
7/25/2014	7/25/2014	0	New document to determine the effect on previously completed claims due to changes in methods and covered period.

1.0 Description

No Technical Basis Document was written for the Carborundum site. However, methods used in one dose reconstruction were often carried forward to the next as applicable. Many of these utilized the ORAUT-OTIB-00070 depletion factor. OTIB-0070 was revised on 3/5/2012 and this revision could affect previously completed Carborundum claims. Also, in 2009, the covered period for Carborundum was increased to include 1943.

2.0 Issue Evaluation

The depletion factor in ORAUT-OTIB-0070 is used to estimate a reduction in contamination levels during the residual period. The revision to OTIB-0070 changed this factor so that the contamination is assumed to decrease more slowly. This causes an increase in the dose estimate in most years of the residual period.

Also, the year 1943 was added to the covered period. For many of the Carborundum claims, the employment was originally verified by the Department of Labor outside the bounds of the covered period. In those situations, NIOSH only estimated dose during the covered period. With a change to the covered period, the NIOSH dose estimate would now have to be reconsidered.

3.0 Plan for Resolution or Corrective Action

With an extra year of exposure at the beginning of the covered period and every year of the residual period changing, virtually all Carborundum claims would be affected by the changes. Therefore, all claims completed prior to 3/5/2012 (revision to OTIB-0070) were reevaluated for this PER. Additionally, the nine claims completed since that date (with a

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probability of causation less than 50%) were reviewed to verify they did use the revised OTIB-0070 value.

Fifty eight Carborundum claims were completed prior to 3/5/2012 that had a probability of causation below 50%. The dose for all 58 claims was recalculated using the revised OTIB-70 depletion factor and 1943 as a covered year (if applicable). As a result, 1 claim now had a probability of causation greater than 50%. Additionally, three claims had probability of causations between 45% and 50%. For those claims, the IREP program was run 30 times at 10,000 iterations in accordance with NIOSH procedures. The probability of causation remained below 50% for two of those claims but exceeded 50% for one. The remaining 54 claims resulted in a probability of causation below 45%.

NIOSH will provide the Department of Labor with the list of all the claims evaluated under this PER. Further, NIOSH will request the return of the two claims that would now result in a probability of causation greater than 50%.