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ADVISORY BOARD ON

RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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DAY THREE

ABRWH BOARD MEETING

The verbatim transcript of the

Meeting of the Advisory Board on Radiation and

Worker Health held at the Millennium Hotel,

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TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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PROCEEDINGS

(8:30 a.m.)

WELCOME AND OPENING COMMENTS

DR. PAUL ZIEMER, CHAIR

DR. CHRISTINE BRANCHE, DFO

DR. ZIEMER: Good morning, everyone. We're beginning day three of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health meeting here in St. Louis. We are pretty much on schedule as far as the agenda is concerned. I am hopeful that we may be able to get through all of our items very close to noon, although I can't guarantee that in advance, but we do ask everyone to move along efficiently, if possible.

SEC PETITION STATUS UPDATES

We're going to begin this morning with a series of SEC petition status updates, which will include reports from some of the workgroup chairs, and also in some cases opportunities for petitioners to make comments if they are present on line.

BLOCKSON, MS. WANDA MUNN

Our first one is the Blockson SEC petition.

The workgroup chair is Wanda Munn. Wanda, we'd be pleased to hear your report.

1 MS. MUNN: All right, thank you. 2 DR. ZIEMER: I should check and see if any of 3 the Blockson petitioners are on the line this 4 morning. 5 MR. GRIFFON: Paul, also, I don't know if Jim -6 - is Jim on the line? 7 DR. ZIEMER: Is Jim Melius on the line? 8 MS. PINCHETTI: This is Kathy Pinchetti. 9 DR. BRANCHE: She's a petitioner --10 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. 11 DR. BRANCHE: -- or an authorized rep. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Kathy. We'll give you 13 an opportunity to speak in a moment. 14 MS. MUNN: A quick review of where we are with 15 Blockson, the members of the workgroup are 16 myself, Mike Gibson, James Melius, Genevieve 17 Roessler, and Brad Clawson is our alternate. 18 Blockson had two SEC petitions and qualified in 19 The Technical Basis Document which 20 serves as the site profile was written --21 completely rewritten after the first one, as 22 was pointed out to you earlier by the NIOSH 23 presentations with respect to Blockson. technical contractor, SC&A, reviewed the site 24 25 profile, the SEC petition and the evaluation

report. Following that they issued seven findings which the Board undertook to resolve. Those findings -- these are -- were considerably more lengthy than this. involved the default upper bound of the uranium inhalation rate, the thorium-232 enrichment ratio in the process stream, the thorium-230 that wasn't included in the exposure matrix, the possible thorium raffinate stream hadn't been addressed. There was a concern about additional data being needed to support radon values, and there's a -- wanted to verify possible exposure from the tailings of that operation, also concern about the trace level of radium-226 and its progeny.

The behind-the-scenes workgroups went to work almost immediately in 2006. Our workgroup did not have its first official meeting until later in 2007, but as I pointed out initially, the entire site profile had to be rewritten and the technical teams were working behind the scenes all that time. We also had several meetings with the workers to discuss as much information as they could recall -- they were extremely helpful, as a matter of fact. The workers at

Blockson had good memory of what the processes were like and what the structures -- how the structures were arranged, so it was very helpful for us.

Each time that we identified information that was going to bring one of the issues to closure or would have some major bearing on our decision, we tried to see that a white paper was generated so that we would have a long-term record of what had been found there. We were very pleased when each one of the seven findings that SC&A had presented to us were resolved to the satisfaction of both NIOSH and the technical contractor, and the chair had hoped that that would resolve the major issues. We had addressed additional questions of detail as they had arisen -- hold on just a moment; there's someone on the line.

DR. BRANCHE: Yes. We ask that all phone participants mute their lines. If you do not have a mute button, then please use star-6. When you are ready to speak, then please use the same star-6 to unmute your line. But we do ask respectfully that you mute your phone until you are ready to speak. It's important for all

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phone participants to do so.

Also, if you must leave the line, please do not put us on hold but rather hang up and dial back in. Please do not put us on hold. Thank you.

Ms. Munn?

MS. MUNN: As we identified additional issues that were of concern, we made every effort to try to address them in a technical manner. January I brought this very briefly to the Board's attention. I had hoped at that time that we would be able to have the Board address it. But that attempt was not successful. There were two additional actions that were brought at that time. Jim Melius had concerns about the quality of the data, and indicated that Mark Griffon also continued to have concerns with respect to the radon that was involved on this particular site. So we went back to the workgroup and undertook to address those items again and in greater detail. We had a workgroup meeting earlier this week with the hope that we could cover all of the materials that were of concern to those two issues, because in the workgroup that we had had subsequent to the January meeting, we went

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in with two issues and came out with five. had addressed those off-line during the interim and had responses, we thought, to most of it as we came into this meeting. At this meeting we only had four of our five workgroup members present; Jim Melius was not here. Fortunately, Mark Griffon had joined us as a non-participant in the workgroup to help address the issues that he had with respect to radon so that those could be discussed with the technical people who were present at the workgroup meeting. We were not very successful in getting to where the chair had hoped we would be. We had the SC&A review before us. We had the NIOSH SEC report and we had the site profile, all of which we were attempting to address. close of our meeting -- which we actually had to split into two different segments because of some concerns with respect to the ventilation of the building in question; we were specifically zeroed in on Building 40 at that time -- I asked three questions of the workgroup, which were the focus of the work we were expected to do.

The questions that I asked first were that SC&A

1 has identified seven findings of significance 2 in their review of this site. Following 3 detailed technical investigation and 4 interaction with experts and workers, they 5 report all issues resolved. Do you accept this 6 report? 7 I asked for an individual vote from each of the 8 workgroup members, yes or no. I had four yeses 9 with respect to accepting the report of SC&A 10 regarding those seven findings. 11 The next question I asked was: NIOSH has 12 sought information in depth for all activities 13 on this site and has reported they have 14 adequate data to reconstruct or bound radiation dose for Blockson workers. Do you accept this 15 16 report? 17 The response was two of our members voted yes; 18 two of our members voted no. 19 The third question I asked was: The site 20 profile has been completely rewritten, reviewed and revised at length. Do you accept the 21 22 current site profile? 23 Two members voted yes; two members voted no. 24 Mr. Griffon had additional information that he 25 wanted to address. I requested that he not

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attempt to address it at this workgroup meeting; that instead he wait until this current meeting today and address it as a full Board member, as I would expect anyone else who had not been privy to our workgroup sessions. Because it seems unlikely that additional information can be brought to bear, because we have made every effort to interview the workers and outside experts with respect to this process and what had transpired there -- you recall this is a phosphate plant. It is the -- the chair is taking as her prerogative to bring to you today the question which the full Board is going to need to resolve, one way or another. You've seen the three questions that have been asked. recommendation would have been that we accept the NIOSH position, because adequate data exists to reasonably bound with sufficient accuracy any radiation exposure which should have resulted from employment at Blockson Chemical Company during its contract period as an Atomic Weapons Employer. I bring this to you with your full knowledge that the workgroup

is divided on this issue, but it needs to be

1 brought to the Board. I would like to make 2 this in the form of a motion so that it can be 3 open for debate and that we can bring a 4 recommendation to the Secretary, if at all 5 possible. 6 That's all I have. 7 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, would you state your motion 8 again then? 9 MS. MUNN: My motion is that we accept the 10 NIOSH position that adequate data exists to 11 reasonably bound with sufficient accuracy any radiation exposure which could have resulted 12 13 from employment at Blockson Chemical Company 14 during its contract period as an Atomic Weapons 15 Employer, and therefore that the SEC that is 16 before us be denied. 17 DR. ROESSLER: I second it. 18 DR. ZIEMER: Since this is not a recommendation 19 of the workgroup but rather is your own motion, 20 that --21 MS. MUNN: That's correct. 22 DR. ZIEMER: -- does require the second; it has 23 been seconded. 24 Now before we have discussion I want to allow 25 the petitioner a chance to make comments.

1	Now who's on the line?
2	DR. BRANCHE: She said her name when you asked
3	Kathy
4	MS. PINCHETTI: I have nothing.
5	DR. ZIEMER: Kathleen, are you on the line?
6	MS. PINCHETTI: I'm on the line.
7	DR. ZIEMER: Yes, do you have some comments for
8	us at this point?
9	MS. PINCHETTI: No, I think I've I've said
10	everything I needed to say.
11	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much,
12	Kathleen.
13	Okay, this motion is open for discussion. Any
14	anyone wish to speak for or against the
15	motion? Or are you ready to vote? The the
16	motion is basically to accept the NIOSH report
17	that they can do dose reconstruction, and to so
18	report. This would be a would be so
19	reported to the Secretary.
20	No discussion
21	MR. GRIFFON: I
22	DR. ZIEMER: Mark?
23	MR. GRIFFON: You know. I I did want to
24	discuss some of the the technical details
25	yesterday in the workgroup level, but that's

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It's -- it's fine to discuss it here. I'm -- I'm going to have to vote -- I'm going to have to speak against the motion right now, and I -- I -- I say that -- I -- I sort of have some -- some problems with that myself because I think we're getting close and I'm getting close on the radon thing. This radon model -or this radon -- some more assessment on the radon issue was brought to bear -- you know, I received this pretty technical analysis of the radon issue based on source term data and stuff, and variations and (unintelligible). mean we looked at some of the stuff, but it was all brought to us, you know, yesterday or whatever -- I'm mixing up the days now, but we received it at this Board meeting and -- and some of it depends on -- there's a 1983 Blockson survey. It's a 3-page memo re-- you know, when you start to peel the layers away a little bit is where I have some concerns, so you look at a 1983 study. It was a -- a memo. There's no real -- there -- there's some assumptions on how the individual went from counts to working level. There's one working level reported. We ratioed (sic) them to get

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the other working levels; that part's fine. But I just wonder if -- you know, the -- the pedigree on that -- that study is suspect. That's one -- that's one part of it for me. The other part is if I look at the source term information and -- and I have several questions on the -- on the -- the picocuries per liter of radon that could be in the air in this -particularly in the work spaces where they -where they would likely have been working, and there's some assumptions in the model that I --I have some questions on. Now at the end of the discussion, you know, people were telling me well, this mod-- and -- and even further than that, the -- this SC&A draft that was given to me, the -- there's a first -- you know, you walk through the report and there's some numbers that I can't even corroborate. -- I used their on-line tool that they've -gave me access again yesterday, and there's some numbers that I can't corroborate and, you know, I'm being told well, forget about all that; really you want to see if it's a factor of five different than this '83 survey and if it -- if it isn't, if the ventilation can't

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affect it by that much, our approach is still bounding. Well, then you go back to this '83 survey and I say boy, this memo report where the guy doesn't even describe his method and has some concluding remark about a working level, that's what I'm hanging my hat on, so I'm a little bit -- you know, I know we've been at this a long time, and I'm not even on the working group and I've been at it a long time, but I -- I feel like, you know, to -- to not take this to the end -- I also think I -- I have just -- you know, have had discussions with the contractor and they're -- SC&A and they're -- they're telling me that well, you know, reasonably, even if we use this and -this or this approach, you know, the highest value we're probably going to get is 20, 25 picocuries per liter. Right now the 95th percentile is at 2.3, so that -- that's different, you know, and -- that's quite a bit different in my eyes, and that's not on the table. So I -- I just feel like, you know, why this -- this -- over a very -- a pretty technical issue, why this -- this -- you know, I -- I think I'm cl-- I think we're close and I

would rather see it resolved than just to -you know, I guess that's all I have to say. I
would rather see that part resolved.

The other part is that I, in part, presented I think what were some of Jim Melius's issues, but I don't think I presented exactly what he had asked about at the last workgroup level, so I'm not sure we've really answered his questions. I know he's not here. I know -- you know, but --

MS. MUNN: Well, I do have to object to --

MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.

MS. MUNN: -- one thing. Almost immediately following our -- our preceding workgroup, I sent out an e-mail to everyone involved with the identification of my interpretation of what the questions were that were raised. When I said we went in with two questions, we came out with five. I sent a brief resume of what those were and asked anyone who had any interest in these particular items to please be working on them. So we made every effort to do that and I believe that all of the people who were involved received that message. A great deal of work was done in the interim.

It is true that we did -- obviously I failed to incorporate you in the discussion that we had with the workers in the interim. We did have three different workers that we talked with who were very helpful with respect to the layout of the building and to the process and what the atmosphere was in the building, all of which fed into the report that we gave. But we made every effort to cover and to establish that these were the questions we were going to attempt to answer.

If those were not the -- correct, if those were not the correct questions, then we certainly should have been notified, well in advance of this immediately-preceding workgroup meeting, that those questions were not properly couched.

MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I -- I -- and I -- I don't know that they weren't properly couched, Wanda. I'm just saying that -- that a couple of those I think were Jim's issues and -- I know he wasn't here, but -- you know, he wasn't here to discuss them, either, so that was all I was saying.

MS. MUNN: That's true. We did -- however, he sent me an e-mail with two questions that he

1 had on it. I read those questions to the 2 workgroup at our meeting and they were 3 discussed there. 4 MR. GRIFFON: That's true. 5 DR. ZIEMER: Jim Lockey? 6 DR. LOCKEY: The bounding for the radon, I hear 7 two and I hear 20. Has that been resolved? 8 MS. MUNN: Please, John, Jim, either of you --9 DR. ZIEMER: John Mauro? 10 MS. MUNN: -- would you address that? 11 DR. MAURO: Yes. The discussions we had had to 12 do with modeling the ventilation. There was 13 some technical debate amongst the SC&A 14 personnel at the first meeting. We had an 15 opportunity to work through it, and we came 16 down -- unanimous agreement, yes, the model is 17 valid. And if you use the bound-- most 18 (unintelligible), the model holds. 19 Now the question becomes what input parameters 20 do you use for the model, and the -- and there 21 are a range of plausible values one could use. 22 If you select those input values that would 23 drive the numbers to the highest plausible 24 value, you come in with numbers around 20 25 picocuries per liter. If you move in the other direction, you get much closer to the two picocuries per liter.

So the way we see it is, that -- that's a -- in effect, the way we -- way we came out is well, we have three pieces of information. We have the Florida information on what the radon levels were in Florida. We have these measurements, which have certain weaknesses to them, as a surrogate. We have certain information in the 1983 measurements that have certain weaknesses with them, and in fact, one of the reasons we went with the model approach -- we says well, how do we come at this? So we did develop a model, which SC&A stands behind unanimously, and that model, depending on -- on what range of plausible input parameters you put in, can give you radon concentrations -average radon concentrations in the building which could be as high as 20, but certainly could be two, also.

We also discussed the fact that -- and it was an important point brought up by Mark -- that well, listen, you know, the radon concentrations are not going to be uniform throughout the building, and -- because even

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1 though you come up -- let's say you say 20 is 2 an upper bound, but there could be locations 3 within the building where it's higher and some 4 locations where it's lower, just because of the 5 way in which the -- the ventilation system works. You don't get instantaneous uniform 6 7 mixing. So one of the questions then -- I 8 don't know if you recall -- that I posed to one of the folks we interviewed --9 10 MS. MUNN: One of the workers --11 DR. MAURO: -- the workers --12 MS. MUNN: -- actually two of them. 13 DR. MAURO: -- and I deliberately, 'cause I 14 realized this could be important, is were there 15 workers working in the same location all the time. And he said there were -- his exact 16 17 answer was -- exactly as I recall, there were 18 about six to 10 workers in the building at any 19 given time, and they generally were in 20 different locations at different times. So --21 MS. MUNN: And this jives with information that 22 we had from the workers in -- in the Blockson 23 group meetings that we had there --24 DR. MAURO: Right, so --MS. MUNN: -- as well. They indicated that a 25

1 shift in that building was --2 DR. MAURO: Right. 3 MS. MUNN: -- usually six people, sometimes --4 DR. MAURO: Right. 5 MS. MUNN: -- as many as eight or nine. DR. MAURO: So -- so when I hear that -- and we 6 7 -- again, SC&A's -- yeah, when you hear that, 8 that means okay, perhaps there is going to be 9 some kind of gradient within the building by 10 elevation, and maybe laterally. If the per--11 if people are more or less walking around, 12 they're really going to experience, over the course of a year, something closer to the 13 14 average than -- than let's say what might be 15 the high end. So we come away with the sense 16 that we -- we really can't nail down the exact 17 right number, but -- but some number someplace 18 between two and 20 seems to put the problem in 19 a box as being pic-- the average picocuries per 20 liter of radon that these workers might have 21 experienced, and that's where SC&A comes in, 22 and that's the level of precision that we're 23 operating at. 24 MS. MUNN: Thank you, John. Jim, would --

Again, can I just --

MR. GRIFFON:

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1 MS. MUNN: -- would you --2 MR. GRIFFON: -- can I just --3 MS. MUNN: Yes. 4 MR. GRIFFON: -- say one thing to -- to --5 MS. MUNN: Certainly. 6 MR. GRIFFON: -- Dr. Lockey's first question? 7 The model does not vary dependent on -- the 8 model that we're considering on the Board does 9 not vary depending on input parameters. 10 -- it's a distribution, so we're back to -- you 11 know, we're back to Florida data in a 12 distribution, with a 95th at 2.33 or something 13 like that. We use these other things -- I 14 agree with John, but we use the other models, 15 and these are models based on through-put and 16 building consideration, ventilation 17 considerations, sort of as reality checks. DR. NETON: 18 Right. 19 MR. GRIFFON: And you know, we're -- that's 20 where I'm hung up is that I'm concerned that my 21 reality checks are not -- you know, and I --22 and I will admit that I'm -- that I'm, you know 23 -- I th-- I thought we were getting close to 24 there, but when I don't get numbers to add up,

when I don't -- and when I had questions about

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the '83 survey yesterday, you know, there was no time to get answers for -- I asked Chick Phillips on the side, and he was actually heading to the airport so the -- you know, there was just -- but when I saw that report, I -- I don't even see a method described in that report, and he's telling me it's a Kusnetz count technique, which given the table, it seems plausible that that's what they did. But again, there's no equations and there's -there's no -- nothing to show how they calculated from counts per five minutes to working level, and it's -- it's a 3-page memo report. And you know, that, along with the -this model that I was literally trying to run whi-- during the meeting yesterday and -- and look at the parameters and, you know, I have concerns about the -- the -- some of the baseline assumptions that SC&A offered when they ran that model and whether they are -- at least, you know, if I'm going to do something like that, there's so many variables in that -in that size building, I would think you'd want to pick a conservative assumption on the building volume and things like that, and --

1 and I'm -- I have a difference of opinion there 2 I think than maybe some others, but there's 3 where I -- I come down on it and I just wanted 4 a little -- you know, I wanted to go through 5 that and -- and come to grips with that before I had to vote on it. 6 7 MS. MUNN: Chick Phillips and Tom Tomes worked 8 together at considerable length to produce that 9 paper. Jim? 10 DR. NETON: I guess I come at this somewhat 11 differently, although I come out with the same 12 conclusion that SC&A has, in that originally we 13 -- we had the 1983 data and that -- those data 14 were low, and -- and Mark expressed some 15 concerns that they were low, they were down 16 around tenths of picocuries per liter, I 17 believe, and -- and Mark said well, geez, it 18 would be nice to validate that somehow with --19 with a source term model or something of that 20 effect. 21 So fortunately we have good source term information here. We have the through-put of 22 23 ore through the building. We know the 24 concentration of radium in the ore, which is 25 very low. One hundredth of one percent of that

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ore is uranium, so it's a very, very low concentration. In my mind, that -- that indicates numbers should be low. We have the phosphate industry data which indicated it was very low. So SC&A developed this source term model. And in my mind, the way to look at this is -- given that model, with reasonable input terms into that model -- does that come into agreement with the data that we have in the measurements from 1983; and the answer is yes. You would have to put some values out of the norm to get -- well, if you -- you know, we didn't have to put values outside of what we believe to be normal operating conditions to match the values that were measured in the plant. I think that's an important point. can -- you can get any number you want with this source term model because a lot of it depends, as Mark said, on the input parameters. But given the values that we have measured in 1983, using reasonable values for the models, they match. And I think that, to some extent, helps validate that the numbers are going to be low.

We believe two picocuries per liter is a

1 bounding value. However, certainly it's open 2 for discussion. But I certainly believe we 3 could bound -- it can be bound, given the 4 source term and the other information that we 5 have. And that's, I think, the relevant issue 6 for a Special Exposure Cohort determination. 7 DR. ZIEMER: Jim? 8 DR. LOCKEY: John, go -- run through how you 9 did this and why you think it's claimant 10 favorable, would you? 11 DR. MAURO: It's -- the model -- do it by hand. 12 For instance, it's not a complicated model, sit 13 there right now and do it. It's a box model --14 this room. Here's the room. Let's make 15 believe this is Blockson. It's probably about 16 the height and perhaps twice the size. Okay? 17 You got -- we know how many tons per day of ore is coming in that door. 18 19 DR. LOCKEY: What's the present--20 DR. MAURO: Pardon me? 21 DR. LOCKEY: What would -- is this the 22 equivalent to phosphate? Is that what you're -23 24 DR. MAURO: Yeah, phosphate rock. 25 DR. LOCKEY: Okay.

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DR. MAURO: Phosphate rock comes in. It's put in a big silo, and then it's brought in the door. Okay? I mean this is concep-- it's very conceptual.

Now trapped inside that rock is the radon. Okay? It's brought in, it goes into the -- one end of the building is a grinder. pulverizes, grinds the rock to a powder. At that point we're going to assume that all the radon now comes out of the rock -- okay? -- and becomes airborne, so all these atoms -- so for -- you know, all the tons are coming in. know -- we -- we know the -- we know the -- the composition of the ore, how much uranium is in That means we know how much radium is there. there. We know how much radon is in there. We so know the number of atoms per second coming into this building. We're going to put all those atoms per second in the air. Okay? So it's entering the air, continuously. Okay? Now what -- it's a simple box model that we use all the time, and you're saying all right, we know the input. Okay? Well, we need two other pieces of information: The volume of the room and the air turnover rate. Okay? Now the

volume of the room is uncertain, but we did get some feedback that it's a two-story building, a little -- a little bit smaller than a football field, so it's a pretty big building. There's uncertainty there.

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Also the radon coming in, we're saying well, we're going to put all those atoms in the air as they come in. Well, we know that -- there's a lot of literature on what's called the emanation coefficient. That is, when -- when the radium atom that's trapped in the particle, whatever the particle is, whether it's soil or -- the -- as soon as it decays, it turns from radium into radon. Not all of it leaves the soil matrix. It's sort -- the radi-- some of the radon is -- stays trapped inside this little particle and decays away and stays there and never becomes airborne. And the -- you look into the literature and that radon emanation coefficient -- a typical number, for example, for soil is about 30 percent, so only 30 percent actually leaves the particle and is available to become airborne. But we said well, you know, we don't really know what the radon emanation coefficient might be for this,

and given that they're deliberately pulverizing this thing and grinding it down to a powder -'cause that's the form you need it to get into in order to digest it and get your -- get your phosphate -- let's go with 100 percent, so it can't be more than that.

So we're putting this in the air. All right?

Now -- so we've got the volume of the building,

more or less. We're using a bounding

assumption regarding the rate at which the

radon's going into this box, so you don't have

-- you don't need this computer program, just

do it by hand; it's I over lambda, it's -- you

know, it's equilibrium.

Now, what happens then is -- all right, we've got one more parameter, and this is the one that really troubled us, we didn't know -- is the air turnover rate, 'cause what is the air turnover rate? You know, turnover per hour. When we first did it, and I was on the phone with Chick and Tom, I said listen, as a first cut, I could tell you that, from my experience in building air turnover rates, even a building without any ventilation, just a natural breathing -- you know, one air turnover per

2 that number. 3 So we ran it, and at tha-- under those 4 circumstances and we said okay, so we're coming 5 in with these assumptions on the order of about 20 -- that's where the 20 comes. I call up --6 7 and I said listen, this thing hangs on this air 8 turnover rate, and -- and if we're wrong on 9 that by an order of magnitude, we're off the 10 charts, throw it away. 11 So I instituted two steps. I said -- I asked 12 one of our engineers to go into the literature 13 on building ventilation -- old, large, 14 industrial building ventilations. I didn't 15 think he'd come back with anything, so I said 16 go see what you can find on air turnover rates. 17 So he runs off and does that. 18 Meanwhile I pick up -- I call Mort Lipman, my 19 industrial hygiene professor at NYU, got him on

hour. Let's just see what happens if we run

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the phone at NYU. And I said Mort -- he
remembered me, remembered Jim, we both had him
as a professor. I said listen, I've got a
problem. I said -- I told him -- I told him my
story, and I said I used one air turnover per
hour. He goes it's much bigger than that.

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It's got to be bigger than that. My experience is, that would place an upper bound, what -- in -- I said would you mind if I say this to the Board in public? He says absolutely. So meanwhile, the other fella, [Identifying Information Redacted], who's looking into this, he comes back with a report -- on line, you could download it. There it is, a table of different vintage buildings of different -fundamentally different designs. The simplest and the worst design for a industrial building is the way they designed the Blockson building -- fans in the ceiling exhausting right at the ceiling without -- you know, not collection. Fans in the ceiling going out and air coming in through windows, either opened or closed. they're closed, it's less; if it's open, it's -- you know, so you're sucking this -- so you -basically, air's coming in through the -- the walls where the windows are and going up and out.

The numbers that are in the report, two to four air turnovers per hour is the -- is the kind of numbers. So when I do this kind of work, I say okay, we got two to four out of the literature.

We got Mort Lipman, who I trust as be-- you know, from experience, says about one. My personal experience on air turnover in buildings for radon problems or private residences, one. So I said listen, let's -- let's -- to -- to put this problem in a box, and this is how I come at everything, almost like a common sense thing, what have we got? Well, if you go with the 100 percent radon emanation, you go with a building size of about the size of a football field two stories high, and you go with one air turnover per hour, you get the -- you get the high end number around 20.

Now built into that, of course, the air turnover rate may very well have been closer to two to three. The radon emanation coefficient may very well have been closer to 30 percent. So right off the bat, you know, we get about a six-fold effect there. You know, the size of the building, we might have been off by 30, 40 percent, you know, so -- but that -- see, to me, now it becomes marginal. We -- you know, wouldn't -- now we're wor-- we're worried about orders of magnitude right now, factors of two

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or three, not 20 percent, so this -- it -- it sounds so crude, but these kinds of problems you have to come at that way and say --And then you say okay, this is one way to come at it. And this is -- by the way, this approach is very consistent with the four-step approach for surrogate data because what really is happening here, remember, is we're using data from Florida that's ha-- that's -- has problems with it. In other words, it was collected in Florida in -- under their conditions, and the buildings that were there seem to be more or less open, where this building is closed. So you know, say hmm, it's got some weaknesses there. Then we're saying okay -- oh, no, but what about the da-- we have some measurements made in 1983. I asked Mort, I said by the way, if I had some radon measurements in '83 for the same process, would you think those radon measurements would be -given the same process -- applicable to an earlier building? 'Cause you know, a lot had happened between the '50s and the '80s in improving ventilation design, whether or not there were upgrades made. But there are

reasons to believe that maybe the numbers in '83 may have been -- well, perhaps higher or lower. Higher because the through-- apparently the through-put went up as time went on, they saw the process more. Okay? But apparently there was some ventilation system upgrades that went along with that.

So there -- so in other words -- so you got -- so in effect what we have is three different sources of information, and I think that is -- we got some measurements in '83 in Blockson.

We got some measurements in Florida. And now we got this model.

The thing that brings me to where I am now is that I think we put the problem in a box. In other words, in the end I'd like to get to a point where I said I think I've got my arms around it. It's someplace -- yeah, it's less than 20. Is it two? Maybe not. Maybe two is good, maybe it's not good. But I could tell you that I -- right now I would say -- but we know it's le-- twe-- less than 20, you know. So that's the level of precision that we bring to the table and why SC&A is coming out where it's coming out. Where -- what the right

number is in that distribution -- you know, a lot of judgment there, and some -- and that's where the sensibility consensus has to find itself. But we believe you can put this problem in a box and place a plausible upper bound.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Yes, Robert?

MR. STEPHAN: John, can you help us understand, for the benefit of the workers who may be on the phone, particularly [Identifying Information Redacted] (sic) who called in last night I think during the workgroup time, the issue of the air turnover? She was testifying that, having spoken to some of the workers -- I think her father being one of them -- that during the wintertime the vents were closed at the top of the building. So can you, you know, explain for us how that relates to your air torn-- turnover model?

DR. MAURO: A good way to think about it is one of the problems people have in their homes when you go in -- if you go into a radon test -- I do a lot of radon -- you go to a home, you do it on closed house conditions in the winter.

You get the radon -- you get your detector, you

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put it in the basement, you close up your house and -- and it's the wintertime, and it's under those circumstances that you have -- you have created a circumstance that will give you the highest levels of radon because you're minimizing the air turnover and -- because you've closed all the windows. And under those circumstances is when -- they do it on purpose, and that's when you get your about one air turnover per hour, you know. So what I'm saying is the one air turnover per hour is the natural breathing rate of a building when you really don't deliberately try to ventilate it. And so yes, when you close those windows in the winter -- and they did do that, they closed the windows -- that's going to reduce the air turnover rate. You open the windows, you get a little better turnover. But you know -- so that's why -- you know, as best I can, I -- I picked out one, you know, but --

DR. ZIEMER: Your one value is your worst-case value.

DR. MAURO: Yeah, I consider that to be your worst-case situation, yeah. That's it.

DR. ZIEMER: Robert?

MR. STEPHAN: And before you vote, for the benefit of the workers, can you explain the -- the input scenario you were discussing was the ore coming in being crushed, and then the workers would have a question about all of the yellowcake that was being hauled around in the barrels at different points in time, so just -- just discuss for us your -- your thoughts and maybe NIOSH's thoughts on how that relates to the scenario you just discussed. Thank you.

DR. MAURO: We're talking about Building 40 -- MS. MUNN: A single building.

DR. MAURO: -- where the rad-- not -- not
Building 55. Think of it like this. All of
the radium and the radon, its -- its problem is
in Building 40. One -- once -- once that phos- the -- the liquor is produced, what -- you're
at the point now where the -- the radium is not
in there anymore, so the -- what's going off
with Building 55 is this monosodium phosphate
liquor that has the radium and has the thorium
and doesn't have the ra-- did I say radium?
I'm sorry -- it has the uranium and the
thorium. The radium, which is the source of
the radon, that's left behind in Building 40.

1 It's -- and/or the stacks, the phosphogypsum 2 stacks. So Buil-- so Building 55 -- you're not 3 going to expect to see very much radon there. 4 You're going to get uranium and you're going to 5 ha-- that's -- that's going to be your problem. 6 But the radon problem is not in Building 55. 7 The radi -- the ura -- the uranium issue is 8 Building 55, but you certainly have the 9 potential for a radon problem in Building 40, 10 so -- so that's why they separate. 11 MR. STEPHAN: Thank you. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Other comments, Board members? MS. MUNN: I just need to point out to the 13 14 Board that this is one of the few instances we 15 have seen where both the agency and our 16 contractor agree that this is not an 17 intractable situation, that it can be bounded. 18 In many cases it can be accurately assessed for 19 an individual. At the very least, it can be 20 bounded and well-bounded. It's rare that we 21 get that kind of agreement from the experts 22 both in NIOSH and in SC&A. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Jim, another comment? 24 DR. LOCKEY: John, I appreciate your comments. 25 My concern, as I -- I think the -- the Board is

1 concerned, is that we -- we have to make sure 2 that we're claimant favorable. And it sounds 3 like one exchange is a -- at a level of 20 4 picocuries, that that's what every -- is said 5 is a -- is a claimant-favorable position to 6 take on this upper bounding. Based on the 7 award rate for cancer in this program, which is 8 about 34 percent, when you compare that to the 9 British results -- which is about ten percent -10 - and you compare that to the medical 11 literature in relationship to cancer mortality 12 in uranium workers, I think we are very claimant favorable and that's the proper 13 approach and we should always continue to do 14 15 that. And I think -- that's why I was 16 concerned is that you -- you sort of took the 17 worst-case situation for that building, and --18 and -- and they can be bound. Thank you. 19 MR. GRIFFON: But -- but again, I -- and Jim'll probably speak to this, too, but that's --20 21 that's not the model before us, you know, so --22 the 20 is not on the table as far as --23 DR. NETON: Well --MR. GRIFFON: -- this decision. 24 25 DR. NETON: I think it's -- it's not on the

table currently, but again, that could become a site profile issue. I mean we've done this in the past where if there's disagreement between NIOSH and SC&A as to what the exact value is, yet we both believe that it's a tractable problem, then we can come to some consensus eventually. And I think that's where we're at with this.

Speaking to the cancer -- lung cancer issue, I would point out, and this is interesting, in the Blockson case that the concentration of radon that's assigned to the workers at Blockson Chemical will have very little bearing on the compensability of any cancers at Blockson. That's because the uranium inhalation model that we've developed for the workers -- that everyone gets assigned, whether they worked in Building 55 or not -- creates an extremely high compensability rate for lung cancers to start with.

In other words, if you have lung cancer and worked any appreciable extent of time at Blockson Chemical, you're very likely to be compensated under this program, purely from the uranium exposure. So whether radon is two or

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20, in my opinion it will make an extremely small difference in the compensability. It's not really a consideration, but just an interesting site fact.

DR. ZIEMER: Other comments, pro or con?
Anyone wish to speak against the motion, or for
the motion?

MR. GRIFFON: I -- I mean I think -- I don't disagree with Jim's last point, but as he said at the end, it's irrelevant. I mean this is a Special Exposure Cohort, so we're not looking at disease cohorts here, so -- but -- but it is what sort of drives me to want to close this radon issue out because, you know -- just because of what he stated. I mean it's -- it's a lung cancer issue only and -- and I -- and I -- just one word to what Wanda said. I mean I know we have agreement with the contractor and NIOSH, but I think you said yesterday -- you know, we have to keep in mind that SC&A is our contractor and we -- we are doing the review. The Board is tasked -- or, you know, authorized under the legislation to do this. And you know, I just think that to get this model -again, I'm not getting the numbers. We hear

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statements made on -- on the mike here that we can bound it with 20, but it's not on the table. The '83 study -- you know, I -- maybe I should have looked at that earlier. I was taking those numbers and -- and looking on the other end and -- and hadn't saw the source documents so I -- my apologies there, but there's a lot of documents to look at. And then you compare -- the only other thing I'll say is I -- I look at '83, this 1983 study, which I -- you know, suspect -- or -- or at least not many details in the -- in the memo report, and compare that to a -- I believe a later survey in Building 55, I -- somebody can correct me if I'm wrong, but there was a buil-a survey in Building 55 and the radon con-- and we just heard how -- from John that the -- 55 wasn't an issue as far as radon. Radon levels were slightly higher in that building on the survey than in Building 40 on this 1983 survey. So I guess someone can say well, they're all seven-year background, that's reality, you know. But when I'm -- you know, when I get this -- this last source term model to sort of do a reality check and I have some differences

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of opinion on -- and I mean I'm not even -- I'm not even saying that it necessarily can be bounded, but I'm saying that I've got these three final factors basically to corroborate the model and -- and I'm not getting numbers that jive with what our contractor or NIOSH have gotten, then -- you know, even this printed report -- I mean I -- you know, John did say -- I mean the -- there's a couple of different sections to this so maybe I -- but the initial parameters that I was running some calculations on show a release fraction of .3. I think he examined different release fractions so that might be what he's talking about with the one, but it -- it didn't always assume 100 percent -- you know, he looked at different parameters, which is fine; that's the way I would have done it. But it also shows a production rate, which I had some questions about, that assumes 6,000 pou-- pou-- tons per week, equally distributed, assuming 24-hour operation. And I don't know, was -- if it was 24/7 days, if that was necessarily -- averaging over the year, it may not even impact it. But that's a question -- but then when I take these

1 parameters and I run them in -- in this first 2 little -- you know, do the first thing, which 3 is to generate the -- the radon per second, I'm 4 getting different numbers than in this re-- in 5 this report that was handed out to me 6 yesterday. So I'm trying to cor-- you know, I 7 -- I do want to -- to see an end to this, but 8 when I'm not getting numbers to add up and I 9 have questions on parameters, I just feel like 10 I'm not -- I'm not there yet and I -- so that's 11 why I'm speaking against the motion. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, any others? Yes, Brad. 13 UNIDENTIFIED: Hello? 14 DR. ZIEMER: Go ahead, Brad. 15 Okay. One of my things that I MR. CLAWSON: 16 look at on this, and I'm looking at this as if 17 I was a individual that was at Blockson or whatever, and I'm sitting there listening to 18 19 how they've reconstructed my building and so 20 forth like that, and -- and it's a wonderful 21 thing, it's wonderful science. But it's a --22 what we call in the science also kind of a 23 slag. 24 We -- we are using an awful lot of speculation, 25 and I realize that that's what we have to be

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able to do. But before we ever put our name onto it, we -- or I need to always feel that I have made this as claimant favorable as possible. I think as if I had a child or a mother or a father that's in this building. And the petitioners have brought up so many times well, these vents were closed, this was that, the information you're using is from a completely different state, the facility was a little bit different. Well, you have a little bit of magic here and a little bit of smoke and mirrors here, you can -- you can come up to a fairly close one. But my thing is is I don't think that we have fully addressed all the issues and really looked at it and made it the -- as claimant favorable as possible because we are using a lot of speculations.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Jim, another comment?

DR. LOCKEY: Brad, maybe I can address that.

Based on what John has said, he's taking an ore that has very low radon content. He's assuming 100 percent release, which you don't get -- you don't get. And he's assuming essentially no air exchange in the building. You can't get

1 any more conservative than that. I mean that -2 - that probably is over-estimating the 3 exposures by a factor of ten to 20, but it is a 4 very claimant-favorable approach. It really I mean it is -- it is, from what I'm 5 6 hearing anyway, and that's why I was asking the 7 question how -- how did he come up with that 8 model. And if you take a box model with no air 9 exchange --10 DR. MAURO: No, one air exchange. 11 DR. LOCKEY: -- one air exchange and an ore 12 where you're -- you're not going to get 100 13 percent radon release unless you grind it into 14 a fine powder, that -- that's a pretty 15 conservative approach. 16 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, Gen and then Mike. 17 DR. ROESSLER: I think I would question the use 18 of your word "speculation". This really is not 19 speculation. That makes it seem like you're 20 just pulling everything out of the air. 21 They're starting with facts, pretty solid 22 facts, and from that point trying to put 23 together perhaps what you would call a worst-24 case scenario, so it's not speculation. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Michael?

MR. GIBSON: Someone correct me if I'm wrong,

but the numbers on the report are looking like

3 percent of the radon -- if -- if we're going

to talk these numbers of -- bounding limit of

20, then that's when you're talking about one air turnover per hour and a hundred -- a hundred percent resus-- yeah.

MR. GRIFFON: Release fraction.

DR. ZIEMER: John?

DR. MAURO: If I may try to hel-- it's -- it's -- the report you -- you're seeing, in the first case, was -- okay, let's go with the 30 percent because that's sort of conventional, not bad. But at the same time, the re-- so we looked at that and varied some parameters and see what happens when you use that as your -the starting point, the 30 percent radon emanation coefficient. But then we said but wait a minute, you know, we are -- there are -are aggressively -- it's not like we're talking about soil now, soil sitting there. We're going to take this stuff and we're going to grind it and pulverize it and make it into a powder. I don't know what the radon emanation coefficient is for that, so I say let's do

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another case. Let's go with 100 percent, so this -- and could -- maybe it was, I don't know -- it has a factor -- it's proportional. You know, it -- air turnover -- everything is proportional, so it's -- you know, so you want to -- if you want to go from, you know, 30 percent to 100 percent -- well, it's a factor of three. Air turnover rates, if you want to go one air turnover rate -- no, we want to go with two, it's a factor of two. So in other words, it's all multipliers. So you could see -- when we come up with the 20, I -- someone sa-- and that was on one air turnover. If I say no and now I want to go with two, all right, it's ten. Well, wait a minute, I don't want to go -- I want to -- I -- you know, I want to go with 30 percent, divide that by three. Now we're down -- which may be the realistic one, you know. You know where we are? We're right around three, which is the number that -- so you know -- you see how I get -- how I get there.

DR. NETON: I'd also like to just point out one thing that I remembered, is that the location where SC&A assumes there was a 100 percent

1	release of the radon from the ore in the
2	grinding operation, we've interviewed a number
3	of people and everyone we've interviewed that's
4	talked about it has indicated that there was
5	local exhaust ventilation directly over the
6	grinding operation because it was kind of a
7	dusty operation. So that in itself had its own
8	capture velocity to ventilate the radon out of
9	the building itself. So that that would
10	even make the model slightly more conservative
11	than it really is.
12	DR. ZIEMER: Michael, another comment?
13	MR. GIBSON: Let me restate my question. The
14	numbers that are on the table that we're going
15	to be considering, or that we are considering,
16	is two, not 20. Is that correct?
17	DR. NETON: That's currently what is in our
18	site profile.
19	MR. GIBSON: Okay.
20	DR. NETON: But again, this is an SEC
21	evaluation and the determination is whether or
22	not it could be adequately bounded.
23	DR. ZIEMER: Robert?
24	MR. STEPHAN: John, can you just submit
25	something for the record a source, you know,

some piece of literature; I'm sure you have plenty -- that relates to the one turnover per hour? You know, af-- after the fact.

DR. MAURO: Yes, I can. I have --

Thank you.

DR. MAURO: I brought it with me. It's a page out of a report that's on the web. What -unfortunately, what you have is a handout, this That -- first of all, it shouldn't be distributed. It was something that was produced on Friday. We weren't going to hand it out. A request was made by one of the Board members would like to look at it. This was our internal work and it's really --

DR. MAURO: It's not an SC-- it's not an official SC&A deliverable. I checked it, what numbers were done, and then I did a hand cal to -- we normally do more than that. It does have the literature behind it. I -- I saw the citation as I -- other words, so -- what I'm getting at is, in effect, you're looking at a work product that is not an official SC&A deliverable. It was produced for the purpose of helping me come to the table with some -- of

1 -- information of value that could be useful to 2 the Board, but it's not -- so what I would like 3 to do, given the weight apparently that this is 4 starting to take, is to turn it into a 5 deliverable that can be put on the web, with 6 all the citations, so that anyone could go in 7 and check the numbers and convince themselves 8 that the values are --9 DR. BRANCHE: That would be appropriate. 10 DR. MAURO: -- correct. I think that's -- yeah 11 -- so -- yeah, I think that's very important 12 because really it has not received your -- it 13 has not received official SC&A peer review. 14 The review it got was when Chick finished it, 15 wrote it up -- again, I -- and in fact, I 16 originally started by doing my own hand cal. 17 Then I brought it to Chick's attention. 18 did it a little bit more sophisticated, doing a 19 parametric analysis. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Thank you. 21 DR. BRANCHE: Do you want to collect the copies that have been distributed back? 22 23 **DR. MAURO:** I'd like to do that, yes. 24 you. Thank you. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Josie?

1	MS. BEACH: I personally would like to see this
2	tabled until the next meeting to give a chance
3	for this new information and some of the other
4	the other topics we're discussing this
5	morning time to for all of us to understand
6	what the issue is, so
7	DR. ZIEMER: Are you making a motion to table?
8	MS. BEACH: I would like to table. I don't
9	know if I can make a motion to do that.
10	DR. ZIEMER: Sure, you can make a motion to do
11	that.
12	MS. BEACH: Then I would like to make a motion
13	to table this until our next
14	MR. SCHOFIELD: Second.
15	MS. BEACH: meeting.
16	DR. ZIEMER: It's been seconded. This is not a
17	debatable motion. We will immediately vote.
18	It takes a majority to table. We'll take a
19	roll call vote.
20	DR. BRANCHE: Roll call vote? This is for the
21	motion to table.
22	Ms. Beach?
23	MS. BEACH: Yes.
24	DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Clawson?
25	MR. CLAWSON: Yes.

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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Gibson?
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              MR. GIBSON: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Griffon?
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              MR. GRIFFON: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Lockey?
              DR. LOCKEY: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: We'll have to get Dr. Melius's
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              vote, I guess --
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              DR. ZIEMER: No, you don't.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Not for this one. Ms. Munn?
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              MS. MUNN:
                        No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Presley?
              MR. PRESLEY: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Poston?
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              DR. POSTON: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Roessler?
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              DR. ROESSLER: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Schofield?
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              MR. SCHOFIELD: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Ziemer?
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              DR. ZIEMER: The Chair votes no. So what --
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              what's the...
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              DR. BRANCHE: I think it's a tie. One second.
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                                 (Pause)
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              No, it can't be a tie 'cause Dr. Melius is not
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1 here. 2 DR. ZIEMER: It can't be a tie. 3 (Pause) 4 I think the no -- or the yeses have it. 5 DR. BRANCHE: The yes to table have it by one. DR. ZIEMER: Okay. The -- the motion to table 6 7 is successful, and that then ends this 8 discussion. 9 DR. BRANCHE: I have a question, though, one --10 DR. ZIEMER: John Poston. 11 DR. POSTON: Well, you beat me to it, but I 12 voted in favor of the motion, with the understanding that we were all going to see 13 14 this report. None of us -- I haven't seen it, 15 so I couldn't make a -- you know, I understand 16 and was certainly inclined to vote to deny the 17 SEC, but I haven't seen the report. I can't 18 make -- you know, I --19 DR. ZIEMER: That's fine. 20 DR. POSTON: -- and so I assume that this 21 action that's -- follows this vote is that 22 we're going to see that report. 23 DR. ZIEMER: I think the commitment has been to 24 turn the -- the unofficial document into a 25 deliverable, and can we so task him to do that?

1 DR. BRANCHE: Yes. My question, Dr. Ziemer, is 2 is this being tabled until the telephone 3 conference call in August, or the face-to-face 4 Board meeting in September? 5 DR. ZIEMER: The motion had no date associated with it. It comes off the table when someone 6 7 moves to remove it from the table. 8 DR. BRANCHE: Thank you. 9 DR. ZIEMER: That can occur at the next 10 meeting. It can occur a year from now. 11 think in principle this is going to have to be 12 like any others, we've got to move forward on 13 this. We cannot keep tabling things 14 indefinitely. Yes, Mark. 15 16 MR. GRIFFON: Can I ask -- just a -- this may 17 be -- just to clarify. This -- this 18 deliverable for SC&A -- I know we've had 19 discussions before on what SC&A's work and 20 tasks should be, and what they are not. And 21 this is a -- a analysis to demonstr-- to sort 22 of confirm the model in the ER report, or to 23 val -- you know, to substantiate, I guess is a 24 better word. I'm not sure it's not -- it

shouldn't be a NIOSH work product.

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1 defending their position of -- and I know that 2 -- that -- I think SC&A and NIOSH, Tom Tomes, 3 sort of collaborated on this, but I'm not sure 4 who should pro-- you know, it might be a small 5 point, but I think it might be important. DR. ZIEMER: Well, I think what happened here 6 7 was a document, which I guess was like tabletop scratchings at the workgroup, took on a life of 8 9 its own and ended up here. I've not seen the 10 document that's being discussed myself, but it 11 -- it has become a focus of discussion because 12 it apparently helped capture the thought 13 process for how one can approach the radon 14 issue. So in that sense, I think all we're 15 asking John to do is put this in a form that 16 everybody -- I mean the work has been done, so 17 we're asking for a copy of that and the 18 citations and official delivery to the Board 19 through the normal channels. 20 DR. MAURO: If you give me a week I'll get it 21 to everyone electronically. We could even get 22 it PA reviewed if it could be -- it's very 23 short. DR. BRANCHE: It should be PA reviewed. 24 25 DR. MAURO: It's very short.

1 MS. MUNN: It's only two pages and -- and the 2 citations, and it's already in a deliverable 3 form in terms of format. The only thing that 4 is lacking is it was not PA reviewed. It was a 5 late-breaking document. 6 **DR. NETON:** I have a process question. 7 this report then be-- is it distributed to the 8 full Board and then it will take up the issue 9 again at the Board meeting, or does this go 10 back to the working group for further 11 deliberations? 12 MS. MUNN: That was going to be my question, 13 Jim. I wanted to make very sure that there's no instruction being given to the workgroup. 14 15 And if there is, what is that instruction, and whether there is any subsequent --16 17 DR. ZIEMER: Well, it seems to the Chair that 18 this issue has been vetted before the Board now 19 and people are asking to see the -- the 20 underlying document, so certainly this is a 21 Board issue at this point. 22 Now since the tabling has occurred, I -- I 23 recognize that that gives -- Mark, it gives you 24 the opportunity to try to come to closure on 25 some of your issues and that may be something

1 you need to do yourself. Do you need the help 2 of the workgroup on -- on that or is it a 3 matter of --4 MR. GRIFFON: No. 5 DR. ZIEMER: -- being able to look at the -the documentation --6 7 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I don't -- I don't -- I 8 don't think so, no -- no. 9 DR. ZIEMER: So the Chair would ask, in that 10 case -- and if there are others who have those 11 concerns that Mark articulated, to be sure to 12 work with him, and please seek whatever clarification you need from either NIOSH or 13 14 SC&A to make sure that -- that we're on the 15 same page there as far as interpreting and 16 collaborating on that data. 17 DR. BRANCHE: One additional point of order. 18 You did hear the discussion that Dr. Mauro 19 would like those draft copies back. 20 it requires more than simply returning it. You 21 said it was some scratch notes for your own use, and we really don't need to have that 22 23 interim document that was distributed to the 24 workgroup members treated as if it were tru-- a 25 true deliverable from SC&A. So if -- if you

1 would please re-- turn those back in to Dr. 2 Mauro or a member of his team, I'd appreciate 3 it. Thank you. 4 DR. ZIEMER: So unless the Board believes that 5 there's additional work for the workgroup to 6 do, I -- I believe it's a matter of getting 7 this documentation to the Board members for 8 their perusal. And if that comes in a timely 9 fashion, then I -- I would hope we could do --10 do the vote at our next meeting, but it would 11 require a vote to remove it from the table, and 12 then action on the original motion, which is 13 the motion to con-- to -- the motion was to 14 support the NIOSH position. 15 MS. MUNN: The workgroup chair will be more 16 than happy to take the responsibility to see 17 that it's removed from the table at the next 18 meeting. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. 20 ROCKY FLATS PLANT, MR. MARK GRIFFON 21 Next on our agenda is the Rocky Flats plant 22 then. Mark, do you have some items to report 23 to us there? 24 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, the -- the only -- we had a

workgroup call. I -- I am at a loss to

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remember when, it was recently. And really what we had at that workgroup call was a presentation from --

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DR. BRANCHE: The 17th of June.

MR. GRIFFON: -- 17th of June, thank you. had a -- a presentation from the Department of Labor on the implementation of the SEC class at -- at Rocky Flats, particularly related to the -- how were neutron workers identified. And at that point -- at the end of the meeting I agreed that I would write a -- a draft memo and run it by the workgroup first, and then bring it back to the Board. I haven't had a chance to do that yet, and I still want to -- I'm actually in the process of collecting more facts on this, quite frankly, before I put a memo together. My -- I had a question to Department of Labor during the meeting and I've talked to Jeff a little bit off line about this, but it -- it appears that -- that the implementation of this -- that the cases that are sort of not being included in the class are -- are ver-- based on the neutron worker criteria, anyway -- if they fit in the years and everything else, based on that criteria

1 alone, it seems like a very limited number of 2 cases. And I guess there's been some 3 discussions about the nature of those particular cases and so -- so I -- I don't want 4 5 to -- you know, it -- it may be that I need to just get some more of those facts before I put 6 7 any memo before the Board, you know, 'cause I 8 don't know that we need an action and I want to 9 make sure before we do anything that -- I have 10 all the facts, so... 11 DR. ZIEMER: Board members, do you have any 12 questions on this issue with Mark? 13 (No responses) 14 And the petitioners in Rocky Flats are being 15 kept apprised of -- of what's going on there, I 16 assume. I know they were concerned there about 17 how the -- the class was being implemented and 18 so on. 19 Right, and --MR. GRIFFON: 20 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 21 MR. GRIFFON: -- I believe the petitioners have 22 been represented on the workgroup calls, so 23 they've been following the process, yes. 24 CHAPMAN VALVE, DR. JOHN POSTON 25 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, let's move on to Chapman

1 Valve and Dr. Poston. 2 DR. POSTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I -- I 3 bring you sort of the same problem that Ms. 4 Munn presented --5 UNIDENTIFIED: We're on Chapman. Yeah, I picked it up just so I could --6 DR. BRANCHE: If all participants by phone 7 8 would please mute your line. 9 MR. GRIFFON: I think that's Jim Melius. 10 DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Melius, is that you? 11 (No responses) 12 MR. GRIFFON: No. 13 DR. BRANCHE: If all participants participating 14 by phone would please mute your line. If you 15 do not have a mute button, then please use 16 star-6. Also, I ask all phone participants, do 17 not put this line on hold. If you must leave 18 the line, then please hang up and dial back in, 19 but do not put us on hold. It makes for a lot 20 of unnecessary noise on the line, disturbing 21 every-- disrupting everyone's ability to be 22 able to hear. Thank you. 23 DR. POSTON: Our most recent face-to-face 24 meeting was May 1st in Cincinnati. At that

time we put together some questions that were

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transmitted to the Department of Energy for answer, and we also asked Dr. Neton to continue with an initiative that he had started in contacting the -- the folks at Oak Ridge National Lab regarding the one sample at Chapman Valve that was slightly elevated -- I believe it was on the order of two percent enriched uranium.

We also at that meeting decided that we needed to request removal of the Dean Street facility from our consideration because we were unable to find any information on -- on that facility that would allow us to do anything. And that subsequently was a motion that I -- or a request that I made in our telephone confer-conference call that we had after that May 1st face-to-face meeting.

Most recently we met yesterday to discuss these issues. We have a lengthy letter from Mr.

Folle* from Oak Ridge National Laboratory regarding the -- the sample. He basically has confirmed that the sample, as far as he can ascertain, was an actual sample of two percent. I don't think I'm mischaracterizing his -- his position that he didn't have an explanation for

it, although he did speculate in his letter that there was some Department of Defense work that occurred at Chapman Valve associated with the Nautilus program. No date was assigned, but that was roughly in the -- in the late The Nautilus went to sea in 1957, as I recall -- '57/'58 -- which is outside of the time frame considered. So -- so we have this one sample which indicates there was some activity going on site at the -- during some undefined period in which there was slightly So the response from DOE which we received the day -- the evening before our workgroup meeting basically provided no new information, and so we were left with Mr. Folle's letter confirming the sample and the situation, in which we basically I think never disagreed, that the external dosimetry could be done by NIOSH, but the major contention was the internal So the committee is -- or the workgroup, I'm sorry, is somewhat split. We were able not to -- we were not able to reach an agreement on the internal dose. NIOSH is proposing what

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could be considered a very, very conservative bounding of the internal dose. The -- if we even bring into the equation consideration of enriched material, we'd perhaps double the dose, but that would still provide an upper bound for the dose.

But this is a troubling situation and -- and members of the workgroup felt that it was -- it was just too much of uncertainty to recom-- or to have a recommendation to the Board, and so we basically did not have a motion of any action to bring to you. It's an -- I hate to lay this at your feet, but this is the situation where basically we're not -- want to reach an agreement, based primarily on our uncertainties associated with this enriched uranium. And I would ask, if I haven't characterized that correctly, that members of the workgroup who want to certainly correct it. I -- I think I did a reasonable job of...

DR. ZIEMER: Let me ask this question, based on

DR. ZIEMER: Let me ask this question, based or your statement that it was indicated to you -- apparently by NIOSH -- that one possibility would be to include the U-235 in the bounding calculations. And was this discussed by the

1 workgroup and, if that were done, does the 2 workgroup agree that bounding can occur? 3 DR. POSTON: It was -- it was only part of the 4 conversation. It was -- we didn't ask NIOSH to 5 It was an estimate by those of us who knew something about internal dose -- Jim Neton 6 7 and so forth -- and we speculated that -- that 8 it would increase the dose, perhaps as much as 9 a factor of two. So -- but we -- we didn't do 10 those calculations, no. And we basically --11 gee, whiz, I just had a senior moment. 12 forgot the rest of your question. DR. ZIEMER: Well, I -- what I was wondering 13 14 was was there any agreement in the workgroup 15 that bounding could occur with the inclusion of 16 U-235, if that was the issue. Jim? 17 DR. POSTON: Oh, no, the -- there was no 18 agreement. In fact, the -- again, we were in a 19 same situation as Ms. Munn's -- half and half 20 basically saying we could and the other half 21 said they were concerned about -- I think the word that was used was "speculation." 22 23 **DR. ZIEMER:** Okay. Jim? 24 DR. NETON: Yeah, I -- I agree with Dr. Poston. 25 It was discussed whether -- you know, if -- if

we were to assume that the uranium that was processed in -- in Building 23 were two percent enriched, the doses would approximately double. But I think the central question is, is it likely that two percent enriched uranium was even processed in Building 23 in '48 and '49, and I -- it's NIOSH's position still that -- that that's very unlikely. But it is true that if it were two percent enriched uranium, it would double the dose. We see no evidence that any enriched uranium at all was handled in -- at -- at Chapman Valve in 1948 and '49.

DR. POSTON: I failed to --

DR. ZIEMER: Do we have a phone person?

DR. BRANCHE: You can ask. There might be.

DR. POSTON: I failed to mention that one of the things that I think -- I'm speaking personally. One of the things that I hung my hat on was there's this huge report from H.K. Ferguson regarding the -- the activities at Chapman Valve during this period, it's extremely detailed, and -- about everything that we assumed was going on there originally -- and there's no mention of any activities or any elevated concentrations of uranium. It was

1 all associated with machining the rods for the 2 Brookhaven reactor. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. I -- I'm nonetheless 4 going to call for a motion in just a moment. 5 want to determine whether any petitioners are 6 on the line. 7 DR. POSTON: Mike has a --8 DR. ZIEMER: Hang on, Mike, let's see if 9 there's a petitioner on the line, then we'll --10 are there any petitioners on the line from 11 Chapman Valve? 12 (No responses) 13 Apparently not. Okay, Michael. 14 MR. GIBSON: Just as a member of the workgroup, 15 you know, one of the concerns was not only the 16 one sample, it was the lack of the origin of 17 that sample and the history thereof, and what 18 other operations may have went on. So it's --19 it's not just including that one sample, in my 20 opinion. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Brad? Hang on -- yes? 22 MR. BROEHM: Dr. Ziemer, I just wanted to 23 remind you that Sharon Block from Senator 24 Kennedy's office is on the phone and I think --25 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, she is on the line, okay.

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MR. BROEHM: -- wants to make a statement.

DR. ZIEMER: Let-- let's hear from Sharon if she's on the -- Sharon, are you there?

MS. BLOCK: I am.

DR. ZIEMER: Oh, would you have some comments
for us?

MS. BLOCK: Yes, and -- and thank you for recognizing me. I mean Senator Kennedy's, you know, position on this has been clear throughout and I think he -- he continues to believe that the petition should be granted, that, you know, too much time has passed and it -- it's time to give some, you know, compensation and closure to the -- to the workers of Chapman Valve. The program -- and he knows, since he was there when the program was designed, was supposed to make timely decisions. But if today the Board isn't prepared to grant the petition, you know, we think it's really important that the Board take the time, even if it means more time, to make the right decision. And -- and one thing that -- that our office has been very concerned about is that the petitioners and -- and our office have not been getting information in a

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timely manner. We saw the Folle report that -that was just being discussed just last night and my understanding is that the petitioners didn't get it really until later last night and that -- that has been a pattern and -- and it's a concern because I think it goes to the confidence that especially the petitioners have in this process where they, you know, feel that they've been left out of some of the information. So to -- to have had that information circulated so -- so recently and then to have, you know, an ultimate vote on the petition I think would be very troubling for them, especially considering, as -- as the Board was just discussing -- how much uncertainty there is around what happened at Chapman Valve. So Senator Kennedy's position has remained consistent. He thinks it's time to have the petition granted, but if that's not going to happen, then there needs to be, you know, some -- some feeling of resolution and confidence for the petitioners in -- in the Board's decision, and that can only happen if there is some resolution of this uncertainty. I thank you for the opportunity.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you for your input on that.

Let's see, we have a comment from Brad Clawson and then from John Poston.

MR. CLAWSON: Every time we start talking about this, and -- and me and John's had some very heart-to-heart talks on this, one of the things is I like to use a percentage instead of just one or two samples because what we've got to realize is this one sample is 50 percent of what we have for our data. It has been proven by the Folle letter. It's gone through all this, and I just -- yes, I'm the one that used the term "speculation" and maybe that wasn't the best words, but the thing is is we cannot -- we cannot just discard this sample, and this has always been a big issue. We -- we came up with the Dean Street, and as many of these sites that we have found, we have ended up with finding that we -- we can't get all the information for it, and -- and I realize that. But we just can't discard this sample, either.

DR. ZIEMER: John, and then Jim.

DR. POSTON: Yeah. Well, Brad, that -- what you say is true, if you regard the samples that

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were taken outside the building. But that's not true in terms of the external dosimetry, it's not true in terms of the internal dosimetry 'cause we have plenty of air monitoring results and so forth, which were the basis of the -- of the NIOSH evaluation for the intakes associated with the workers. talking about the workers that are inside the building, and that's what we're trying to assess, their dose. The sample was not inside the area that we're concerned about. And you know, the speculation -- regardless of what it is, the speculation is that it probab -- it came from the DOE -- DoD operations at a time period well after the -- the period of time in consideration.

I'm going to do what Ms. Munn did and I'm going to make a motion so that we can discuss this further. I would move that -- as a -- as an individual; this is not a workgroup motion. I would move, as I did before, that based on the information that the workgroup -- that we have reviewed, that it's my opinion that we should deny the petition -- the SEC petition.

DR. ZIEMER: And that is your motion?

1 DR. POSTON: That's the motion. 2 DR. ZIEMER: And is there a second? 3 DR. ROESSLER: I second that. 4 DR. ZIEMER: And seconded. This motion is now 5 open for discussion. And Jim, you were at the 6 mike a moment ago. Did you have a comment 7 or... 8 DR. NETON: I think Dr. Poston substantively 9 addressed what I was going to say, which is 10 that the -- the 50 percent issue has been 11 raised, but the one sample that was taken near 12 the loading dock that was enriched was not in 13 the -- necessarily in the workplace. And the 14 fif-- the other sample that was taken in the 15 workplace was natural uranium. And every 16 indication we have from every report that we 17 have for -- for Chapman Valve indicates that it 18 was natural uranium that was sent over to 19 Brookhaven and processed. So I think that's 20 pretty well substantiated. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Gen Roessler? 22 MR. GRIFFON: The enriched sample was -- was 23 outside the building, Jim? 24 DR. NETON: No, it was -- it was near the 25 loading dock, just inside the door.

MR. GRIFFON: But it was in the building.

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DR. NETON: It was in the building, right, but not in the work processes where the -- the grinding and the machining and the milling operations took place. And if you read the Folle report carefully, the reason they took the one sample near the loading dock is because it had some unusual characteristics -- some unusual beta-to-gamma ratios. I think it was elevated differently than what they saw in the -- in the rest of the building, or what they expected. That's why they took the one sample. And the other sample they took in the workplace they took to confirm that it was natural uranium, which is what they expected and is what they found.

MR. GRIFFON: Right.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Gen Roessler?

Since we talk a lot about weight DR. ROESSLER: of evidence, I'd just like to read a couple of sentences out of the Folle report because we're -- we're trying to determine what that sample meant. And in this report he says -- just putting the whole thing in perspective, I think -- (reading) It is highly unlikely that any

work with enriched uranium could have taken place at this site without leaving a paper trail. There was very little of this material available at the time this work was done at Chapman. It is also unlikely because of security concerns. Few, if any, private companies would have been allowed to work with enriched material because, as far as I know, only government facilities were allowed to handle it.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Other comments? We're
-- we're discussing now the motion that's
before us. Yes, Mark?

MR. GRIFFON: Just a -- I -- I mean I just wanted to remind us all that -- and this was true for the Blockson case, but it's also true here -- that -- Paul, you asked the question about did we consider, if the two percent were used, could we bound. And -- and NIOSH responded correctly. NIOSH's criteria is to demonstrate that they have sufficient information to bound doses. But we as a Board put in place procedures that said we want to see example dose reconstructions that show that they can bound. And so therefore these models

and this -- this discussion of 20 picocuries per liter for the radon or, in this case, you know, using two percent, are not on the table, in my opinion. I mean -- well, in reality, they're not on the table. So you know, that -- that's just one thing for people, to remember our own procedures. We -- we've asked that in this SEC process we get examples and -- and have demonstration that -- and it's a -- I agree, it's above and beyond the criteria established for NIOSH, but we've set that in place for ourselves.

The second comment is that I think when -- when John presented -- and I think we -- we have all been using that word a little bit, that "speculation", and I think John presented -- which I think is true, as well, Folle speculates, I think you -- you said in your -- in your presentation, that it could have been from Naval operations after. I mean there -- there's a bunch of -- of theories we've had discussed around the workgroup and speculation on how this sample might get there. The one reality now at this point I think we -- we can all come to a conclusion on is that it is an

1 enriched sample, so it came from somewhere 2 else. And was it likely during that time 3 period? You know, I -- I think it's less 4 likely, for sure. I will agree to that. But 5 we don't have an answer on where it could have come from and I'm a little uneasy to vote on --6 on speculation at this point that -- and also 7 8 the fact that we haven't had another proposal 9 of well, it's a real piece of data, maybe we 10 need to reconsider that in the way we bound our 11 doses. That hasn't been offered. So for those 12 two reasons, I'm -- I'm voting against the mo--13 or I'm speaking in -- in -- against the motion. 14 Okay. Wanda, and then Brad. DR. ZIEMER: 15 MS. MUNN: I think Brad was up first. DR. ZIEMER: Oh, Brad first? Okay. 16 17 MR. CLAWSON: Well, I'm going to fin-- finish the rest of the statement that Guinevieve (sic) 18 19 started. (Reading) And other Massachusetts 20 sites were surveyed, forerunners of the MAD 21 group. This site was found to have various 22 uranium enrichments. This was a 23 (unintelligible) landfill, I believe 24 (unintelligible) was an individual. The report 25 was published on the landfill, but I do not

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know the actual title of the report. I don't know of any conditions between facilities, but it does indicate that other contamination sources are present in the general area. I can tell you today that I have product from other facilities that you would never find a paper trail. The only thing it shows up on is my criticality controls because I don't own that product, but I am storing it. So you cannot tell me that there couldn't be something else that could have came in there or anything else. This is pure speculation. Now -- and we can say everything we want, but you know as well as I do that all of these DOE sites, from one site to the other, shared different stuff, research, everything else like that, and the paper trails, as we have seen in many things, is not the best. And that's why -- that's why I can't accept it and that's why I'm voting against it.

DR. ZIEMER: Wanda Munn?

MS. MUNN: I just had a -- a thought with respect to something that Mark said. My memory -- which is not always perfect, unfortunately -- led me to believe that we had been speaking

1 of a specific site when we had asked for NIOSH 2 to demonstrate that they could or could not do something or -- I didn't realize that we had 3 4 adopted that as --5 MR. GRIFFON: It's in our procedure. MS. MUNN: -- as a procedure for the Board. 6 7 -- we have done that? 8 MR. GRIFFON: Yes, yes. 9 MS. MUNN: I need to go back and reread that. 10 I had thought that we had been working with a 11 specific site at that time. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Jim -- Jim can speak to that 13 issue. 14 DR. NETON: I think Mark's -- Mark's correct on 15 that, but I want to reiterate that NIOSH has 16 not indicated that we would double these doses. 17 We have indicated that if it were two percent 18 enriched uranium and determined to be two 19 percent enriched uranium, then the dose would 20 double. But we're not suggesting that we're 21 going to double the doses to two percent in the 22 23 MR. GRIFFON: Well, I'm just saying I hear that 24 discussion around the table. I'm not saying 25 you -- you know, but I'm saying I hear that as

1 2 DR. NETON: Yeah, agreed. 3 MR. GRIFFON: -- you know, if this was done, 4 couldn't it be bounded and --5 DR. NETON: Right, but I just want to make 6 clear, we're not suggesting at this point that 7 we would double the doses merely to make this 8 problem go away. That's not the situation. 9 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, other comments, pro or con, 11 supporting or against the motion? Or are you -12 - okay, Phil? 13 MR. PRESLEY: Paul, can I speak? 14 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, Robert, then Phil. 15 MR. PRESLEY: We're talking about enriched 16 uranium, and at the time that this was 17 supposedly to have happened, this country was 18 just beginning to enrich uranium. And every 19 minute particle of enriched uranium that was 20 produced was captured and the material that it 21 was captured off of was washed and checked and cleaned and checked -- not to say that some of 22 23 it got out, but at that time that we were 24 producing that type of material, there were 25 procedures in place because we were trying to

1 get every gram that we possibly could to make a 2 weapon. And the possibility of something like 3 that getting up there is very, very minute 4 because of the procedures that were taken at 5 Oak Ridge to capture all of the material that 6 they could make just as fast as they could make 7 it. And that's -- that's a little history. 8 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Phil? 9 MR. SCHOFIELD: I just -- until that issue is 10 completely settled, I -- I still have a little 11 heartburn because we're talking about the 12 potential for increased dose to people who 13 actually worked with the stuff on a daily 14 basis. We're talking about real people here, 15 we're not talking about air -- you know, the 16 air or the ground contamination, but rather 17 we're talking about potential for the people to 18 ingest it or inhale it, which would make a 19 difference in their -- whether they -- they 20 could receive compensation or not. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Let's see, who was next? 22 Jim, are you next? 23 DR. LOCKEY: Was there -- in the Ferguson 24 report was there any mention of any process at 25 this facility utilizing enriched uranium?

DR. NETON: No. No, there's a very detailed description of all the activities in Building 23. It's a hundred-page report or so, and there's noth-- no indication that there was any enriched uranium in 1948 and '49 processed at -- at this facility. And DOE has searched their records quite a bit most recently and have found no contracts or any indication that anything other than this process occurred at Chapman Valve in those two years.

MR. GRIFFON: Ji-- Jim, it's a very -- you said of -- it's a very detailed description, which I will agree, of all the activities that went on in Building 23 during this time period? I think it's a very detailed description of this project that went on in Building 23.

DR. NETON: Well, yes, right. That's -- that's true. This -- this contract with the AEC to process these slugs in that time frame. But there is no indication that any other radiological activities occurred in that facility, and I think that's the central issue. This is what made this site an AWE in the first place, this operation, and we believe we've bounded the doses for this operation. We have

found no indication of any other radiological operation funded by the AEC in 1948 and '49, none. And the sample that was taken decades later, we have no idea where it came from.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay. John, then Josie.

DR. POSTON: I'd like to try to summarize again for -- for everybody. There -- there -- I don't think there's every be-- ever been any discussion or dissension that the external doses could be reconstructed because of the film badge data that's available for the site. The -- the approach taken by NIOSH to reconstruct the internal doses is what in our business we call conservative, but -- but it -it -- one could also characterize it as a huge overestimate, because what they did was they took the highest concentrations and assumed that those concentrations existed over the entire period of consideration, even though the operation, in my recollection, only lasted a couple of months.

So here we have these workers who are assumed to be chronically exposed at the highest level that was measured over this entire period. And as I told the workgroup, if the probability of

1 causation then doesn't exceed 50 percent, it 2 will never exceed 50 percent, so that --3 regardless of what you do. And I understand we 4 have this one sample. But again, it was not 5 taken in the work area. The sample that was taken in the work area, if you want to say fif-6 7 - talk about percentages, Brad, the sample that 8 was taken in the work area showed no enriched 9 uranium. So -- I mean I -- I have concern, 10 too, but it seems like we're just marching down 11 this road. We -- we owe it to the folks to 12 make a decision. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Josie? 14 MS. BEACH: Once again I would like to point 15 out that we're discussing a document -- a six-16 page report that I just received this morning 17 in its entirety and haven't really had a chance 18 to look at. I would like to table this motion 19 also. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Are you making a motion to table? 21 MS. BEACH: Yes. 22 DR. ZIEMER: There's a motion to table. Ιs 23 there a second to the motion to table? 24 MR. GIBSON: I'll second.

DR. ZIEMER: It's been seconded. Okay, we will

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              vote on the motion to table.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Ms. Beach? Regarding --
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              Regarding to table, Ms. Beach?
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              MS. BEACH: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Clawson?
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              MR. CLAWSON: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Gibson?
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              MR. GIBSON: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Griffon?
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              MR. GRIFFON: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Lockey?
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              DR. LOCKEY: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: We'll get -- no. Ms. Munn?
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              MS. MUNN: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Presley?
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              MR. PRESLEY: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Poston?
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              DR. POSTON: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Roessler?
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              DR. ROESSLER: No.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Schofield?
22
              MR. SCHOFIELD: Yes.
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              DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Ziemer?
              DR. ZIEMER: No.
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25
              DR. BRANCHE: The noes have it.
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DR. ZIEMER: Motion fails, so the original motion is back before us. Further discussion? MR. GRIFFON: I just want to -- one thing that we had discussed a little bit at the workgroup meeting and now with Folle's letter, you know, it seems to have maybe added importance -- in my mind, anyway -- and -- is this notion of the Naval operations which could have happened, which -- which are -- I -- just for everyone on the phone or in the room, I mean that wouldn't be covered exposures. So you know, if -- and -- and we -- I think we kind of dead-ended it at the workgroup that there -there'd be no way to -- to verify with the Navy or with DoD. It could end up, you know, being a lengthy process, but I don't know if -- if -is -- in -- you know, I've -- I've worked at several of these facilities and -- and I've seen this in more than one instance, and it wouldn't surprise me if this was a result of later operations in -- involved in the Navy. But again, I'm in this speculation situation and if -- if -- if there's any way -- I mean I don't know if NIOSH has made any -- I don't think we asked them to, but I don't know if

they have an opinion on that, on whether it would take months, years, it would take -- you know, if there were any way to follow up on -- and Mr. Folle gave a little more precise information or -- or at least his memory was a specific submarine op-- you know.

I also did -- from correspondence with the Army Corps of Engineers on -- on the cleanup side, I -- I did also get some sense that there was some work for the Navy, but it didn't talk about any -- I was looking for some information that might have said they worked with nuclear fuels, but there was no indication of that, it was more valve work. But again, they could have been, you know, contaminated or whatever, so I -- let Larry respond.

DR. ZIEMER: Larry.

MR. ELLIOTT: We have not asked the Navy for any information about activities that were done for the Department of Defense under their auspices for this particular site, but we have for other sites. And we've -- in those instances, we've consistently received a lot of reluctance and reticence in our responses.

There is no regulatory way that we have to

1 compel them to respond, and we hit a brick wall 2 in each and every instance where we have gone 3 to approach them. So, you know, I just throw that in for the Board's consideration. 4 5 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Other comments? 6 Anyone else wish to speak for or against the 7 motion? 8 (No responses) 9 Then we're going to proceed to vote. We will 10 vote --11 DR. ROESSLER: Please restate the motion. 12 DR. ZIEMER: The motion as made by Mr. (sic) 13 Poston was to accept the recommendation of 14 NIOSH relative to this site. 15 recommendation essentially says that NIOSH 16 believes that they can reconstruct dose, and if 17 the motion carried it would support that 18 position and it will -- it takes a majority of 19 the members voting, including Dr. Melius, to 20 pass that motion. 21 Okay, are you ready to vote? By roll call. DR. BRANCHE: Ms. Beach? 22 23 MS. BEACH: No. 24 DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Clawson? 25 MR. CLAWSON: No.

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               DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Gibson?
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               MR. GIBSON: No.
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               DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Griffon?
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               MR. GRIFFON: No.
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               DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Lockey?
               DR. LOCKEY: Yes.
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               DR. BRANCHE:
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                             Ms. -- Doc-- Ms. Munn?
8
               MS. MUNN:
                         Yes.
9
               DR. BRANCHE:
                             Mr. Presley?
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               MR. PRESLEY: Yes.
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               DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Poston?
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               DR. POSTON: Yes.
               DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Roessler?
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               DR. ROESSLER: Yes.
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               DR. BRANCHE: Mr. Schofield?
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               MR. SCHOFIELD: No.
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               DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Ziemer?
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               DR. ZIEMER: Yes.
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               DR. BRANCHE: And then we will correspond with
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               Dr. Melius to get his vote.
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               DR. ZIEMER: I believe the count at the moment
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               is six in favor and five opposed, and since we
23
               lack one of the votes, there's a possibility
24
               for a tie vote here --
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               DR. BRANCHE:
                             That's true.
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1 DR. ZIEMER: -- and so I cannot announce the 2 outcome. We -- we will not know the outcome 3 until we obtain Dr. Melius's vote. If Dr. 4 Melius votes no, that would be a tie vote and 5 the motion would be lost. If Dr. Melius voted 6 yes, then the motion would carry. We will 7 await that -- yes? 8 MR. GRIFFON: Can -- I just wanted to make a 9 comment that if it does result in a tie vote, I 10 -- I think -- you know, my sense, anyway, is 11 that we're not -- it's not a lost cause here. 12 I think this is as close as Blockson was, in my 13 mind, and -- you know, we may -- there may be a 14 way to resolve this, so I don't want -- just --15 just for the sake of the Board, I don't want --16 DR. ZIEMER: I'd simply point out that --17 MR. GRIFFON: -- everybody getting frustrated 18 about this, you know. 19 DR. ZIEMER: -- if it's a tie vote, we have no 20 recommendation --21 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 22 DR. ZIEMER: -- to make to the Secretary. I --23 I guess I would need coun-- advice from 24 counsel, and maybe from the Designated Federal 25 Official, as to whether or not such an outcome

1	needs to be reported to the Secretary. We are
2	we would not be making a recommendation
3	because we would have none to make.
4	MR. GRIFFON: Did didn't we have a tie vote
5	before on this? Yeah, so and you didn't
6	report
7	DR. BRANCHE: On this issue?
8	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.
9	DR. BRANCHE: And you continued to your
10	deliberations as a result.
11	MR. GRIFFON: We went back to the workgroup,
12	yeah, which I don't know
13	DR. BRANCHE: You certainly have that option.
14	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, we had we had no we
15	had no recommendation to make at that point.
16	DR. BRANCHE: Counsel's coming forward.
17	MS. HOWELL: Should the Board reach a
18	determination that is a split vote and you do
19	not believe that you can move forward and reach
20	another determination I think in the
21	previous instance you turned this back over
22	DR. BRANCHE: To the workgroup.
23	MS. HOWELL: to the workgroup. Should you
24	have a six-six vote and not believe that there
25	are any outstanding issues and that there's no

1 further work that the Board can do to change 2 the outcome, then you could report that to the 3 Secretary in a letter. Thank you. We will await the vote 4 DR. ZIEMER: 5 and, depending -- depending on that, if it ends 6 up to be a tie there would possibly be an 7 opportunity to pursue some additional matters, although it's not clear to the Chair at the 8 9 moment whether or not there's anything even in 10 this most recent letter that -- that helps us 11 along the way, but we can determine that after 12 we see where we are on the vote. Let's see, Santa Susana -- well, let's get to 13 14 Texas City Chemicals. Do we need to take our 15 break? 16 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, let's do --17 DR. ZIEMER: Let's take a --18 MR. GRIFFON: -- a break. 19 DR. ZIEMER: Try to keep it as concise as you 20 can. Let's try to get it to ten minutes so we 21 can move forward here rapidly -- ten-minute 22 break. 23 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 10:15 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.) 24 25 DR. BRANCHE: We're going to get started again,

1 and we're going to -- I'm going to ask the 2 phone participants -- again, it is critical 3 that everyone participating by phone mute your 4 lines. As well, it is equally critical that 5 you not put this line on hold if you have to step away. It is far better for you to hang up 6 7 and dial back in than to put us on mute. Your 8 putting us -- I'm sorry, your putting us on 9 hold interrupts the entire line for everyone. 10 Thanks for your cooperation. 11 (Pause) TEXAS CITY CHEMICALS, DR. PAUL ZIEMER 12 DR. ZIEMER: Dan, are you going to go first for 13 Texas City, or [Identifying Information 14 Redacted 1? 15 DR. MCKEEL: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible) 16 DR. ZIEMER: [Identifying Information Redacted] 17 going... 18 DR. MCKEEL: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible) 19 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, okay. 20 DR. MCKEEL: (Off microphone) I think she 21 (unintelligible) on the phone. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, she -- she --23 DR. MCKEEL: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible) 24 DR. ZIEMER: Be what? 25 DR. MCKEEL: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible)

1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, sure. 2 (Pause) 3 DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Ziemer, the line is open. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, we're ready to resume. 5 DR. BRANCHE: Texas City. We're going to address the Texas 6 DR. ZIEMER: 7 City Chemicals petition next. You may recall 8 that the evaluation report for Texas City 9 Chemical was presented at our last meeting in 10 Tampa. The surrogate data workgroup was 11 assigned the responsibility to look at this 12 particular petition and the evaluation report. 13 In the meantime -- and they have -- have not 14 yet addressed that, but in the meantime we will 15 hear today from the petitioners, and first of 16 all Dr. McKeel is representing them and, Dan, 17 welcome you back to the mike. And then we will 18 hear from one of the petitioners by phone --19 DR. BRANCHE: [Identifying Information 20 Redacted]. 21 DR. ZIEMER: -- [Identifying Information 22 Redacted]. 23 DR. MCKEEL: Well, good morning to the Board 24 again, and thank you for letting me update you 25 on our activities pursuing what I thought was

1	our assignment from the last meeting.
2	I did have one question to just refresh me on -
3	- and I can't remember, I know that the
4	surrogate data group was going to look at this
5	petition, but was SC&A tasked to do any sort of
6	review? I
7	DR. ZIEMER: You know
8	DR. MCKEEL: that's a confusing
9	DR. ZIEMER: Dan
10	DR. MCKEEL: point in my mind.
11	DR. ZIEMER: I will have to check the I
12	don't think they were, but I will have to
13	double
14	DR. MCKEEL: Okay.
15	DR. ZIEMER: I think we were I think Dr.
16	Melius asked that the workgroup look at it
17	first and determine what tasking was needed
18	DR. MCKEEL: That's fi
19	DR. ZIEMER: was my recollection.
20	DR. MCKEEL: That's fine.
21	DR. BRANCHE: It was it was the petitioner's
22	request that they be assigned it, but
23	DR. ZIEMER: No, but I I think we can check
24	the minutes, but my recollection is that Dr.
25	Melius didn't want to task SC&A until the

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workgroup had a chance to look at it and define what the tasking would be.

DR. MCKEEL: Tha-- that's fine. Dr. Melius did write me an e-mail and let me know that at the -- I believe the last, or maybe the first, surrogate data workgroup meeting they had to spend the time on defining those criteria and --

DR. ZIEMER: Right.

DR. MCKEEL: -- would not have time to get to Texas City, so we're all updated on that part. So in the meantime, I mention to all of you all that we were looking for a set of records that really fell into two categories: Permits and court records from two subsequent owners of the Texas City Chemicals site, Borden and the subsequent owner after that, Amoco. And Borden and Amoco were involved in a long-running lawsuit which started about the time that the plant itself was shut down in the late 1970s, somewhere around '78 the court suit started, ran at least until 1990. And so there are really quite a few documents related to that, and -- and the reason I thought getting those records was probably going to be germane to

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what we're all working on is that the issue was contamination at the site, who would pay to have it removed. And so hopefully that -those records would get into radioactivity associated with the phosphogypsum piles related to the uranium recovery operations from the AEC back in the '50s when the recovery building was built and -- and used for that purpose. Subsequently there were a lot of interim negotiations, but Congressman Nick Lampson's office got involved and his staff person, Kathy Guillory -- and Ray, that's G-u-i-l-l-o-r-y -and they were really instrumental in talking to some of the legal counsel at I think British Petroleum now owns the site. Anyway, they were able to get a number of those court records. They sent me a copy and then I suggested that they forward all those court records to both NIOSH and the Board so you would also have And very recently I sent Dr. Ziemer a -an excerpt showing that in fact those records do contain radioactivity measurements that I think will be really helpful in bounding the dose at Texas City or -- or at least getting us farther along that -- that road.

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As the Board well remembers, this is a really interesting site where basically there -- there is no real data of any kind. There's certainly no film badge monitoring, but no air sampling data, no -- no any-- no urin-- bioassay data, so -- so the doses which NIOSH says they can reconstruct are being constructed from models and from extrapolation of other sites, and that's why I think the Board felt like this would be a good case to send to the surrogate data group because it's a great test case. So anyway, that part of the data capture efforts was successful and -- and hopefully those documents will be useful. The permits we were seeking were two in particular. One, the Department of Energy facility description ends the uranium residual period at 1977, and that date coincides with the date that a lot of workers really severed their relationships with the plant. We have at least three people who know the recovery building was still standing in 1977. What we have never elicited in any of the worker meetings down there, the town hall meetings or

my interactions with the workers, is anyone who

knows precisely when that recovery building was torn down. Three people at least know that it was there in 1977. But we thought it would be useful to know when it was actually demolished and hauled away, as possibly a better end point for the residual period. So that was one permit or set of permits that we were looking for.

The other ones had to do with the phosphogypsum piles, and it was quite clear that when Borden bought the plant from Texas City Chemicals,

Texas City went bankrupt, their first decision was -- they knew the -- they knew the -- the piles were radioactively contaminated beyond simply the -- the natural uranium from the uranium ore that's in phosphate rock. But this product had -- had extra radioactivity associated with it, so their first decision was they were going to store it -- I believe at first temporarily -- on-site. But you know, like those temporary storage things get to be, basically it got to be a permanent site on -- on-site.

Then the subsequent owners -- I think it took them a while to get through the idea they --

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they bought the site as-is, Borden did, and then they -- then -- now I'm not sure how much I -- I don't think they really knew very much at all about the uranium recovery AEC operations. But anyway, when Borden then sold it to Amoco, at least by that time they knew that there was radioactivity on-site that had to be cleaned up. And for reasons that aren't clear to me yet from reading those documents, Amoco decided to buy it anyway. Then they had second thoughts about it, they want -- oh, well, they wanted to build a coal-fired plant, and it was a consortium -- I can't remember, there were three companies involved -- and they were -- they had decided that the old TCC site was the place to build this large coal-fired plant, and so they were proceeding along and then they found out that the phosphogypsum piles and all that were going to be a problem. But the real problem was the plant cost too much. doubled or tripled. They abandoned that, and then they were left with no -- no site for the coal plant, but all this radioactive material that they wanted to get off-site, so they sued each other about who -- who was supposed to pay

in that. So anyway, that's where that goes.

Now what we do not have, though -- and yet it may be in those court records, but I haven't found it -- is any information about when those piles were actually removed. And -- and we thought maybe the permits would have more information about the type of radioactivity -- it might have a bearing on where they could be disposed of, for example.

So the first thing that Kathy Guillory and Congressman Lampson's office did was to go to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, TCEQ, who indicated at first that, among about 1,000 records, they -- they thought they possessed those permits that we were interested in and -- but they wanted to charge a very high fee to get those copied and researched. Kathy Guillory, trying to save the Texas taxpayer some money, then elicited the help of a state representative there, Craig Eiland, Ei-l-a-n-d, and his staff person, Amanda Hudgins, and they both then went to TCEQ. got me to write an e-mail that defined exactly what we were looking for, and the end result was that TCEQ finally said well, they had some

1 records but they don't really think they have 2 the relevant records that we're looking for. 3 They then suggested that Representative Eiland 4 pursue looking for the records at the Nuclear 5 Regulatory Commission and the State Department. The latter I don't understand at all, but 6 7 Representative Eiland's staff did inquired of 8 NRC, and NRC said no, we were not the -- the 9 right agency; you should look for those records 10 at the Department of Energy. Which did at 11 least make me smile slightly because that's 12 where the facility description originated in the first place. So in fact that's what we 13 14 will do is pursue that and see if those permits 15 exist. 16 I'm not ready to give up. I think they -- they 17 must -- there must be State of Texas permits. 18 So that's basically, I think, where we stand 19 right now, and I think that's about all that I 20 have to report. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much, Dan. 22 [Identifying Information Redacted], the 23 petitioner, is also on the line and let's hear 24 from her next. [Identifying Information 25 Redacted], are you there?

1 **UNIDENTIFIED:** [Identifying Information 2 Redacted] is not here. She's ill. We have 3 some other representatives. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Was there someone else that was 5 speaking in her behalf? 6 UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, sir. 7 DR. ZIEMER: Was that --8 UNIDENTIFIED: (Unintelligible) 9 UNIDENTIFIED: I have (unintelligible) you 10 about the pile that you was discussing. 11 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, can --12 **UNIDENTIFIED:** His name is Mr. Watterback. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 14 MR. WATTERBACK: No, my name is Joe Watterback 15 and I went to work there in January of 1957 and 16 stayed through November of 1977. And if I 17 understood Dr. McKeel correctly a while ago, he 18 was saying that -- don't know when the piles 19 were removed, what date. But as we speak right 20 now, the gypsum piles and the piles are still 21 there, have never been removed. There's about 22 a 15-acre gypsum pile possibly 30 feet high 23 that's still standing today, and that's about 24 all I can tell you on that. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you for that

1 additional information. 2 Was there anyone else there that had comments 3 on the phone line? 4 UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, sir, just one moment. 5 MR. INGRAM: My name's James Ingram. I left in 6 1969 --7 DR. ZIEMER: Give us your name again, please? 8 MR. INGRAM: James Ingram, that's I-n-g-r-a-m. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Go ahead. 10 MR. INGRAM: I went to work there in 1957 and 11 left in 1969, went to work for Amoco. Sometime 12 during my tenure at Amoco I was called into the 13 office and asked about the contamination at the 14 Texas City Chemical plant. At that time I had 15 no knowledge of anything of that nature even 16 existed out there. In all the 12 years I was 17 there, there was nobody ever mentioned it. I 18 went into this building during that time and 19 all this strange-looking equipment -- to me, it 20 wasn't fertilizer-making equipment. I just 21 wondered what it was. Nobody there got --22 questions I asked was what do they do there? 23 Nobody knew at this time. Nobody was told 24 anything.

That's about all I can tell you about that

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part.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank --

MR. CELESTINE: This is Frank Celestine and I worked out there from 1956 until 1970.

DR. ZIEMER: Could you spell your last name for us, please?

MR. CELESTINE: C-e-l-e-s-t-i-n-e.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay.

MR. CELESTINE: There are a lot of things out there -- according to what I heard on this (unintelligible) this morning, there a lot of things so out of date don't even come up to what we know as employees out there. Things happened out there I haven't even heard anything about in a meeting. But we just need to get to the fellas that worked out there that are still alive and can really give you accurate information. All of this information, to me, seems nothing but speculation or somebody trying to give us the runaround in some kind of way. I -- I can't understand that. This thing's been going on long enough to bring it to a conclusion. It looks like every time somebody started in the right direction, another person come up with a motion

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to table. You keep table that thing you will never get to the bottom of it. You'll never bring it to a conclusion. Now I don't know how many meetings there's been on this subject matter, but I'll tell you a lot of people are getting tired.

UNIDENTIFIED: And a lot of them are dying. MR. CELESTINE: And a lot of them are dying. There are too many people dying with the same complaint that worked out there to say that we weren't contaminated or there was nothing out there to cause their health to deteriorate and come up with the same complaint, all of them dying from cancer. And the two or three that's left don't know how much time they have left 'cause they have cancer. Whoever is trying to produce this -- or simulation of production (unintelligible), you will never do that. We worked there and there was giant fans to blow all of that dust-like material out of there. Sometime it was yellow, sometime it was gray, and God knows whatever color or form it may have taken. And they had all these big ol' fans to keep us -- and still we was full of that stuff. And many times we'd take off our

respirator or whatever we wore, it was just clogged with that stuff. We'd have to go and get another one and change the filter in (unintelligible) often. I -- I see why everybody's dying of cancer, 'cause they all got, you know, this material out there that's related to it. Thank you.

DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you. Anyone else there?

MR. WATTERBACK: Yes, this is Joe Watterback again.

DR. ZIEMER: Yes, Bill (sic)?

MR. WATTERBACK: I was one of two people that was left out there with Borden after they shut the plant down. I was maintenance supervisor and my immediate boss was the superintendent there, and we were in charge of the contractor that was removing equipment from the plant to put on railroads and (unintelligible) to send to Norfolk, Virginia. And at that time the recovery building was still standing when I left there in November of 1977, and the contractor -- I don't believe the contractor was in there doing the removal work also tore the building down. Someone else, I believe,

1 tore the building down but I cannot confirm 2 that. But the building was still there in 3 1977. 4 Okay, thank you. DR. ZIEMER: MR. WATTERBACK: That's all -- all I have. 5 6 DR. ZIEMER: Dr. McKeel here has an additional 7 comment. 8 DR. MCKEEL: Just to summarize, I think the 9 information you've just heard is basically 10 what's in the worker transcripts, and that's 11 basically our departure point for the 12 subsequent studies. And the real question 13 about the phosphogypsum piles is -- the plant 14 continued to make fertilizer for a long time 15 after the AEC operations stopped, so they were 16 generating phosphogypsum. The point I'm trying 17 to find out, and I think is relevant to what 18 we're doing here, is -- is specifically the 19 phosphogypsum waste that was left over that was 20 really associated with the '52 to '56 period of 21 the SEC. So we're trying to see if that's -was segregated and if we can track that 22 23 separately --24 DR. ZIEMER: Very good.

DR. MCKEEL: -- in any way. Right.

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1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much. 2 thank you folks on the line. Anyone else on 3 the line had an additional comment? 4 UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, one more thing. When the 5 plant went from Texas City Chemical, it went to Smith Douglas --6 7 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. 8 **UNIDENTIFIED:** -- and then to Borden. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, and who --10 **UNIDENTIFIED:** Okay. 11 **DR. ZIEMER:** -- who was speaking there? 12 you identify --13 MR. WATTERBACK: Joe Watter-- Joe Watterback. 14 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, okay, thank you. Okay, appreciate that additional clarification. 15 16 Okay, I think that -- Board members, do you 17 have any questions on Texas -- John Mauro here 18 has a comment on Texas City Chemical. 19 DR. MAURO: Dr. Ziemer, during the April 20 meeting in Tampa SC&A was, according to my 21 notes, given direction to begin a focused 22 review of the SEC, with emphasis on the 23 surrogate data strategy where we marry our 24 typical review with the guidance that the 25 working group drafted on the four-step

1 criteria. So yes --2 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 3 DR. MAURO: -- we have underway a review -- a 4 focused review. 5 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you for clarifying that, John. Dr. McKeel? 6 7 DR. MCKEEL: Just one final comment about Dr. 8 Mauro's idea. I understand that the four 9 criteria are a Board working document and 10 probably not in a releasable form, but I would 11 still ask -- it certainly would help me to 12 understand the process -- if there's any way to get a version of that document that -- I 13 14 underst-- just -- I'm interested in seeing it 15 when it can ever be --16 DR. ZIEMER: Actually --17 DR. MCKEEL: -- released. 18 DR. ZIEMER: -- I think what needs to be done 19 here is to make sure that you are plugged into 20 the workgroup's activities so you can 21 participate, and any working documents that 22 they have in those workgroup meetings can 23 certainly be made available, I believe. I'm --24 DR. BRANCHE: Tha -- that --25 DR. ZIEMER: I -- I'm not sure what's -- what

1	the workgroup even has at this point.
2	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, I understand.
3	DR. BRANCHE: But because, Dr. McKeel, you are
4	a co-petitioner
5	DR. MCKEEL: Uh-huh.
6	DR. BRANCHE: so in that capacity you would
7	also get information
8	DR. MCKEEL: That would
9	DR. BRANCHE: as it becomes available, as
10	all petitioners do.
11	DR. MCKEEL: That would be wonderful.
12	DR. BRANCHE: Of course it would be Priva you
13	would receive it after it's Privacy Act
14	cleared, but
15	DR. MCKEEL: Yes, I understand.
16	DR. BRANCHE: that but you that's
17	you would receive it as a as a co-
18	petitioner.
19	DR. MCKEEL: I understand. Thank you.
20	DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. Okay, Board members,
21	any questions on that site?
22	(No responses) AREA IV OF SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY MR. MICHAEL GIBSON
23	Okay, let's move on quickly to the Santa Susana
24	Field Lab. There's not going to be very much

1 to report here, but let me also check to see if 2 we -- we may have someone on the line, but let 3 me start with Mike Gibson, who's the chair, and 4 then Mike -- we'll hear also maybe from one of 5 the petitioners. MR. GIBSON: Yeah, Santa Susana site SEC 6 7 petition 93 was qualified in October. NIOSH 8 presented their evaluation report to us in 9 April. SC&A is currently looking over the site 10 profile, and the working group members are 11 circulating some dates, trying to get a -- a 12 meeting together. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much. 14 let's see if we have one of the petitioners on 15 the line. LaVonne --MS. KLEA: Yes, I'm here. Can you hear me? 16 17 Yes, very well. DR. ZIEMER: 18 MS. KLEA: This is LaVonne Klea. I just would 19 like to give you a brief update on what's going 20 I sent you a copy of a lawsuit that was 21 taken by the City of LA National Defense 22 Counsel and Committee to Bridge the Gap against 23 the DOE, requiring them to perform an 24 environmental impact statement. While they've 25 done an 800-page data gap analysis, which has

1 been rejected by the federal judge because they 2 used all the Boeing monitoring data and it's 3 been rejected because they falsified their data 4 by incinerating the samples. And so I'm going 5 to a meeting tonight, a follow-up meeting on 6 that issue of the rejection of their 800-page 7 preliminary data gap analysis. 8 DR. BRANCHE: Ms. Klea. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, tha--10 MS. KLEA: And that's all I have to report for 11 now. 12 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. I'm -- I'm not sure if 13 we have a copy of what you referred to. Do we? 14 DR. BRANCHE: Ms. Klea, this is -- this is Dr. 15 Branche, could -- I'm not able to put my hands 16 on a copy of the lawsuit that you sent -- you 17 sent -- you said you sent copies of? 18 MS. KLEA: Yes, I did send a copy with my 19 petition. It's a --DR. BRANCHE: Oh, it's with your petition, 20 21 okay. 22 DR. ZIEMER: Oh, with the petition, yes, yes --23 DR. BRANCHE: I understand now. Thank you. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, okay, we thought this was 25 something more recent. Okay, thank you very

1 much for clarifying that. 2 Board members, again, any comments or questions 3 on Texas City Chemicals (sic)? 4 (No responses) 5 CONGRESSIONAL LETTERS 6 Okay. Now a couple of letters we want to move 7 ahead on. 8 DR. BRANCHE: Jason. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Jason has a couple of letters I 10 think to read into the record regarding various 11 sites. Jason, what, two Congressional letters? 12 MR. BROEHM: Yes, two of these that I got last 13 night from Senator Schumer's office. 14 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 15 MR. BROEHM: The first one is on Linde 16 Ceramics. 17 (Reading) Many thanks again to the Board for 18 affording me this opportunity to discuss Linde 19 Ceramics' application to have an extended time 20 frame at their site added to the Special 21 Exposure Cohort. I understand that these 22 meetings are very long and I appreciate how 23 accommodating the Board has been in allowing me 24 to offer my support for this important

allocation.

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I'm extremely supportive of the Linde SEC petition, and I respectfully urge you to recommend adding the extended time period at this facility to the SEC. The Linde Ceramics facility, located in Tonawanda, New York, produced fuel for the Department of Energy for years. In the process, many employees, both during those years and in the residual period, were exposed to toxic and radioactive uranium. The site profile for this facility does not adequately take into account a number of factors, and there is strong reason to believe that it will underestimate applicants' exposure and thus the probability of causation. To risk uniformly and consistently underestimating the probability of causation at a site violates the statutory requirement of a claimant-favor-claimant-friendly process. In a case such as this, it is imperative that the Board acknowledge the shortcomings of the available information and recommend adding the site and time in question to the SEC, especially in light of the fact that there is already a class of the SEC at this site.

It is readily apparent to me and to many of my

1 colleagues that there is simply a paucity of reliable information for this location. 2 3 unacceptable to delay adding these other time 4 periods to the SEC as well. 5 Our country built its nuclear arsenal, and with 6 it our global dominance, on the backs of Linde 7 Ceramics plant -- plant's workers. 8 everything that our government has done to 9 these men and women, after everything that they 10 sacrificed for our continued safety, the --11 deserve compensation for their illnesses. 12 Again, thank you for allowing me to submit testimony for your consideration. 13 14 respectfully request that you recommend 15 granting this petition, and I thank you for 16 your time and consideration. 17 And the second letter, also from Senator 18 Schumer, is relating to the Bethlehem Steel SEC 19 petition. 20 (Reading) Thank you for allowing me the 21 opportunity to address the Board again on the 22 important issue of the application for 23 admission to the Special Exposure Cohort for 24 Bethlehem Steel, located in Lackawanna, New 25 York. As you all know, I have been strongly

advocating the creation of a class in the

Special Exposure Cohort for Bethlehem Steel for several years now.

The veterans of this facility are sick, and unfortunately, many are dying. We owe it to them to recognize their service with admission to the SEC.

Today members of the Bethlehem Steel Action

Group are here advocating for the site's

admission to the SEC. I am very impressed by

their tenacity and the self-sacrifice of their

members in coming all the way from Lackawanna,

New York. I hope that I and all of my

colleagues in Congress who are supporting this

application are able to live up to the high

standard that these wonderful activists have

set.

In constructing a site profile for Bethlehem

Steel, NIOSH relied very heavily on data from

Simonds Saw -- Simonds Steel in Lockport, New

York to fill in the gaps in the available data

for Bethlehem. In the years since the site

profile was completed it has become apparent

that the use of surrogate data in Bethlehem's

site profile is much higher than in most other

profiles. Furthermore, the accuracy of the comparison between Bethlehem and Simonds has been challenged time and again by former workers.

In light of all the unknown variables at this site, I think it is only reasonable for the Board to acknowledge that the available data are not sufficient to create a workable profile that can live up to the statutory mandate of a, quote, claimant-friendly, unquote, assessment. The SEC is the only appropriate course of action in such a case. Its broad reach is the only tool that will guarantee former workers of Bethlehem Steel receive the claimant-friendly process that Congress has rightly deemed them to deserve. Please recommend adding a class to the SEC for this site as quickly as is reasonably possible.

The men and women who worked for Bethlehem

Steel manufacturing fuel for the nation's

nuclear weapons are truly veterans of America's

brutal Cold War. Their sacrifices in building

our nuclear arsenal created our country's best

(unintelligible) work against armed conflict

with Soviet Russia, and surely saved thousands

1 upon thousands of lives. These heroes deserve 2 our gratitude and rightful compensation. 3 With so many of these veterans aging and ill, 4 it is imperative that this be done as quickly 5 as possible. Again, thank you for the chance to address you 6 7 again today, and thank you for the careful 8 consideration you give to this and all of the 9 petitions you consider. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Jason. Yesterday 11 during the public comment period we had a 12 comment by phone from [Identifying Information 13 Redacted], Nevada Test Site, concerning a 14 letter which he had but which Board members did 15 not have. But that letter now will be made 16 available to us, at least verbally. 17 Larry, are you prepared to provide -- this is a 18 -- well, Larry, you describe the letter and --19 MR. ELLIOTT: I hope this is the letter you 20 want to have read into the record. This is a 21 letter from Mr. -- or from Patricia Worthington 22 at DOE to Mr. Pete Turcic at DOL. 23 (Reading) Dear Mr. Turcic -- and it's dated June 2nd, 2008. Mr. Turcic, this is in 24 25 response to your letter of November 6, 2007

1 requesting information related to the Nevada 2 Test Site, specifically Area 51. You stated in 3 our response -- you stated our response will 4 assist the Department of Labor in addressing 5 questions related to the proposed Special 6 Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees 7 Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act 8 for former workers of Area 51. Your letter 9 purports to extend coverage of the EEOICPA 10 benefits to workers of Area 51 in Nevada. 11 The referenced area is one that has 12 historically been part of NTS. In 1958, under 13 Public Land Order 1662, approximately 38,000 14 acres, or 60 square miles of land, was 15 administratively withdrawn by the Department of 16 Interior for the use by the Atomic Energy 17 Commission as part of its NTS. Following its 18 designation as part of NTS, the area was then 19 referred to as Area 51. 20 At some point during its usage by AEC -- see 21 the enclosed letter dated October 2nd, 1991 -from 1958 until 1999 when land was 22 23 legislatively withdrawn for the use of Department of Defense under the Military Lands 24 25 Withdrawal Act of 1999, Public Law 106-65, the

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land was under jurisdiction of AEC and its successors, the Energy Research and Development Agency, and later the Department of Energy. During the period of AEC stewardship of the land it was used for at least one above-ground nuclear safety experiment by AEC. Subsequent environmental characterization activities, as well as continuing maintenance of utilities, were also undertaken by our agency. general, DOE did not pursue any further mission-associated activities in that area. Tt. is our understanding, however, that other federal agencies did utilize that property. With respect to AEC and its successor -successor's contractor employees, to the extent that those claimants reference having worked at Area 51, that would signify they had worked at NTS.

It is important to note that AEC and its successors utilized a unique management and operating contractor paradigm at its sites, whereby those management and operating contractors existed solely to undertake implementation of that specific AEC contract and were not allowed to enter into separate

contracts with other parties. Both the

Reynolds Electric -- Electrical Engineering

Company, and later, in 1990s, Bechtel Nevada,

Incorporated, were such captive contractors

which managed operations across NTS. Thus an

NTS worker who was an employee of these

entities necessarily accomplished such work

for, or on behalf of, its contract with AEC or

its successors.

To the extent that NTS subcontractors were employed as a result of a subcontract with those management and operating contractors, their employees would similarly have conducted work done under or on behalf of the AEC contract.

It should be noted that AEC and its successors also had prime contracts with other entities for conduct of its NTS activities, including EG&G; Energy Measurements, Incorporated; Holmes and Narver, Incorporated; and Wackenhut Services, Incorporated, among others.

As with all mission activities and contracts with DOE and its predecessors, there was associated documentation evidencing such work and related employment. Such documentation

1 would, of course, be subject to applicable 2 management under records retention and 3 destruction requirements, including those of 4 the general records schedule and any further 5 agency internal policies and guidance. 6 With respect to activities conducted by another 7 agency, however, any associated documents would 8 necessarily be owned and managed by that 9 agency. However, such documents would 10 presumably evidence work conducted by or on 11 behalf of that agency and not DOE or its 12 predecessors. 13 Nevertheless, workers accessing the area 14 through NTS would have been subject to NTS 15 requirements. Thus they would have had NTS 16 badges and dosimeters. 17 We hope this information has provided further 18 clarification relevant to your needs. 19 you have any additional questions or concerns, 20 please contact me -- and it provides a number. 21 Sincerely, Patricia R. Worthington, Ph.D.; 22 Director, Office of Health and Safety -- Office 23 of Health, Safety and Security. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Larry. I'm not sure 25 what that clarified for me, but could you, in a

sentence or two, tell us what the impact of 1 2 this is on any of our previous actions relative 3 to that site or to NIOSH's actions relative to 4 that site? 5 MR. ELLIOTT: Well, the salient points here are two, in my opinion. One, Area 51 is part --6 7 considered part of the Nevada Test Site during 8 those years quoted in this letter. And two, 9 the individuals who would access Area 51 would 10 have been badged by the contractors at the 11 site. 12 We know that we have claims, we have processed 13 claims which had reported in their interviews 14 that they did move into Area 51 and back out, 15 and we have badge data for those individuals. To answer your other question, however, going 16 17 to what this means toward the class that's been added at Nevada Test Site, we'll have to 18 19 evaluate the period and the activities that 20 were conducted in Area 51 against that class, 21 and I think we'll have to report back --22 DR. ZIEMER: Right, and if --23 MR. ELLIOTT: -- perhaps we'll have to do an 24 addendum to our evaluation report. 25 Additionally I think DOL will have to look at

maybe addit-- claimants that may have been -- I
have to leave that to DOL. I don't know
exactly what it means for them.

DR. ZIEMER: That gives me a feel at least for -- so we will await -- if something -- if you identify such issues, we will await then your actions on that. Thank you.

SUBCOMMITTEE, WORK GROUP REPORTS

I want to move quickly to the updates from the other subcommittees -- or other workgroups, rather. And we're not going to take workgroup reports from those workgroups that have already reported in this meeting, which are quite a number. But while we're doing this, I wanted to call attention to a draft which was distributed to you earlier in the week called "workgroup responsibilities", and you may recall that at our phone meeting -- which was - well, whenever our last phone meeting was -- DR. BRANCHE: May 2nd.

DR. ZIEMER: -- I indicated to you that the head of NIOSH had requested that all of our workgroups have specific responsibilities identified and that we place this information on the web site. I did ask that all of the

workgroup chairs provide me with information on what they thought their responsibilities were, since in most cases we hadn't actually spelled them out in detail. That is, we didn't -- described for workgroups what their charge was when they were -- when they were organized, but in most cases there was not a formal specification of their -- if you want to call it charter, but more informally, their responsibilities. And several of the chairs did respond to that, although I must tell you that most did not, which allowed the -- allowed the Chair of the Board to go ahead and tell you what your responsibilities are, and here they are.

Now we're not going to go through these and debate them. These are what they are. But I will -- and this is called a draft, and I will allow the workgroup chairs the prerogative of -- of editorializing a bit, if you wish, before this goes on the web site if you want to add anything that you think is pertinent.

DR. BRANCHE: You don't have to --

DR. ZIEMER: These are broadly general. They indicate cases where the workgroup is

1	responsible to, for example, review the site
2	profile, to review the SEC petitions, to work
3	with the contractor in resolving issues that
4	sort of thing. So in general, they are
5	somewhat generic, with specificity as needed
6	from site to site. But if you wish to make
7	changes, let me know, workgroup chairmen, and
8	we will send the final copy to be put on the
9	web site.
10	MR. GRIFFON: Paul, would it be possible to
11	send this electronically? We can redline
12	DR. ZIEMER: I will
13	MR. GRIFFON: There's only one thing I I
14	glance at it and see that Rocky Flats says
15	Nevada Test Site underneath it.
16	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, that's that's
17	MR. GRIFFON: It's just a cut
18	DR. ZIEMER: because of our cut and paste
19	operation
20	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, right, right, but I mean
21	DR. ZIEMER: probably, right. We don't want
22	to get those two mixed up, but I I will
23	commit to sending this out electronically when
24	I get back home. Thank you.
25	So with that, let's and Larry.

1 MR. ELLIOTT: Before you start on that, I would 2 just like to make one request. Since this will 3 go on the web site and there is at least one 4 working group here, I believe, that has 5 completed its charge, I think it's important for us to -- when we post these on the web site 6 7 we take note of those individual workgroups who 8 have concluded their -- their efforts and the 9 charge has been complete, and note that with a 10 date. 11 DR. ZIEMER: Actually --12 MR. ELLIOTT: And there's no --13 DR. ZIEMER: -- each one of those is noted; 14 perhaps the date is not there and --15 MR. ELLIOTT: The date is not there. 16 DR. ZIEMER: -- and the chairmen can help me 17 provide that date. But for example, Dr. 18 Lockey, yours --19 MR. ELLIOTT: The example would be Special 20 Exposure Cohort petitions that did not qualify. 21 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah --22 MR. ELLIOTT: It says completed, but I -- and I 23 think it'd be important to have a date. 24 DR. ZIEMER: Have a date. 25 MR. ELLIOTT: Yeah, and I can help with the

1 date if -- if the chair needs it. 2 DR. LOCKEY: Would you then note the date that 3 was? 4 MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, I will. 5 DR. LOCKEY: I'd appreciate it. 6 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you. So noted. 7 DR. BRANCHE: You could let me know, too. 8 would help. 9 DR. ZIEMER: So noted. Thank you. 10 DR. BRANCHE: You ready? 11 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. 12 DR. BRANCHE: Fernald site profile and Special 13 Exposure Cohort petition; Mr. Clawson, chair. 14 MR. CLAWSON: We've had two meetings. 15 asked SC&A to do several things and we've got -16 - NIOSH is working on some things. 17 looking at setting back up another workgroup 18 meeting in the next two to three weeks. 19 Everything is proceeding on and we're working 20 issues out as we go. 21 DR. BRANCHE: Hanford site profile and Special 22 Exposure Cohort petition. Dr. Melius is the 23 chair, but there are other workgroup members 24 who are here. Can they provide an update? 25 DR. ZIEMER: That workgroup has not met since

1 our last meeting, so there is nothing further 2 to report. I think there --3 MR. CLAWSON: Right, we --4 DR. ZIEMER: Oh --5 MR. CLAWSON: -- we did -- at that one meeting we selected a certain area that we had that was 6 7 called out for a SEC that was accepted, and 8 went from there. It was certain years. 9 DR. BRANCHE: Los Alamos National Laboratory 10 site profile and Special Exposure Cohort 11 petition; Mr. Griffon, chair. 12 MR. GRIFFON: Los Alamos is -- at this point I 13 think -- I don't know if LaVon is still here, 14 but I think we're still on course for probably 15 having a workgroup meeting set for early in the 16 fall of this year, 2008. We're waiting for a 17 revised site profile, I believe, and -- and maybe a -- LaVon -- you might even gi-- okay. 18 19 Anyway, that's where we stand. We haven't met since the last meeting, but we expect in the 20 21 fall to have -- start on the process. 22 DR. BRANCHE: Linde Ceramics site profile? 23 DR. ROESSLER: Our assignment was to carry out 24 a review of the site profile, along with NIOSH 25 and SC&A. We had a first meeting in March of

1	2007. SC&A identified around 22 issues.
2	Throughout the year we have worked through
3	those. We had one issue that was still
4	outstanding. We met on Monday and we took care
5	of that issue. NIOSH and SC&A agreed on the
6	approach. The workgroup we decided that we
7	have fulfilled our charge, and at this point
8	I'd like to move that the Board accept our
9	report.
10	DR. ZIEMER: And your your motion this
11	comes as a recommendation from your workgroup,
12	as I understand it, that the workgroup agrees
13	that
14	DR. ROESSLER: The workgroup agreed that we had
15	fulfilled our assignment and that every that
16	NIOSH
17	DR. ZIEMER: That all the issues of the
18	DR. ROESSLER: All the issues were
19	DR. ZIEMER: site profile have been
20	resolved?
21	DR. ROESSLER: Right.
22	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. This this is not a
23	recommendation to send anything to the
24	Secretary or
25	DR. ROESSLER: No, we just completed

1	DR. ZIEMER: anything of that sort, it's
2	simply that the site profile now, in your in
3	the workgroup's opinion, all the needed changes
4	have been made as
5	DR. ROESSLER: As recommended by SC&A.
6	DR. ZIEMER: issues raised by our contractor
7	and as agreed upon by NIOSH.
8	DR. ROESSLER: Right.
9	DR. ZIEMER: I I that comes as a motion
10	from this workgroup then, and we will vote on
11	that. A second is not required. Workgroup
12	members, do you have questions for Dr. Roessler
13	on Linde Ceramics?
14	(No responses)
15	In essence, voting to accept this basically
16	says we believe the site profile is an
17	appropriate document for NIOSH to use in dose
18	reconstruction if I can paraphrase it in
19	that manner.
20	Are you ready to vote?
21	All in favor, aye?
22	(Affirmative responses)
23	Opposed, no?
24	(No responses)
25	Abstaining?

1	(No responses)
2	Motion carries. Thank you very much, and we
3	can consider the work Larry, you have a
4	comment then?
5	MR. ELLIOTT: I was just going to ask, is this
6	workgroup's efforts completed then
7	DR. ZIEMER: Yes, and
8	MR. ELLIOTT: and would I note today as the
9	date
10	DR. ZIEMER: as of today, completed.
11	DR. BRANCHE: We did Nevada Test Site
12	yesterday. Pinellas Special Exposure Cohort
13	petition; Mr. Schofield, chair.
14	MR. SCHOFIELD: We've had our first meeting.
15	There's a few outstanding issues.
16	Unfortunately they could have got scrubbed off
17	my hard drive so I've got to get those
18	recovered. But once those issues are settled
19	by we get a report back from SC&A, then
20	we'll schedule another meeting.
21	DR. BRANCHE: Savannah River Test Site profile
22	sorry, Savannah River site profile; Mr.
23	Griffon, chair.
24	MR. GRIFFON: Savannah River has no update at
25	this point since the last meeting.

DR. BRANCHE: Special Exposure Cohort issues group, including 250-day issue and preliminary review of 83.14 SEC petition; Dr. Melius, chair, but other member -- all other members of the workgroup are here.

DR. ZIEMER: Well, I can report that the workgroup has not met since our last meeting so there's no additional update to report.

DR. BRANCHE: Subcommittee on dose reconstruction; Mr. Griffon, chair.

MR. GRIFFON: The subcommittee -- yeah, we -we had a meeting on the 6th set and the 7th set
of cases in Cincinnati. We went through -- we
have -- I think we're very close to closure on
almost all issues on the 6th set of cases -I'm trying to remember. I'm sorry, I should
have pre-- prepared more for this report. The
7th set was a -- a -- more of a preliminary
run-through of the findings. Although, as you
might imagine, we do have a lot of overlap with
some findings from past cases, so we actually
were able to get through -- I -- I think we got
al-- we might not have made it through the
entire 7th set of cases, but we put in a good
solid 9:00 to 5:00 day on these -- on these

1 findings. 2 I -- I still -- I still -- the subcommittee 3 still has to produce a first-100-cases report. 4 We -- we have not run through that yet. I plan 5 to -- to have that for the next subcommittee 6 meeting, for discussion, to bring back to the 7 full Board. 8 And I think, Dr. Ziemer, we have a letter that 9 -- I just gave you some final edits for the 10 last review of the 4th and 5th set to get that 11 finally out to the Secretary, I believe. 12 already voted and approved it --The letter to --13 DR. ZIEMER: 14 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 15 DR. ZIEMER: -- the Secretary summarizing the 16 results of cases six-- 61 through 100 --17 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 18 DR. ZIEMER: -- was approved by the Board at 19 our last meeting, subject to some polishing of 20 the presentation and some numbers that NIOSH 21 had to provide us for the report. And we now 22 have those and that should be ready to go in 23 within the next week or so. 24 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 25 DR. BRANCHE: Use of --

1 MR. GRIFFON: And I think that's --2 DR. BRANCHE: I'm sorry. 3 MR. GRIFFON: I'm sorry. That's all I have to 4 report. Sorry. 5 DR. BRANCHE: Sorry. Use of surrogate data; Dr. Melius, chair, but all other workgroup 6 7 members are here. 8 MR. GRIFFON: As I recall, we did have a -- a 9 phone meeting, didn't we? Yeah, we had one 10 phone meeting, and I'm not sure where we --11 where we left things, but we had an initial 12 draft -- right? -- to -- and I think Jim was 13 going to incorporate some comments from that 14 call, and some written comments that Wanda had 15 provided, and revise the draft and send it to 16 the workgroup again for a possible follow-up 17 phone meeting, yeah, so --That's correct. 18 DR. LOCKEY: 19 MR. GRIFFON: -- we're moving ahead past the 20 first draft. 21 DR. BRANCHE: Last but not least, worker 22 outreach; Mr. Gibson, chair. 23 MR. GIBSON: We have not met since the last 24 meeting. OCAS is continuing to work on and

making progress on their new procedure and the

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1	database to capture the information from worker
2	comments, and we'll probably meet I would
3	hope before the next Board meeting and have
4	some response then.
5	MS. BEACH: Dr. Branche, you didn't call on
6	Mound, but we
7	DR. BRANCHE: I didn't call Mound?
8	MS. BEACH: No
9	DR. BRANCHE: Forgive me.
10	MS. BEACH: That's okay. We have
11	DR. BRANCHE: Ms. Beach, chair.
12	MS. BEACH: We have not had a workgroup meeting
13	since our first one in April, although we do
14	have a scheduled meeting at this time for July
15	14th in Cincinnati.
16	DR. BRANCHE: Forgive me, I got so caught up
17	with Linde I'm sorry, Josie.
18	MS. BEACH: That's okay.
19	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, thank you very much. You
20	have at your places copies of the official
21	wording of the two petitions that were acted
22	on, the Y-12 petition and the Spencer Chemical
23	Company petition. I would be pleased to have
24	any editorial comments you may wish to make.
25	Let me point out a couple of corrections at

1 this moment. 2 On the Y-12 petition, bullet number four, at 3 the end of the line -- second line there should 4 be a period rather than a comma. 5 DR. BRANCHE: That's for Y-12? That's for Y-12, end of the --6 DR. ZIEMER: 7 fourth bullet, end of the second line. 8 DR. BRANCHE: End of the second line. 9 DR. ZIEMER: There should be a period rather 10 than a comma. 11 And then if you turn the page over, the very 12 last paragraph, talking about this -- today's 13 Board meeting, that should be 2008 instead of 14 2005. 15 Likewise on the Spencer Chemical Company --16 clearly I was using the same template, but last 17 paragraph of the Spencer should indicate the 18 current date, 2008 rather than 2005. 19 I've asked Larry to look at the descriptions of 20 the -- of the class in both of these cases and 21 he's agreed that they are in accordance with 22 the class, as described by NIOSH. 23 Do I need to read these formally into the 24 record or can I -- can we agree simply to 25 provide copies to the court reporter and ask

him to incorporate them into the record? Can we do that for -- to expedite?

THE COURT REPORTER: Is that okay with you?

DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, that's why I handed it to you.

(Whereupon, the exact wording of the referenced motions is attached hereto:)

Y-12 Petition

The Board recommends that the following letter be transmitted to the Secretary of DHHS within 21 days. Should the Chair become aware of any issue that, in his judgment, would preclude the transmittal of this letter within that time period, the Board requests that he promptly inform the Board of the delay and the reasons for this delay and that he immediately work with NIOSH to schedule an emergency meeting of the Board to discuss this issue.

The Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker

Health (The Board) has evaluated SEC Petition-00098

under the statutory requirements established by

EEOICPA and incorporated into 42 CFR Sec. 83.13(c)(1)

and 42 CFR Sec. 83.13(c)(3). The Board respectfully

recommends Special Exposure Cohort status be accorded

to all employees of the Department of Energy (DOE),

its predecessor agencies, and DOE contractors and

subcontractors who worked at the Y-12 Plant in Oak Ridge, Tennessee from March 1, 1943 through December 31, 1947 for a number of work days aggregating at least 250 work days, occurring either solely under this employment, or in combination with work days within the parameters established for other classes of employees in the Special Exposure Cohort. This recommendation is based on the following factors:

The Y-12 facility during this time period was one of the earliest sites involved in the production of nuclear weapons and was constructed and operated during a time when radiation control and monitoring methods were still being developed.

Monitoring data as well as information on sources of radiation exposures and process information are insufficient for adequate individual dose reconstruction for the time period involved. In particular, information needed for dose reconstruction on the calutron operations, an important source of exposure, is incomplete.

A number of other radiological operations occurred at the Y-12 plant, and NIOSH does not have information that clearly describes all the

buildings where radiological operations occurred. Consequently, NIOSH is unable to determine if any specific group of employees was not potentially exposed to ionizing radiation.

Only a limited number of individual bioassay samples are available and NIOSH has concluded that available data are too limited to support internal dose reconstruction. Although some air monitoring data are available, not enough is known about those samples to support dose reconstruction.

NIOSH has not located any individual external monitoring results. In addition, NIOSH has not obtained any individual external monitoring data for this period and lacks source-term information about non-uranium radiological operations.

In its evaluation report, NIOSH has concluded that it is likely that radiation doses for this group of workers at Y-12 Plant during this time period could have endangered the health of members of this class. The Board concurs. The Board also notes that NIOSH is able to

reconstruct doses from medical X-rays by means of existing project technical documents.

Based on these considerations, and on the discussions and deliberations at our June 24-26, 2008 Board meeting, the Board recommends that this Special Exposure Cohort petition be granted.

Enclosed is supporting documentation from the Advisory Board Meeting held June 24-26, 2008 in St. Louis, Missouri. This documentation includes transcripts of the deliberations, copies of the petition and the NIOSH review thereof, and related documents distributed by NIOSH. If any of these items are unavailable at this time, they will follow shortly.

Spencer Chemical Co.

The Board recommends that the following letter be transmitted to the Secretary of DHHS within 21 days. Should the Chair become aware of any issue that, in his judgment, would preclude the transmittal of this letter within that time period, the Board requests that he promptly inform the Board of the delay and the reasons for this delay and that he immediately work with NIOSH to schedule an emergency meeting of the Board to discuss this issue.

The Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker

Health (The Board) has evaluated SEC Petition-00089

under the statutory requirements established by

EEOICPA and incorporated into 42 CFR Sec. 83.13(c)(1)

and 42 CFR Sec. 83.13(c)(3). The Board respectfully

recommends Special Exposure Cohort status be accorded

to all Atomic Weapons Employer employees of the

Spencer Chemical Company/Jayhawk Works from January

1, 1956 through December 31, 1961 for a number of

work days aggregating at least 250 work days,

occurring either solely under this employment, or in

combination with work days within the parameters

established for other classes of employees in the

Special Exposure Cohort. This recommendation is

based on the following factors:

Spencer Chemical Company/Jayhawk Works conducted chemical processes to produce uranium and thorium oxides and uranium carbides from other forms, including uranium hexafluoride. Physical forms of the material at the site included fused ceramic pellets and finely divided powder.

The facility processed several types of uranium bearing materials for use in the nuclear fuel cycle, including dissolution and purification

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thorium.

of metal scrap to recover uranium oxide; and hydrolyzation and purification of scrap uranium hexafluoride to recover uranium oxide. does not have information about the nature of the thorium operations at the plant. Although documents from the period indicate the individuals were on a bioassay program, no individual bioassay records have been located. Although documents from the period indicate that workers wore dosimeters, no dosimetry records have been discovered other than a single record for one individual. The lack of external monitoring records prevents NIOSH from reconstructing total external dose, although doses from uranium can be reconstructed from project technical documents by means of the procedures set forth in NIOSH Technical Bulletin TBD-6000. Although documents from the period indicate that air monitoring, radiation surveys, and contamination surveys were conducted, results from such surveys have not been located. The lack of information on thorium operations prevents NIOSH from reconstructing doses from

In its evaluation report, NIOSH has concluded that it is likely that radiation doses for this group of workers at Spencer Chemical Co. during this time period could have endangered the health of members of this class. The Board concurs. The Board also notes that NIOSH is able to reconstruct doses from medical X-rays by means of existing project technical documents.

Based on these considerations, and on the discussions and deliberations at our June 24-26, 2008 Board meeting, the Board recommends that this Special Exposure Cohort petition be granted.

Enclosed is supporting documentation from the Advisory Board Meeting held June 24-26, 2008 in St. Louis, Missouri. This documentation includes transcripts of the deliberations, copies of the petition and the NIOSH review thereof, and related documents distributed by NIOSH. If any of these items are unavailable at this time, they will follow shortly.

DR. ZIEMER: Are there any other very obvious editorial changes anyone wishes to make at this time on these? Otherwise, let me know. We

1 have -- in the next couple of weeks before I 2 send it. Actually I will distribute the -- the 3 draft letters to you, as I normally do, so 4 you'll have another chance to look at them --5 the draft letter to the Secretary -- or letters. 6 7 I want to move on to the Dow -- Dow Madison 8 planning. We have a couple of issues before 9 us. One was the issue of assigning tasks to 10 our -- to our contractor. The other was 11 involving a workgroup. I have gone back and 12 checked our minutes from the meet -- the meeting in -- what's the date here on this meeting --13 14 it's the -- it's the January meeting when this 15 was discussed. And at that time -- and I think 16 Dr. McKeel's memory was correct; he said he 17 thought it had been assigned to the -- to the Melius workgroup on -- actually it was the --18 19 MR. GRIFFON: The SEC workgroup, right? 20 DR. ZIEMER: It was the SEC workgroup, not -not the -- not the workgroup on surrogate data. 21 22 It was the SEC workgroup. 23 DR. MCKEEL: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible) 24 never went to the surrogate data 25 (unintelligible).

MR. GRIFFON: Right.

4 I'm

DR. ZIEMER: And Dr. Melius had volunteered to sort of monitor what was going on there, and so I'm going to confirm that that's where -- that's where this activity will continue to reside and to charge that workgroup with monitoring activities related to Dow Madison.

Now the other part of this was to define a path forward, and also to determine whether additional tasking was needed for the workgroup relative to the petition. I'd like to basically ask the Board members if you have recommendations on the path forward and the issues that you believe should be addressed by the workgroup, and possibly with the assistance of the -- the Board's contractor.

MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I -- I think my -- the issue I presented yesterday -- I mean was the primary one I can think of, I -- other people may have other views, but the model for thorium and thoron during the residual period is -- is my -- the main issue I think that the workgroup should take, you know, to -- to review.

Whether we need contractor support on that is

Whether we need contractor support on that is another question, but...

1 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. And Jim? 2 DR. LOCKEY: Didn't that revolve about TIB-90, 3 a technical document? 4 MR. GRIFFON: It did have a TIB, TIB-70, I 5 thought. 6 DR. LOCKEY: TIB-70, and that, to me --7 MR. GRIFFON: TIB-70, yeah. 8 DR. LOCKEY: -- I think that was -- that was 9 what we were going to -- whether we need to get 10 -- put together a separate workgroup to deal 11 with TIB-70. I think that's what the issue 12 resolved (sic) around. 13 DR. ZIEMER: TIB -- TIB-70 itself currently 14 would fall under the procedures workgroup as a responsibility, and John, can you remind me 15 16 whether or not TIB-70 has already been reviewed 17 by --18 DR. MAURO: No. 19 DR. ZIEMER: It has not been reviewed --20 DR. MAURO: It's not on the list for review and 21 it has not been reviewed. 22 They haven't been tasked with MR. GRIFFON: 23 that. 24 DR. ZIEMER: All right. 25 MR. GRIFFON: So whether we want to -- I mean

1 we should probably decide it, I --2 DR. ZIEMER: Well --3 MR. GRIFFON: -- if we need to split that off 4 into procedures and -- and... 5 DR. ZIEMER: Well, in the interest of time, rather than -- than wait for the workgroup to 6 7 sort of decide that, it seems to me -- it 8 certainly seems to the Chair that we've got to 9 have the TIB-70 review regardless, and so I'm 10 wondering if -- if it would be in order to task 11 our -- our contractor to initiate that review 12 and then, when it is completed, for the 13 workgroup to pick that up and -- in a somewhat 14 expedited way, realizing that --15 MR. GRIFFON: That's the -- yeah. 16 DR. ZIEMER: -- we have -- we have this issue. 17 But I -- I think that will be a little sort of easier to handle than the broad 6000/6001 18 19 issues that -- that you now have given up. So 20 the trade-off is that you would get this 21 somewhat lesser task, I guess I'd describe it. 22 Is there -- is there any objection to tasking -23 - and we would ask Christine, working with 24 David Staudt, to make that tasking happen. 25 DR. MCKEEL: Well, may I make a comment --

1 DR. ZIEMER: You certainly may. 2 DR. MCKEEL: -- about tasking of the 3 contractor? Just to refresh, SC&A did file a 4 report on the initial NIOSH evaluation report. 5 DR. ZIEMER: That's correct. DR. MCKEEL: But they did not -- and in that 6 7 report, interestingly, they did evaluate worker 8 testimony that covered the residual period. 9 And they really did provide some very valuable 10 kind of independent assessment of what the workers said about the activities that went on 11 12 there and -- and what I characterize as at 13 least evidence that the thorium operations 14 period continued on much longer than the 15 uranium operations, and then what kind of 16 activities were going on during the residual 17 period. But what they did not do was to look 18 at thorium calculation of internal and external 19 doses in any form or way. 20 Then evaluation -- the addendum one came out 21 from NIOSH and of course this month the 22 addendum two, and I would just ask please for 23 the Board to think about, along with TIB-70, 24 that -- you know, my -- my question yesterday,

what I tried to focus on, was whether the data

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1 used for the air intakes and -- and general air 2 samples and the breathing zone samples are 3 really appropriately -- appropriate samples to 4 apply to Dow Madison and -- and just the 5 general way that NIOSH proposes that now they can calculate those doses but they couldn't 6 7 before. I just think it leaves it very 8 incomplete unless the contractor also looks at 9 that question. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you for --11 DR. MCKEEL: It's just a comment. 12 **DR. ZIEMER:** -- that suggestion. 13 DR. LOCKEY: John, yesterday we were -- since 14 TIB-70 is used in a lot of different -- it's 15 not just for this, it's going to be used 16 throughout -- I think we were -- we really 17 wanted that looked at, and how soon can you get 18 that done? How -- how fast can you move that 19 up in your agenda? 20 DR. MAURO: We -- we could start working on it 21 immediately, but I have to give it a read. 22 haven't read it. I don't know how complex it 23 is, and so it's hard for me to say how long 24 it's going to take to review. If you -- I 25 could -- I just want to read -- give -- read it

1 cover to cover, get my mind around the problem 2 and the right people to do the evaluation. 3 could get back to you in a matter of days with 4 an answer to your question of when I might be 5 able to have a report --6 DR. LOCKEY: I think that --7 DR. MAURO: -- into your hands. 8 DR. LOCKEY: -- would be helpful for the Board 9 to --10 DR. MAURO: Yeah, but I do --11 DR. LOCKEY: We need to --12 DR. MAURO: I haven't read it and I don't --13 DR. LOCKEY: We need to keep the petitioners --14 we need to keep this on the --15 DR. MAURO: Yes. 16 DR. LOCKEY: -- on the front burner. 17 DR. MAURO: Yeah, so if you just give me a few 18 days just to read it and -- and I'm -- how best 19 -- how best to -- so just e-mail the Board with 20 my -- my --DR. BRANCHE: Your estimated time. 21 22 DR. MAURO: -- prospective -- yeah. 23 DR. ZIEMER: Let's --24 DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, I think that's --25 DR. ZIEMER: Send -- send it to Christine and

1 we'll deter--2 DR. BRANCHE: And then over to -- yeah. 3 DR. ZIEMER: -- we'll -- we'll get it to the Board, but I think -- just communicate --4 5 DR. BRANCHE: I'll confer with Dr. Ziemer when you send your estimated time to me. 6 7 DR. ZIEMER: And then we'll provide that 8 information for the workgroup and make sure the 9 Board is aware of it. 10 DR. BRANCHE: Dr. Ziemer --11 DR. ZIEMER: Christine has a comment here. 12 DR. BRANCHE: Well, actually I have a question to -- to you and to the rest of the Board 13 members. And I understand about how the issues 14 15 concerning the 250 days was assigned to the 16 appropriate workgroup. But Mr. Griffon raises 17 issues about modeling for thorium and thoride -- I may not have all the technical names 18 19 correct -- correctly stated --20 DR. ZIEMER: Thoron. 21 DR. BRANCHE: -- thoron -- thoron, thank you --22 but I am concerned that that may not be 23 properly addressed by the 250-day workgroup, so 24 is that going to be lost? 25 MR. GRIFFON: Well, I --

1 DR. BRANCHE: Is that the appropriate place? 2 MR. GRIFFON: I mean I think it's -- the same 3 thing applies. It would have to be moved to 4 the front burner on that group. That -- I 5 think we -- we had an SEC/250-day workgroup --DR. BRANCHE: Yes. 6 7 MR. GRIFFON: -- (unintelligible) --8 DR. ZIEMER: The 250-day was --9 DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, inclu--10 DR. ZIEMER: -- one of their issues but not 11 their only issue. 12 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 13 DR. ZIEMER: In that sense it was a somewhat ad 14 hoc workgroup that was available --15 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 16 DR. ZIEMER: -- and it may be --17 MR. GRIFFON: That we need to --18 DR. ZIEMER: -- that we would have to have a 19 full workgroup just addressing this. 20 insofar as a lot of the -- you know, the -- the 21 Dow issues, many of them have been addressed. 22 We had the existing group already address -- it 23 may be that this -- this workgroup can handle 24 it, and they're not having to spend a lot of 25 time right now on the 250-day issue anyway, so

1 I think --2 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 3 DR. ZIEMER: -- I think they're in a position 4 to -- to do the work. 5 DR. BRANCHE: And you're saying it's covered 6 because it's also actually primarily supposed 7 to be Special Exposure Cohort issues? 8 DR. ZIEMER: Yes. 9 MR. GRIFFON: Right. That was originally the 10 way we --DR. BRANCHE: Well, we'll have to --11 12 MR. GRIFFON: -- defined --13 DR. BRANCHE: We'll have to monitor and see. 14 mean I --15 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, yeah, --16 DR. BRANCHE: -- prove to me that that's 17 actually going to hap--DR. ZIEMER: Right. 18 19 DR. BRANCHE: -- be properly addressed, 20 especially given that Dr. Melius isn't here. 21 DR. ZIEMER: But he -- he did volunteer to have 22 his --23 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, yeah. 24 DR. ZIEMER: -- his group monitor this 25 particular one at -- at the previous meeting,

1 so we give them the opportunity --2 MR. GRIFFON: We'll certainly let him know and 3 notify --DR. ZIEMER: -- and if -- if he believes that 4 5 they cannot do that, then we'll have to 6 reassign it or re-establish another workgroup. 7 Okay, so we have -- we have the -- I think we 8 have agreement that the tasking for the -- for 9 the procedure should be done. The -- Dr. 10 McKeel has raised some issues. I'd like to get 11 some feedback from Board members on that in 12 general. This would require some additional tasking. Or we could await for the -- the 13 14 committee -- the workgroup itself to make their 15 preliminary evaluation and give them the auth--16 authority to request from Christine that the 17 tasking be done. Any -- Jim, do you have a 18 comment on this or --19 DR. LOCKEY: Oh, I'm sorry -- no. 20 DR. ZIEMER: I take the silence as being 21 uncertainty as to -- to what you think should be tasked. Let me ask Christine a question 22 23 here -- and John, maybe also, you -- you might 24 not have a feel for this, but as we do tasking 25 is -- it's easy for us to sit here and do

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tasking, but these things start to pile up and, as one thing comes into play, something else gets pushed down and so on. You -- you heard what Dr. McKeel described, and are you in a position right now to respond to that in terms of whether that would entail significant time and effort, to the extent that we're going to be pushing other priority items back down? Everything is fighting for priority, obviously. DR. MAURO: No, in fact I would say that the -since TIB-70 is generic, it would be efficient to, while that person is reviewing TIB-70 -- or team -- in terms of -- I presume it's some type of model for -- for projecting exposures as a function of time and extrapolation, and then actually apply it and see how well it serves the -- the Dow use of that model. So I mean it would -- it would create a situation where we could sort of move the two of them together and actually make them linked, so -- so it -- it will not affect our ability to continue work on other fronts.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, that's helpful. Wanda?

MS. MUNN: Well, as chair of procedures, I have
to weigh in on this, too, and remind the Board

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that the fact that SC&A can produce their analysis means that they also are going to be producing findings. And when they produce findings, those findings must come to the procedures group, and it involves the staff at NIOSH at great length for us to work through those findings, some of which we can work through and some of which you reject even when we bring the resolution to you. Therefore, our concern -- or my concern, and the concern, I hope, of the other members of the procedures group -- is that -- first of all, somebody else is talking on the line, and if they will get off the line I will continue with what I'm saying. It is a very -- borders on the impossible for us to be able to say that the working group is going to be able to get through this in jig time. One of the things we've been very concerned

One of the things we've been very concerned about, which I brought to you earlier today and -- not today, earlier this meeting -- is the backlog of items, which may not loom great but which are still awaiting any attention at all, simply because we've been focused on other things. One of the other generic procedures

that's on the front burner right now, I hope, is Proc-90, which has absorbed at least three of the other procedures that we were looking at and which now needs the attention of both the contractor and NIOSH in order to reach some agreement on fine points that need to be polished with that very large overarching procedure.

So I'm not trying to discourage this, I'm just trying to discourage the Board from putting unrealistic expectations on the contractor with respect to this single procedure. It's not just the contractor's weight to bear.

DR. ZIEMER: Right, thank you for that comment. In the case of the second part of this that you were addressing, I -- I would think that the -- the workgroup -- the Dow -- Dow Madison group, which is the 250-day SEC workgroup, would have to address issues raised in the analysis of the Dow situation versus the findings for -- for the review of the procedures.

DR. MAURO: We have a very similar situation with regard to Pinellas and OTIB-66, I believe, whereby there's really -- the solution there was let's, as part of the closeout process --

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we have a Pinellas review. We have a list of issues we're addressing. One of the issues deal with a very specific subject that has now been addressed globally by NIOSH in an OTIB --66. And the judgment was made that as part of the closeout process for that issue for Pinellas, we will review that TIB as applied to Pinellas. So we have a similar situation here. The alternative of course could have been, since it was a procedure we've never reviewed before, it could have fell -- so in effect, the review of OTIB-66 is part and parcel to the review -- the closeout process for Pinellas. Ι guess it's really the judgment of the Board. We could do a -- do it -- a similar approach, or -- whereby we would review OTIB-70 as part of the -- the review of the Dow issue, but -in this case of course tha -- this particular aspect of the Dow review has not been authorized --

DR. ZIEMER: Right.

DR. MAURO: -- so I mean -- but it -- we could -- we could do it either way, as a separate review, independent, and it would be a standalone work product, which would be a review.

And then subsequent to that or in parallel with that have a report, if you so choose, that would basically expand our current review of the Dow -- the 1957 to '60 time period and then add onto that -- okay, now let's -- let's look at the resid-- the period that follows. I mean ei-- either approach could be used. It's really your choice.

DR. ZIEMER: In my mind it's a parallel thing.

I think the procedures have to go to Wanda's committee. I think the analysis of the Dow situation has to go to the other group. And obviously they're not being done in isolation, but I don't think we want to ask the procedures group to get involved specifically in the Dow issues.

MS. MUNN: I would hope not.

DR. ZIEMER: So -- but it also seems to the Chair that we -- we do need to task our contractor to get underway with this, being aware of all of the items and concerns that -- that Wanda has raised because they're concerns not only for this task but for all of our tasks. And also reminding petitioners and others involved with them that this is a -- a

1 struggle that we have in terms of our own time 2 commitments and -- and meeting those. 3 know, Dan, you're aware of that 'cause you're -4 - you're here at our meetings. So we're trying 5 to give priority, but also be fair to all of 6 the groups that are needing attention. 7 will -- will do the tasking for the contractor. 8 We have the -- the one workgroup getting 9 underway with the -- with the procedures that 10 are related, the other workgroup to address the 11 other issues, particularly the one that Mark 12 raised and other issues that they can certainly 13 identify based on the discussion that was had -14 - that was held earlier in the meeting. 15 Josie? 16 MS. BEACH: And I -- sorry if I missed this --17 did we task SC&A to look at the addendum one and two of the Dow? 18 19 DR. BRANCHE: No. No, that has not -- that 20 task has not been assigned. 21 MS. BEACH: Is that a task that we can assign 22 at this time? SC&A looked at the original 23 document. 24 DR. BRANCHE: But not the two addenda.

MS. BEACH: But not the two addendums (sic).

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1	DR. ZIEMER: That's correct. In my mind that
2	was sort of tied in with what we were talking
3	about here. I think
4	MS. BEACH: I thought so, but I wanted to make
5	sure we were clear.
6	DR. ZIEMER: That was your understanding, I
7	assume, John, as well. Right?
8	MR. GRIFFON: There are more parts to those
9	addenda so I (unintelligible).
10	MS. BEACH: Yes.
11	DR. MAURO: My understanding right now is that
12	SC&A has been tasked to review 70, and I will
13	get back to you very shor shortly about how
14	long that will take.
15	Right now it sounds to me that we have not
16	been tasked to look at addendum one and two and
17	that approach for doing dose reconstruction
18	post-1960. We have not been tasked to do that
19	and that and certainly the two will are
20	inter-related and it
21	DR. BRANCHE: They're related, but no
22	assignment has been made yet.
23	DR. MAURO: But right now we have not been
24	tasked to do that.
25	MR. GRIFFON: I thought we did, but

1	anyway
2	DR. ZIEMER: Well
3	MS. BEACH: It was not clear.
4	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, let's include that
5	DR. BRANCHE: Let's make it clear.
6	DR. ZIEMER: include that, that's that's
7	what we're partially partially what we're
8	talking about when we're talking about that
9	analysis, including with including the
10	description that Dr. McKeel made there a moment
11	ago.
12	We don't have a specific time line I don't
13	think we can today. I think and I will state
14	for the record and for the petitioners, for
15	Robert, that we it is our intent to move
16	ahead on these as rapidly as we can.
17	DR. BRANCHE: Okay.
18	DR. ZIEMER: Okay.
19	MR. GRIFFON: (Off microphone) Can we
20	(unintelligible).
21	DR. ZIEMER: Huh?
22	MR. GRIFFON: I I know you're are we
23	almost close to the end or can we take a break?
24	DR. ZIEMER: I'm going to suggest that people -
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1 DR. BRANCHE: Go as they need. 2 DR. ZIEMER: -- take their own comfort breaks 3 as their level of discomfort reaches a point --4 we're -- we're very close to the end, but we 5 need to establish another workgroup and that is to address the issues of -- of OTIB-6000 and 6 7 6001. I think we agreed earlier in the meeting 8 that this should be done. That workgroup would 9 have responsibility initially for those two 10 generic OTIBs, plus Appendix BB right now. DR. BRANCHE: That would be included. 11 12 DR. ZIEMER: Would be included. And in 13 principle, all of the appendices, but right now 14 Appendix BB is on the -- on the --15 DR. BRANCHE: Okay. 16 DR. ZIEMER: -- screen. So I would -- I would 17 hope that at least a couple of the individuals 18 on this workgroup would be individuals --19 DR. BRANCHE: From procedures. 20 DR. ZIEMER: -- who have been familiar with the 21 6000 and 6001 work from procedures, so let me 22 ask for volunteers and -- okay, we've got 23 Josie. Who else? 24 DR. BRANCHE: Griffon. 25 DR. ZIEMER: Griffon. I'm going to volunteer

1	for this one.
2	DR. BRANCHE: Ziemer, that's two from
3	procedures.
4	DR. POSTON: I'll volunteer.
5	DR. BRANCHE: Poston.
6	DR. ZIEMER: John Poston.
7	DR. BRANCHE: That's four.
8	DR. ZIEMER: We could have an alternate?
9	MS. MUNN: I wouldn't mind serving as the
10	alternate as long as I didn't have major
11	responsibilities for
12	DR. ZIEMER: Munn as alternate.
13	DR. BRANCHE: And who will be the chair?
14	DR. ZIEMER: Well, let's see, John Poston, can
15	you handle this as chair?
16	DR. POSTON: Sure.
17	DR. ZIEMER: I know you can handle it, in terms
18	of ability. I'm really asking about time.
19	DR. POSTON: Well, it'd be better if someone
20	else chaired it 'cause I'm on a National
21	Academy committee right now and I just don't
22	have time.
23	DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Josie?
24	MR. GRIFFON: What about you, Paul?
25	DR. ZIEMER: Huh?

1 MR. GRIFFON: How about you chair it? Can you 2 chair this one? You can appoint yourself 3 maybe. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Well, I can appoint myself. 5 MS. BEACH: I would agree with that 6 appointment, Paul. DR. ZIEMER: I've been outvoted. I will -- I 7 8 will chair this, okay. 9 DR. BRANCHE: Okay. 10 DR. ZIEMER: I've been avoiding these. 11 DR. BRANCHE: I noticed. 12 MS. MUNN: Wisely so. 13 DR. ZIEMER: Okay, that will take care of that 14 one. BOARD WORKING TIME: 15 STATUS OF SELECTION OF BOARD CONTRACTOR 16 Selection of Board contractor, status report. 17 DR. BRANCHE: There was a solicitation for --18 sorry, a synopsis of a solicitation -- that 19 means an announcement letting people know that 20 an announcement is about to come -- and that 21 was issued on June 6th. I've checked in with 22 David Staudt, hoping that he would be able to 23 join us for the call, but he's unable to do 24 that today. He has provided me with an update,

and that is early next month all Board members

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1 will receive a draft. You all asked for an 2 opportunity to review it. I suspect that you 3 will not have very much time to review it. 4 I've asked him to give you a hard deadline so 5 that things can keep moving forward, but the 6 announcement is expected to go out in July. 7 The solicitation for the contractor is expected 8 to go out in July, and that's my update. 9 UNIDENTIFIED: Thank you. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 11 DR. BRANCHE: I think I'm still on. 12 MR. GRIFFON: When you -- when you send that 13 draft, is there any way you can send the 14 previous version, just so we have side-by-side? 15 Is that possible? 16 DR. BRANCHE: I have to --17 MR. GRIFFON: 'Cause that -- I --18 DR. BRANCHE: See, I have to work with David 19 'cause I don't have a copy of the previous 20 version. I can ask him. I --21 MR. GRIFFON: Well, since there's a lot -- a 22 lot of --23 DR. ZIEMER: That would be helpful. 24 MR. GRIFFON: -- language --25 DR. BRANCHE: I know it would be helpful.

MR. GRIFFON: -- similar --

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DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, I just want to make certain that we honor the first request, which was to get it out to you. And that, in an attempt to get the other in detail, we don't delay getting the solicitation out 'cause time is ticking.

MR. GRIFFON: Yep.

DR. BRANCHE: I think I'm still on here, which is --

DR. ZIEMER: Yes, you've got --

TRACKING STATUS OF TRANSCRIPTS AND MINUTES

DR. BRANCHE: -- the tracking of minutes and transcripts. We are up to date, up to speed and -- as far as all the transcripts -- we are on time and on schedule. The one exception, I did-- I never said there would be a deadline for when we would get the application of the new redaction policy to those Board meetings that oc-- and -- and conference call-conference -- Board conference calls that occurred from May through the end of last year. It -- we have applied the new redaction policy to those transcripts, but we have not yet posted them. There's one more small step that has to happen before they're posted, and we

1 hope to have that happen soon -- hopefully 2 before our early August Board conference call. 3 FUTURE PLANS AND MEETINGS 4 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Christine. Are there 5 any changes in meeting plans in -- in future meeting plans --6 DR. BRANCHE: 7 No --8 DR. ZIEMER: -- that we --9 DR. BRANCHE: -- there are no changes in the 10 However, this is the time when we need dates. 11 to determine when our December meeting would 12 occur -- excuse me, where our December meeting 13 would occur. At this time our December meeting 14 is scheduled for December 16th through 18th, and I recall a discussion about the fact that a 15 16 few -- at least one Board member -- and it was 17 Dr. Melius; he's not here -- asked that the 18 location be east of the Mississippi River. 19 MR. CLAWSON: I take it'll not be in the Rockies. 20 21 DR. BRANCHE: Well, that's not east of the 22 Mississippi, is it, Brad? 23 MR. CLAWSON: That's right. I know. 24 DR. BRANCHE: Geography was not your strong

suit, but we still love you. And --

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1 DR. POSTON: We've got to wait to see where the 2 flood goes. 3 DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, we do -- no, we don't need 4 to see where the flood goes, but I would say --5 DR. ZIEMER: It may be in the Mississippi River. 6 7 DR. BRANCHE: -- but I would say that, in 8 discussing some of this with NIOSH staff, it 9 appears as if Savannah -- the Savannah River 10 Site would be coming up for discussion at that 11 meeting, and it might be a nice idea to have it 12 -- to have the meeting located in or around 13 that area, so Georgia or South Carolina. 14 DR. ZIEMER: The last time we met in the, 15 quote, Savannah River area, we were down in Charleston. And that's really quite a ways 16 17 from the site. It's alm--18 DR. BRANCHE: No, I think we would go in--19 DR. ZIEMER: -- it's almost too far. 20 know if Aiken is big enough to --21 MR. PRESLEY: See? I don't know if 22 (unintelligible). 23 DR. BRANCHE: Aiken -- Aiken --24 DR. POSTON: (Off microphone) (Unintelligible) 25 DR. BRANCHE: Well, I mean if -- if you all ag-

1	- again, if you all agree to the general
2	location, we will try to be sensitive to where
3	the workers are located. I've al I've
4	already heard about the fact that Charleston
5	was too far.
6	DR. POSTON: Well, Augusta's nice.
7	DR. BRANCHE: So there's Augusta
8	DR. ZIEMER: Augusta would be
9	DR. BRANCHE: there's Aiken.
10	DR. ZIEMER: Augusta would be all right.
11	DR. POSTON: Augusta anyway.
12	DR. ZIEMER: It's got to be Augusta or Aiken as
13	our choice for
14	DR. BRANCHE: Well, if you'll give us again,
15	if if we can agree on the location, we will
16	work given the parameters of our of our
17	meeting needs, with the with the specific
18	location.
19	MS. MUNN: Let's try for Augusta.
20	DR. BRANCHE: Okay.
21	MS. MUNN: Sounds good.
22	DR. BRANCHE: Augusta, Aiken, someplace in that
23	general area.
24	And then we have the next face-to-face
25	meeting following that would be in February

1 February 17th through 19th is the -- is the 2 face-to-face meeting for which we've yet to 3 select a location. If you have some general 4 ideas, it would be helpful for Zaida and me to 5 hear that now so we can at least begin to look 6 at -- if you give us several locations, we can 7 begin to look at --8 Somewhere where it's warm. MR. PRESLEY: 9 DR. ZIEMER: Hawaii? 10 MR. PRESLEY: Don't put us in Boston. 11 DR. BRANCHE: Okay, somewhere where it's warm 12 is not enough. I need a little bit more focus 13 than that, Bob. I love you, too, but I need a 14 little bit more focus than someplace where it's 15 warm. 16 DR. POSTON: San Juan, Puerto Rico. 17 DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, uh-huh. 18 DR. POSTON: There is a site there, by the way. 19 DR. BRANCHE: I understand. 20 MS. MUNN: Are we in a position to second-guess 21 where we are going to be with LANL and -- and the folks in New Mexico by that period of time? 22 23 DR. BRANCHE: Larry or a member of his staff 24 might be able to respond to that question. I 25 don't think he heard the question. Can we say

1	anything yet yet about Los Alamos or what
2	was the other one, Wanda, New Mexico?
3	MS. MUNN: Sandia any of the
4	DR. BRANCHE: If where NIOSH would be
5	MS. MUNN: New Mexico sites by next February
6	
7	DR. BRANCHE: Is it too early to tell?
8	MS. MUNN: Is that a reasonable site?
9	MR. ELLIOTT: Sandia, I can't I can't answer
10	that. We will be ready to present on Savannah
11	River. That's our a goal, and I think it
12	would be appropriate that we we have if
13	you recall, the Board has met in Augusta and
14	the Board has met in Charleston
15	DR. BRANCHE: We're talking about February now.
16	MR. ELLIOTT: Oh, in February.
17	DR. BRANCHE: We've already agreed about
18	Augusta
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Oh, okay.
20	DR. BRANCHE: or Aiken for December.
21	MR. ELLIOTT: I'm sorry, I was in and out
22	DR. BRANCHE: We're talking about the February
23	meeting, I'm sorry.
24	MR. ELLIOTT: I can't speak to Sandia or Los
25	Alamos

1	DR. ZIEMER: It may be too early, but
2	MR. ELLIOTT: at this point.
3	DR. ZIEMER: we might consider that as a
4	possi possibility.
5	DR. BRANCHE: Okay, that that helps.
6	DR. ZIEMER: Would probably be Albuquerque or
7	Santa Fe then, I suppose.
8	MR. CLAWSON: So for the September
9	DR. BRANCHE: Santa Fe
10	MR. SCHOFIELD: I would say that at that time
11	of year there's a good chance there could be
12	quite a bit of snow.
13	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, that's a problem.
14	DR. BRANCHE: But you could have a barbecue for
15	us if we come. Right?
16	MR. SCHOFIELD: (Off microphone)
17	(Unintelligible) would be the wiser choice.
18	DR. BRANCHE: Okay, so that would be for the
19	February meeting.
20	DR. ZIEMER: That's probably
21	DR. POSTON: Everybody's got to rent a car.
22	MR. SCHOFIELD: Yeah.
23	DR. ROESSLER: There are shuttles.
24	MR. CLAWSON: So Christine, for September we
25	still are on for California

1	DR. BRANCHE: Absolutely, the location has been
2	selected.
3	MR. CLAWSON: Right, LA area. Correct?
4	DR. BRANCHE: Redondo Beach, I believe is the -
5	- is that the right Zaida, Redondo Beach,
6	the hotel's been selected, the contract's been
7	signed. And I believe Zaida sent a message out
8	to you with those with that information.
9	UNIDENTIFIED: Not yet.
10	DR. BRANCHE: Not yet? Okay, forgive me.
11	DR. POSTON: It would help to send out
12	(unintelligible).
13	DR. BRANCHE: She she only last week signed
14	the contract.
15	DR. ZIEMER: Okay, if you have other
16	suggestions I don't think we need to decide
17	today on
18	DR. BRANCHE: We do not.
19	DR. ZIEMER: the other one.
20	DR. BRANCHE: Thank you.
21	DR. ZIEMER: Are there any other items that
22	need to come before us today?
23	RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOARD'S REPRESENTATIVE TO DOE
24	DR. BRANCHE: There was one, Dr. Ziemer, and
25	that was the responsibilities of the person who

1 would represent the Board to DOE. That was 2 something that came up yesterday. In talking 3 to our colleague -- my colleagues at DOE, you 4 all wanted to know the roles for this 5 particular contact person. They can provide information on the Board's approaches, the 6 7 Board's handling of information and data, and 8 how the Board assigns work to its contractors. 9 The person can also serve as a conduit for 10 Board -- for questions that would be from the 11 Board back to DOE on DOE's procedures. 12 DR. ZIEMER: I -- I have a feeling that we -we left this a little bit fuzzy. It wasn't 13 14 clear I think to all of us that we needed an 15 official representative at this point. 16 wondering if we can operate under the following 17 parameters, where at least for now --18 DR. BRANCHE: Uh-huh. 19 DR. ZIEMER: -- where you would --20 DR. BRANCHE: Right. 21 DR. ZIEMER: -- serve as the contact point 22 where an issue arose. 23 DR. BRANCHE: Uh-huh. 24 DR. ZIEMER: And you would have a knowledge of

the cleared individuals on the Board --

25

1 DR. BRANCHE: I'm getting that, yes. Uh-huh. 2 DR. ZIEMER: -- and would call on one or more 3 of them to address whatever issues came up. 4 DR. BRANCHE: Well, let's do that for now, and 5 if there --DR. ZIEMER: If at some point we need --6 7 DR. BRANCHE: -- ends up being a sticking 8 point, we can revisit this. 9 DR. ZIEMER: Right, because we -- we talked, 10 for example, about having a, quote, workgroup 11 of those individual and -- and we don't want to 12 sort of --13 DR. BRANCHE: That's not going to work. 14 DR. ZIEMER: -- set them out and put targets on 15 their backs. We -- we aren't' going to have a 16 public list of our cleared people. 17 DR. BRANCHE: Right. 18 DR. ZIEMER: So as a practical -- and even --19 even identifying an individual as that point of 20 contact may be a problem. Maybe not in a 21 particular case, but in general 'cause it may 22 not always be -- let's say it was -- we -- we 23 had talked about Bob Presley, but what if it 24 was somebody else? We -- we end up having to 25 identify a cleared person, so I'm wondering if

1	we can do it this way where
2	DR. BRANCHE: Let's at least try it.
3	DR. ZIEMER: where you would channel
4	DR. BRANCHE: Uh-huh.
5	DR. ZIEMER: Josie, you have ano
6	MS. BEACH: And will we have a clear
7	description sometime soon?
8	DR. BRANCHE: A clear description of?
9	MS. BEACH: Of the responsibilities of that
10	individual or those individuals?
11	DR. BRANCHE: I I think what Paul is
12	suggesting is that we sort of hold off on that
13	until and and I would serve as as this
14	conduit for now, and if
15	DR. ZIEMER: As issues arose and came in
16	DR. BRANCHE: Right.
17	DR. ZIEMER: where we needed a cleared
18	person to interact
19	DR. BRANCHE: A specific Board person.
20	MR. GRIFFON: Can someone describe to me what
21	are the what kind of issues? The doc the
22	
23	DR. ZIEMER: I don't know.
24	MR. GRIFFON: And but why why I don't
25	understand the cleared individuals.

1	DR. BRANCHE: I
2	MR. GRIFFON: Discussing in a in on the
3	phone or an e-mail or anywhere else. It has
4	nothing to do with cl you know, you can't
5	discuss classified issues anyway.
6	DR. ZIEMER: No, if we need to have somebody go
7	with Larry
8	DR. BRANCHE: Or his staff.
9	DR. ZIEMER: or Larry's staff
10	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.
11	DR. ZIEMER: to observe something, I I
12	mean I don't know the conditions under which we
13	
14	DR. BRANCHE: Right.
15	DR. ZIEMER: All I'm saying is I don't I
16	don't think we need at this point a workgroup
17	or an identified individual.
18	DR. BRANCHE: Right, we've don
19	MR. ELLIOTT: Let me give you an example
20	MR. GRIFFON: Things in the past where a few of
21	us have gone
22	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah, and and you found out
23	about that because
24	DR. BRANCHE: And we can on an as as
25	need-to-know basis.

1 DR. ZIEMER: I'm saying let's remain on an ad 2 hoc basis whereas that need arises --3 DR. POSTON: Thanks for the reminder about 4 (unintelligible). 5 DR. ZIEMER: -- Christine can call on the cleared individuals. 6 7 DR. BRANCHE: Uh-huh, yes. 8 DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. I think we're okay on --9 DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, we're --10 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. Larry. 11 MR. ELLIOTT: I could give you several 12 examples, one of which might be that -- that 13 the Board develops a document and DOE wants to 14 review it and has some concerns or issues about 15 it, and they need somebody that they can talk 16 to in a cleared status. That might serve as 17 one of the roles that not -- maybe Dr. Branche 18 can't serve; a cleared Board member would have 19 to serve in. 20 Dr. Ziemer's example of when we go out in the 21 field or SC&A goes out in the field and we want a balanced perspective of cleared individuals 22 23 involved is another perhaps possibility. 24 DR. BRANCHE: But at this poi -- at this time, we consult a list of cleared individuals to do

25

that. And since these questions have come up, the interactions between DOE and me specifically, as it concerns cleared individuals, has improved. Our list was not up to date, not theirs and not mine, and we've resolved that particular issue substantially over the last several weeks. So Paul's suggestion of asking Board members, based on their clearance, to serve in this capacity on an as-needed basis as a way to proceed in the interim I think is -- is a wise approach for now. Which means the need for a specifically-named contact person is kind of put aside for the moment.

MR. GRIFFON: I -- I guess what I'm -- what I'm wresting with is if -- if -- Larry's example is -- is certainly one that I've been in the middle of before, that -- that -- so if we generate a document on the Board level -- first of all, there -- there are certainly issues if we generate something that by -- and this is always the -- the case in this sort of -- I mean this isn't research necessarily, but by putting some things together you potentially got into classified issues. I mean -- boy,

1 tha -- tha -- there's a trickle-down there. 2 Larry knows about it. I certainly know about 3 it. I mean if you generate that report and it 4 is deemed that there's something classified in 5 there, you've got hard drive issues, you've got all kinds of things that could --6 7 DR. BRANCHE: Well -- and --8 MR. GRIFFON: -- result, but anyway, my point 9 here is that I -- I had this sort of situation 10 in some of my research and it -- it's not --11 it's not black and white. I mean I've got -- I 12 -- I was in Oak Ridge where I had three security offers that -- three and it was like 13 14 two to one split on how they came down on a 15 certain issue in my report and -- and I was --16 I was -- it was basically a -- not a 17 negotiation, but we -- we were discussing it 18 between me being the author and -- and DOE. 19 And I'm wondering how -- you know, if we 20 generate something there's always different 21 view on -- there -- there's gra-- I think 22 there's some gray area --23 DR. BRANCHE: Was this in your capacity as a 24 Board member? 25 MR. GRIFFON: -- and -- and some -- some

1 classifiers I've seen have erred on the si-- on 2 -- erred real strictly and others are -- are 3 slightly different from that --4 DR. BRANCHE: Right. 5 MR. GRIFFON: -- so I'm just wondering --6 DR. ZIEMER: All -- all I'm proposing is that 7 we not set up a workgroup or --8 MR. GRIFFON: That's more --9 DR. ZIEMER: -- an individual right now --10 MR. GRIFFON: I agree with that part of --11 DR. ZIEMER: -- we continue to operate as we 12 have. If a need comes in, DOE would let 13 Christine --14 DR. BRANCHE: Me know. 15 DR. ZIEMER: -- know that -- or maybe Larry 16 would say we -- we're going to look at these 17 documents and we'd like to have a Board member 18 along. 19 DR. BRANCHE: And we'll assign it as needed. 20 DR. ZIEMER: Christine will know who the -- who 21 the cleared people are --22 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 23 DR. ZIEMER: -- that can participate --24 MR. GRIFFON: I guess we can just monitor the 25 process and -- and if -- if you can just let us

1 know how many of these things hap -- whatever 2 these issues are that arise --3 DR. BRANCHE: Right. 4 DR. ZIEMER: Right. 5 MR. GRIFFON: -- if we haven't had any in six 6 years --7 DR. ZIEMER: If we have to formalize something 8 at some point we'll do it, but I -- I don't see 9 any advantage to formalizing this at this 10 point, other than having cleared individuals 11 available --12 DR. BRANCHE: Right. 13 DR. ZIEMER: -- and we have some or -- we will have more, hopefully, as others become cleared. 14 15 DR. BRANCHE: Just so --16 MR. GRIFFON: I -- I would at least appreciate 17 it if you could let other -- the other Board members know -- like this is your -- to the 18 19 best you can describe it in a -- in a -- you 20 know, an open e-mail, this issue arose and I've 21 assigned selected Board members to -- you know 22 23 DR. ZIEMER: Well, let me ask -- I'm not sure 24 we can always let people know when --25 DR. BRANCHE: That's --

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1
              DR. ZIEMER: -- these issues arise even.
2
              DR. BRANCHE: Right. I think I can tell you
3
              when it's been resolved, potentially, but I
              don't know if --
4
5
              DR. ZIEMER: Well, you may not even be --
6
              DR. BRANCHE: -- I can tell you when arise.
7
              DR. ZIEMER: -- (unintelligible).
8
              DR. BRANCHE: Yeah, we -- I'll have to work
9
              with DOE and see how this happens, but -- let
10
              me see how -- how we work on this.
11
              DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. If something arises, you
12
              can de-- you may --
13
              DR. BRANCHE: I'll give you as --
14
              DR. ZIEMER: -- find out what --
15
              DR. BRANCHE: -- much information as I can.
16
              DR. ZIEMER: -- what can the Board --
17
              DR. BRANCHE: Right, no.
              DR. ZIEMER: -- what can be made known to the
18
19
              Board about this. I don't know, Larry do you -
20
               - you've had some experience in that.
21
              DR. BRANCHE: Well, I -- I mean I've had some
22
              experience.
23
              DR. ZIEMER: In general, some of this -- even
24
              the fact that it occurs is probably not
25
              releasable. Right?
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1 DR. BRANCHE: Right. 2 DR. ZIEMER: Okay. 3 DR. BRANCHE: Well, let me just make certain 4 that --5 MR. ELLIOTT: You can't call attention to it. 6 DR. BRANCHE: Right. Let me just make certain 7 that everyone knows, for the record, because the word "workgroup" around this has been -- a 8 9 workgroup for this could never be established. 10 MR. PRESLEY: That's right. 11 DR. BRANCHE: Our procedures for workgroups 12 require that we have transcripts, that we have a court reporter. So the idea of a workgroup 13 14 for this is not appropriate. MR. GRIFFON: Again, I -- I --15 16 DR. BRANCHE: So --17 MR. GRIFFON: Well, I'm still a little hazy on 18 what this is, but I mean I'm willing to 19 proceed. It just -- kind of monitor it for now, but you know, what this is --20 21 DR. BRANCHE: I understand. 22 MR. GRIFFON: -- again, this -- regarding 23 policies, regarding classified documents, I see 24 no problem with having a workgroup on that. 25 The -- the other things, I can understand your

1	point, but regarding a you know, if there's
2	there's this discussion of the policy going
3	back and forth
4	DR. ZIEMER: There's there will be no policy
5	discussion
6	MR. GRIFFON: (unintelligible)
7	DR. BRANCHE: No.
8	DR. ZIEMER: as far as I know.
9	DR. BRANCHE: Exactly.
10	DR. ZIEMER: Yeah. We're not talking about
11	having any policy discussions.
12	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
13	DR. ZIEMER: All we're saying is we're going to
14	continue to operate as we are. If a cleared
15	person is needed for from the Board for
16	something, we'll make them available.
17	DR. BRANCHE: Right. That's all I have on that
18	particular
19	DR. ZIEMER: Board members, are there other
20	issues that we need to address today?
21	(No responses)
22	If not, I thank you for your time and your
23	patience. I declare that this meeting is
24	adjourned. Thank you for all who participated,
25	members of the public and staff. We appreciate

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              it.
2
              (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 12:10
3
              p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the above and foregoing on the day of June 26, 2008; and it is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither kin nor counsel to any of the parties herein, nor have any interest in the cause named herein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the 26th day of July, 2008.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR, CVR-CM, PNSC

CERTIFIED MERIT COURT REPORTER

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-2102