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

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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HANFORD WORK GROUP

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MONDAY
MARCH 23, 2015

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The Work Group convened by teleconference, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Time, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Hanford Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of the Hanford Work Group for accuracy at this time. The reader should be cautioned that this transcript is for information only and is subject to change.

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ALSO PRESENT:

TED KATZ, Designated Federal Official SAM GLOVER, DCAS
MIKE KUBIAK, ORAU Team
MARK LEWIS, ATL
JENNY LIN, HHS
ARJUN MAKHIJANI, SC&A
JIM NETON, DCAS
KNUT RINGEN
GAIL SPLETT, DOE
FAYE VLIEGER

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2 | (2:02 p.m.)

MR. KATZ: Welcome, everyone. This is the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, the Hanford Work Group. There are materials, for people listening on the line, there are materials, including the agenda and documents for this meeting today, on the NIOSH website under the Board Section under today's date.

Okay. Let's start with roll call. And one of the things I guess I'll note up-front, please, everybody listening on the line, if you're not speaking, mute your phone, press star-6 to mute your phone, if you don't have a mute button. And then press star-6 again to take your phone off of mute.

Let's get going with roll call. For Board Members, we're speaking about a specific site, so please speak to conflict of interest with respect to the site as we go through it, for all agency personnel. And let's begin with the Chair

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and the Members of the Work Group.

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(Roll call.)

MR. KATZ: Okay, so that takes care of administrative matters. Jim, it's your meeting.

I think this will be a relatively brief meeting.

And I think will start by turning it over to, I believe, Sam Glover will talk to us about the Petition Evaluation Report. Sam?

MR. GLOVER: Thanks, Jim. Unlike my colleague, I think I've got my presentation down to a reasonable number of slides.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.

MR. GLOVER: I have to tease Tim. So, I am going to start out with a little bit of overview about the Hanford site. I have shared portions of my screen, I'm hoping that comes through properly. So, I'll change slides, but as people want to follow along I'll try to make sure that I call out the slide number. I know not everybody is able to log in with us.

So I'm going to go ahead and go to Slide 2 here. So, this will be the presentation, Jim, that I'll put on at the Board meeting.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right.

MR. GLOVER: Okay. All right. So, Slide 2. I want to point out, you know, this has not been fast. You know, this has been --- SEC 57, obviously, it's been a while that it's been ongoing. But I kind of wanted to start out by discussing a little bit of the complexity of such a diverse facility. You know, Hanford every few years changes their mission, their contractors. Every time they change their contractor, they change their records. And it is an extremely complicated site to do research at.

So, we have a very diverse site. It's a large number of documents. There are tens and tens of thousands of boxes, and you have to go through and follow through the different facilities and who owns them, and the changes in records, and all those changes have happen over

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time.

So, NIOSH has worked to review this complex facility to address the many different SEC issues that have been identified and changed over the life of the Hanford facility. This still falls under the umbrella of SEC 57 that had started in the requested time period, 1943 through 1990. All of this is being extended into 83.14, you know. We basically came to the conclusion we could do dose reconstruction, and we would do any other parts of this as an 83.14 if we identified areas where we couldn't. So, we are requesting this as an 83.14, just to kind of go back in history a little bit.

Slide 3. So, just a quick review. We issued a Petition Part 1, SEC 57 Part 1, for the DuPont time frame, which is when Hanford started through August 31st, 1946, when DuPont left and GE took over. The second Class added to the SEC was September 1st, 1946 to December 31st, 1968. Again, on both of these we would start out with selected areas of Hanford.

We recognized the difficulty then of actually administering those Classes and putting people in places, and Class Petition SEC 152 subsumed those previous two Classes, and put it as all areas and all workers from October 1, 1943 through June 30th, 1972. So, each of these had different reasons and different, you know, what were the nuclides involved, and what were the specifics.

We continued our review. 1972 was when a number of different challenges, the thorium, and some different components, we changed over and started looking at some other areas. And then we found that --- we recommended the July 1972 through December 31st, 1983, again for all areas at Hanford as Petition 201.

And it's been that way for a number of years now. We've continued to work with the Board regarding the SEC matrix. I should mention that one Class was not added. I included this because it was a lot of work. SEC 155 was the falsification

of radiological records. And so through all of this, the Board has been with us on many of the data captures. And we, obviously, brought in folks for a lot of different interviews and have done a lot of work at Hanford.

So, Slide 4. So, essentially, SEC 57 remains open before the Advisory Board, and an issues matrix continues to be addressed. During the review of these issues, NIOSH and the Work Group agreed there were some circumstances that we should look at a particular group of workers during the period '84 to '90, after the end of the last SEC, based on documents and correspondence that those employees were not monitored for routine bioassay.

The correspondence indicated that while they may have pre-job bioassay, they actually weren't getting any follow-up. So we began to look into those records. We conducted detailed follow-up, including review of monitoring records and worker interviews. And as part of this, we recommended that a lass be added to the SEC so that

workers' claims can be processed during this time frame while the remaining issues are addressed by the Advisory Board.

This is an 83.14, so it does not talk about any other area that we --- it tries to stay focused on issues that we cannot do, that we feel that we cannot do. So, the latest Hanford petition was qualified for evaluation March 13th as an 83.14 petition.

Next slide, Slide 5, please. And that was part of the issue for the Working Group, is that when you do have an 83.14, you have to have a petitioner. And so we had to wait for documents, and get those files in place so we could actually issue --- get a number in place and issue the report. So, I do apologize for the lateness. We certainly had intended to get this to you before the beginning of the month.

So, as we looked at this group of workers, DOE operated at Hanford using a large number of prime contractors. And this flexed. It

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went up and down, they expanded and they contracted throughout time. And in this period of time they were in an expanded mode. Each of those prime contractors had many subcontractors; in particular, the construction trade workers.

So, each of these prime contractors at Hanford were responsible for implementing their own radiological control program. And so they individually got to determine who was monitored and how they should be monitored, with guidance. Battelle, PNNL, provided general guidance to all of them. And they were also the contractor who was involved with administering the external and internal dosimetry programs, access in the bioassay for the site.

So, construction support services was conducted under a separate prime contractor during this time. And actually from 1953 up through 1987, J.A. Jones was the principal. Was the principal. They were the radiological service, construction support services contractor, and in '87 it switched

over to Kaiser.

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Slide 6 we see that we had J.A. Jones, they're the prime contractor from 1953 through February 28th, 1987. And I mentioned, you'll see in the slides that they are cumulative for that year. And so you'll see workers shifting from one company to the other. And so these things don't happen instantly, there's always a time period where things are implemented. So you'll see some of that lag in the graphs I present.

Kaiser Engineers at Hanford, beginning in '86 they began to transition in as the prime contractor for construction services, with full transfer on March 1st of 1987. And they also maintained their own radiological control program.

Next slide, which is Slide 7. Now, as we began to look at this we realized that these trades workers supported an incredibly broad range of activities, including activities involving research, fuel handling, plutonium processing, the decontamination and decommissioning of these

facilities. They provided support to reactor These workers, without having follow-up outages. bioassay, worked in high contamination and high airborne radioactivity areas, in areas such as the 100-N reactor, the PUREX fuel processing facilities, the various 300 research area facilities, plutonium finishing plant, as well as vaults.

Review of the J.A. Jones and Kaiser Engineering operating procedures found detailed external dosimetry practices, but the bioassay program to support these operations was not addressed. There may be information regarding that they had to be on full face, or that they may have some respiratory --- some issues maybe having them on respiratory protection, or some general notes, but nothing as far as what were the follow-up bioassay, what were the other programs surrounding it? So, it was much different than what the other programs had.

Next slide, Slide 8, please. So, the

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work in fundamental radioactive control practices was very different than the work conducted by the other prime contractors. Monitoring data for internal dose are available from other prime contractors. And I want to point out that J.A. Jones and Kaiser had a small group of permanent workers, but in general they would hire workers on a temporary basis to deal with jobs, as needed. it could be difficult in the records to understand are they --- because sometimes they'd be subsumed or listed as a J.A. Jones employee in, say, REX, but not always. And then as we speak to the Class Definition, and why we were forced to deal with this convoluted description doing it reverse, as we describe this as Department of Labor and Department of Energy, it'll become more apparent.

Slide 9, please. So, subcontractors are difficult for the Department of Energy to determine if they worked in the capacity of construction trades, and also which company was

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responsible for the dosimetry. So, they could be hired by other --- so that, you know, they were hired on a temporary basis, they could work for other companies. So it would be very difficult for them to identify in these back and forth which companies the subs really worked for. So, obviously, for J.A. Jones and Kaiser, many of their employees were of this type. It's particularly difficult to work with them.

So, in consultation with DOL and DOE, we found that we could not limit a Class to J.A. Kaiser Engineers their Jones and and They just could not administer subcontractors. that Class. So DOE has identified that they have excellent employment records for t.he non-construction prime contractors, and we know that Westinghouse subsumed all of the primes, including the construction primes, in '93, but they had partial implementation in '87.

So, let's take a look on Slide 10, please. My colleagues at Department of Energy

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provided a bigger graph, or PowerPoint, that actually had the Department of Energy and all of its contractors. And I stole part of this to try to help show the diversity. And unlike Savannah River, we have a very diverse group.

I circled in blue the prime contractors that we are identifying as excluded. So, places like Battelle Northwest, Rockwell Operations, United Nuclear. And these are all in the time frame --- there are some that are --- you know, this is a graph that starts back in time into the '60s or earlier. So, I tried to circle things to draw your attention to which ones are in the time frame we're dealing with here, which is '84 through 1990.

You see Westinghouse at Hanford, then they actually become --- through 6/20/87, and then they go through '93, so they actually had --- it was Boeing Computer Services, and finally, the Hanford Environmental Health Foundation.

The two that we are trying to

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specifically focus on was J.A. Jones and Kaiser. So we've identified a deficiency in J.A. Jones and Kaiser for our program for administering the EEOIPCA, in trying to determine dose, that it is use their records support to reconstruction. Whereas, the other contractors seemed to have a radiological control program that --- they had their own separate program. We don't have anything that shows that they have a similar deficiency.

When we realized that this group and these --- the other parts of this were still before the Board, but, you know, we're focusing on this group of workers and companies that specifically we were able to identify has not done bioassay for their workers.

So, let's go to Slide 11, please. So, the basis for our findings include we found a virtual absence of monitor with J.A. Jones employees for internal dose during the period 1984 through 2/28 of '87. Correspondence files and

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memos indicate that Kaiser --- that they recognized the bioassay problem in construction trades and they issued a memo to PNNL that they were going to substantially increase the monitoring. However, for budgetary reasons, the implementation of that program was delayed.

So we began looking at the data in REX, and trying to come to grips with their program, to identify when the proper cut-off --- when it looks like we do have these workers in our cohort so that we can properly do coworker data sets.

And it's not just bioassay, or, you know, they just did something. They had to do the right kind of bioassay. It couldn't be pre-job bioassay, they needed to be part of a routine bioassay program. It needed to be routine, not just pre-job, that they have to have the chest counting and plutonium urinalysis, and to bring that up to a similar level to what the rest of the Hanford prime contractors were doing. You'll see that in our next set of graphs.

So, NIOSH reached the determination that by the end of 1990, Kaiser had implemented a program that allowed dose reconstruction using personal dosimetry data or coworker data for the construction trades workers.

Slide 12, please. Okay. I tried to indicate --- it looks like we've got some changeover between two different --- some color changes, some lines got deleted, it looks like, when we went between different programs. So, I apologize for that. But you can follow the dots and the dashes.

What you see is that both monitoring programs, or both monitoring companies, are on here. The highest line, the inverted triangles, shows the total number of workers identified as J.A. Jones who had external monitoring during that period. And if you look below them, Kaiser wasn't doing --- they weren't responsible for this service at that time frame, so we're only talking about J.A. Jones. You see that there's virtually

no in vitro or in vivo bioassay being conducted.

Now, for Kaiser, they begin, you see, 1986. Since that's the whole year for that, you'll see that they start coming in. And you'll see that they do have higher levels, but it's not until you get into the period around 1990 when they actually, you'll see on the next graph, that they actually come up to a level which is appropriate -- or not appropriate, but similar to what other contractors at Hanford are doing.

So, let's go to Slide 13, please. So, this slide focuses on the Kaiser increases. And you'll see that they come up, they start very low at the beginning, which is the J.A. Jones. Then in '88 you see the ramp up during the 30 percent of workers with external having --- in this case we have in vitro bioassay. And then it stayed pretty flat through '89. By 1990, and continuing past that, they begin to mirror the traditional. So, that's why we chose the end of 1990. That's when they came up similar levels of the other prime

contractors.

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Slide 14, please. So, our recommendation is that J.A. Jones and Kaiser employees, and all subcontractors -- so not just their subcontractors; DOE does not really feel that they can try to split these out -- will be included in the recommended Class. So we will use any internal dose data that may become available for individual claims. We will use external and medical dose to complete partial dose reconstructions.

Now, we will continue to perform full dose reconstructions for DOE employees, and all the specifically identified prime contractors who were excluded from this Class during this period. And, obviously, we will continue to evaluate the remaining issues at Hanford during the '84 to 1990 period with the Advisory Board.

Slide 15, please. So, you'll see this rather unusual table for DR feasibility. So dose reconstruction is feasible, and a full dose

reconstruction during this time frame is done for Department of Energy, Battelle Memorial Institute, Westinghouse Hanford, Hanford Environmental Health Foundation, Rockwell, Boeing Computer Services, and UNC Nuclear. And that's for the period '84 through '87.

Then we have a change in who the prime contractors are. This is part of the contraction, at least partial contraction, at Hanford from '87 through '90. Still having DOE, and Battelle, Westinghouse, and the Hanford Environmental HF, Health Foundation. Some of the others, of course, subsumed by Westinghouse. And we conclude that dose reconstruction is not feasible in the period of '84 through December 31st, 1990, for all other employees, Department of Energy contractors and subcontractors.

Slide 16, please. So, you'll see for the external component of this, the heading in the third column has changed, that we're saying partial reconstruction is feasible, because we're

obviously going to use the records that are available to do external dose. So, the same companies we consider feasible for external for both periods. It's the discussion on the partial reconstruction feasibility in external dose, is why we split this up and changed the headings. So, certainly, if there's any questions on that, let me know.

Slide 17, please. And just, again, as usual, we tried to give you some level of effect on what the Class might be. There's 5,384 claims submitted for dose reconstruction at Hanford. During this time frame, there's 2,175 claims. The number of dose reconstructions worked during this time period, completed is 1,801. Numbers of claims for which internal records were obtained is 1,532. That doesn't mean they were obtained and were the right kind of bioassay, but we have 1,532 claims which had bioassay records. And the number of claims with external dosimetry records is 2,125.

So, this is going to require a pretty

careful review of the cases by Department of Labor. Based on our records, we have determined there's about 723 cases at NIOSH with a PoC of less than 50 percent, and 29 cases at NIOSH currently that may need further evaluation and looked at whether they have this kind of employment. And, also, Department of Energy has indicated that they have substantial new information on employment for the older particularly involving cases, subcontractors, that they've got a lot of new aids that provide substantially more finding information regarding employment time at Hanford. And with the nuance of this, they have to be re-requested to provide that new information. I know they're looking at having a substantial amount of work to look at these cases, and look at the employment, and the impact these subcontractors.

Slide 18. So, the Class Definition in its totality, then, is all employees of the Department of Energy contractors and

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subcontractors. You'll note we did not include the Department of Energy employees. We're talking specifically about their contractors and subcontractors, so we're excluding that right off the bat. We're not including the DOE employees directly.

So, all employees of Department of Energy contractors and subcontractors, excluding following Hanford employees of the prime contractors during the specified time period. We're listing Battelle Memorial Institute from January 1, '84 through December 31st, Rockwell Hanford Operations from January 1, '84 through June 28th, 1987; Boeing Computer Services Richland from January 1, 1984 through June 28th, 1987; UNC Nuclear Industry, January 1, '84 through June 28th, 1987; Westinghouse Hanford Company from January 1, 1984 through December 31st, 1990; and HEHF, Hanford Environmental Health Foundation, January 1, 1984 through December 31st, 1990, who worked at the Hanford site in Richland, Washington,

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1	during the period January 1, 1984 through December
2	31st, 1990, for a number of work days aggregating
3	at least 250 work days. And the rest of it is the
4	standard boilerplate Special Exposure Cohort.
5	So, that's the end of my presentation,
6	Jim.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let me unmute there.
8	Sorry for the delay. Board Members with questions?
9	Hello?
10	MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim?
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah.
12	MEMBER CLAWSON: This is Brad. I
13	wasn't sure what was going on there. I thought maybe
14	my phone had given out.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Maybe it's just you
16	and I. Is anybody else on?
17	MR. KATZ: I'm on. I think we're all
18	still on.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
20	MEMBER CLAWSON: I'm getting
21	somebody'syeah, okay.

1	MR. KATZ: Yeah, someone called in, I
2	think.
3	MEMBER CLAWSON: Okay.
4	MR. KATZ: No problem.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anyway, any Board
6	Members have questions for Sam?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: This is Ziemer. I have
8	a couple of questions.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, first of all,
11	I'll just start with a remark that I thought the
12	definition is very strange, and I just don't
13	understand the reason for it. But are we assured
14	that the contractors that are excluded, none of the
15	construction workers would have worked for those
16	prime contractors. Is that correct?
17	MR. GLOVER: So, for those primes, if
18	you're working for them, you would be under their
19	radiological control program
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh, if you were a
21	construction worker then.

MR. GLOVER: So, if you were a sub to
them, then only honest to goodness prime
contractor employees, if you're a real Battelle
employee, they were saying that you should be
excluded. We're not trying to exclude any of the
subs. So if you're a worker out of the I think
they call it the 3000 area my colleagues from
the Department of Energy who are on the line, they
could correct me if I make any error but from
the union halls, for any of these temporary people
who would be hired to do construction labor, for
any of these people, we're not trying to exclude
anybody under that, because of the complexity of
this. Only if you're an honest to goodness
employee of that prime contractor. And those
records seem to be very well documented and
established. So, they know if you're a Rockwell
employee.

MEMBER ZIEMER: I got you. But those could include construction workers that they wouldn't have the monitoring data. Is that what

you're saying?

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MR. GLOVER: Well, Rockwell, we see that their employees seem to be monitored. They weren't part of the same deficiency for our program trying to evaluate not having that internal follow-up. At this point in time, we haven't researched the rest of those. Those areas would still be before the Board.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Got you. And then on the others, in addition to Jones and Kaiser, some of the other subcontractors, are those all construction workers, other there or were subcontracts?

MR. GLOVER: I'm sure that --- well, see, it's difficult to put your finger on what exactly is a construction trade worker. I mean, I was unable to try to tell somebody what the definition was going to be, because they had people who would go out in the field for them and would be doing job evaluations. And it very quickly became extremely complex as we looked at --- I was

quickly disabused of the notion that I was going to come up with it as a definition, what would be the employee's job titles that you would actually try to pull into it.

MEMBER ZIEMER: The Department of Labor feels they can administer this the way --- is that correct?

MR. GLOVER: I think they are concerned that it is going to be outside their normal, you know --- it's going to be work. DOE has continued to say they think they can support this.

Gail Splett from DOE is on the line, I think. I don't know if she wants to chime in or not, but they continue to state --- and I know Department of Labor had said that they thought that this was --- because we reworked this with their input. It is convoluted. This is, obviously, not our preferred way of trying to write a Class.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, and then my final question was, so we've identified Kaiser and Jones, but why are we not able to identify the names of

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other subcontractors that are on the prime list?

MR. GLOVER: My colleagues told me that, when I got --- there's like 5,000.

MEMBER ZIEMER: What? Really?

MR. GLOVER: Oh, there's like --- there may be more than that. There's 5,000 companies who are subcontractors to --- it's unbelievable.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Oh.

MR. GLOVER: And I may be under --- I may be actually understating how many --- so, again, in the issue of being relatively concise, I was told if I tried to do that, that I would have to list every one of them that I tried to exclude, and that they weren't able to really --- because of this back and forth working between different companies, that it would be extremely difficult to try to exclude subcontractors.

MS. SPLETT: This is Gail Splett in the Richland Operations Office for DOE. We do have a list that we've been maintaining of subcontractors, and it currently lists over 68,000

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subs that we have used over the years. And we believe that's not even close to the totality. And I think what Sam is alluding to is a sub that worked for Jones one week may be a sub to Rockwell the next week, and that's extremely common. So, for us to say these are the only subs to Jones and Kaiser would be really impossible, you know, with any level of certainty.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I guess I'm a little bit nervous about what this list of X-thousand other subcontractors looks like. I mean, are we talking about somebody who serves the Coke machine or something like that?

MS. SPLETT: If they were a direct subcontractor, there are some of that, but many of them, during the construction, would have some very small companies. That's absolutely true. We'd get five to six layers down of subcontracts. Very common for tank farms, for example, Jones had the contract for construction, they bid it, they subcontracted it to George Grant, who had multiple

thousand subcontractors working on it. And each of 1 those subcontractors may have subcontractors. 2 3 MEMBER ZIEMER: Someone who works for one of those sub-subs, they still have to show 250 4 5 days actually on the site to be eliqible, right? Not just 250 days working for a sub. 6 7 MS. SPLETT: That's correct. That's my understanding. 8 MEMBER CLAWSON: Sam, this is Brad. Can 9 10 I make a comment, too? Because I understand what Dr. Ziemer is kind of alluding to. Would that be 11 12 all right? MR. GLOVER: You're a Board Member. You 13 absolutely can. 14 15 MEMBER CLAWSON: One of the things, 16 being involved with this all --- one of the things that got into this was, in this time frame, J.A. 17 18 Jones was the major --- they did most of the major 19 construction, so he had all of these different subs 20 that he had contracts going out to, but one of

--- here's one of the convoluted parts that really

flows into me. His major contract was like refuelings and a lot of other stuff, so they would take and they would bring in hundreds and hundreds of construction trades a week. And as we're used the term, turn 'em and burn 'em, they would be burned out within a week, and then they'd go off and they'd do another project until they could get their dose down in the next month or so. Then they'd come back in to a hot one.

And we saw a lot of this going on. There's hundreds and hundreds of small contractors that did other jobs. But, see, they utilize this whole labor pool, is what I would call it, to be able to do a lot of these hot jobs. And this is why -- and I will admit that I agree with Sam on how we're proceeding ahead, because there's no way to be able to take and cut out this group and say that they didn't get it. You know, they could be working for a contractor filling pop machines one week, and the next one they could be in a hot cell.

But they're still there, they're still

on the site 250 days. Well, this is the utilization of manpower, and talking to some of the construction trades, they were emptying the halls for three to four hundred miles away using these people to do these hot jobs, but also doing other jobs. Because this was kind of a unique group of people to be able to use out there to be able to do this work.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah, yeah, a little bit like the rotating people that do the shutdowns on commercial reactors.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Yeah --

MEMBER ZIEMER: -- have the hot jobs.

Yeah.

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MEMBER CLAWSON: Right. And this was really true, but at Hanford these hot jobs continued on not just, you know, this is what we're doing for this one, yeah, they'd go to the next one.

MEMBER ZIEMER: Yeah, I got you.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other --- Bill, did you ever come on the line? I guess not. Arjun,

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are you on the line?

comments.

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MR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, I was on mute.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I don't know if you --- from SC&A, I don't know if you have any

MR. MAKHIJANI: The one comment I have is, looking over, we haven't talked about the records of non-construction workers for some time. And I know the Evaluation Report covered it, but I'd like, you know, maybe Sam to expound a little bit more on that.

MR. GLOVER: So, as we started, you know, to identify this Class and the correspondence and the comparison, we had to begin pulling those records, but we haven't to look through them, Arjun. That's why we're --- we're excluding them because it may take us X amount of time. It's not going to be something we can do overnight. We'll got to pull those records, try to figure out what the rest of these are. So we've got requests in to Hanford to try to understand what their record

systems are, because now we've got seven or eight
primes that we have to put our arms around. In the
interest of trying to work on this construction
trades Class, we just didn't want to hold it up.
MR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, okay. I understand
better now. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, so this is sort
of inclusive for the Class, but it doesn't really
exclude other people in the sense that, you know,
NIOSH or the Board's reached a conclusion on these
other groups that dose reconstruction is feasible.
MR. MAKHIJANI: Thank you, Sam.
MR. GLOVER: You got it.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Ted, I don't believe
the petitioner was going to be on the line, or
wished to comment.
MR. KATZ: Yeah, I don't believe so,
but I like to always open that opportunity just in
case someone changes their plans or what have you.
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, if the
petitioner for this petition is on the line wishes

1	to comment, you're welcome to, but you're also
2	welcome not to.
3	MS. VLIEGER: Dr. Melius?
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes?
5	MS. VLIEGER: Who's listed as the
6	petitioner?
7	MR. KATZ: No, we won't talk about that
8	if
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But it is the
10	petitioner for this specific 83.14.
11	MR. KATZ: Right.
12	MS. VLIEGER: Okay, because there was a
13	time period where I was listed as the petitioner.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But not on this
15	MR. KATZ: Not on this one.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Not on this
17	particular petition.
18	MS. VLIEGER: Perfect, then I'll mute.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, and you're
20	welcome to comment in the public comment period
21	when we have it later this week. It's sort of a

technicality, but ---

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MEMBER CLAWSON: Jim, this is Brad. Can I make a comment, though, just something you covered there just a minute ago? I agree, like I said, wholeheartedly with Sam on this 83.14, what we've got into. But in no way do I say that this exact cut-off date --- when we looked at this, as Sam has alluded to, this was a clear cut to them, no questions. This is where, you know, this time is where you started to see the upgrade of the dose reconstruction. We have not dove into the prime contractors, or really even the subcontractors.

This was just a cut-off time where Sam says, you know what, Brad, I feel confident right here. And if we continue on into this and we see these, you know, this is just a clear-cut 83.14. But by no means do I want to say that, yes, we're absolutely --- there's substantial information on primes or subcontractors at this time. We need to evaluate it more in-depth.

MR. GLOVER: Yeah, we did it as a matter

of, you know, convenience is the wrong word, but, you know, the data at that point, without dragging it out for months and months and months trying to figure out, you know, arguing about the 1990. That's when the data certainly got better, but we understand that we have more discussions that are going to be with the Board. No, I think MEMBER CLAWSON: Yeah. that's clear. CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So, Sam, how many cases will this free up that you guys have? Wasn't it 760 cases, I thought.

MR. GLOVER: Yeah, there's like probably 750 that we've sent a list back to DOL and DOE that have employment --- the right --- and a POC less than 50 percent that will be affected by this, or may be affected by this.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other questions at this point? Okay, unless some has another preference, rather than make a formal recommendation at this point, I'm not even sure if

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1	we can, given the numbers of people on the line.
2	Board Members, Ted?
3	MR. KATZ: Oh, I mean, it's fine if you
4	want to. You don't need a quorum with a Work Group,
5	so you're welcome to make a recommendation and
6	solicit from Phil and John at the full meeting. But
7	however you want to handle it is fine.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Unless someone feels
9	otherwise, I think let's wait until the full
10	meeting.
11	MR. KATZ: Sure.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Straightforward, we
13	have questions. And since we also just got the
14	report and trying to see what needed to be clarified
15	at this point in time. Paul and Brad, is that okay?
16	MEMBER CLAWSON: That's fine with me.
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul?
18	MR. KATZ: Maybe Paul is on mute.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No problem. The
20	other thing I wanted to try to
21	MEMBER ZIEMER: I was on mute. Yeah,

that's fine with me.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Paul. The other thing I want to try to accomplish is maybe, Arjun, you could give us a brief update on where we are with sort of the issues matrix, and going forward?

MR. MAKHIJANI: Hello, can you hear me?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Now we can, yes.

MR. MAKHIJANI: Okay, sorry. I heard a phone ringing.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, no, it seems to

MR. MAKHIJANI: Well, you know, as we go through these we generally let aside a number of Site Profile issues. And, actually, could I send you a note about that before the Board meeting?

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, that would be fine. I was just wondering if there was anything --- I think what we need is maybe at the Board meeting being able to sort of figure out what next steps would be for the Work Group.

MR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And to be able to	
inform the original petitioners and other people	
interested in what's happening with the site, so	
we can provide an update and figure out when we need	
to meet again.	
MR. MAKHIJANI: Let me send you a note	
about that. Let me look at the Evaluation Report,	
and then I'll send you a note about that before the	
Board meeting.	
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.	
MR. MAKHIJANI: And I'll be on the phone	
at the time of the Board meeting.	
CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Right. Yeah. We	
have an evaluation matrix, and I guess sort of where	
do we stand with that, and does this add more to	
it in some ways, or not, other issues?	
Okay. Any other comments or questions	
from Board Members? If not, I think we can	
adjourn. Ted?	
MR. KATZ: Yeah, I would just suggest,	
though, as you think about this presentation in the	

next day before the Board meeting, if you have anything that you think Sam can expand upon or clarify in his actual presentation, just let him know, pop him an email, that'll be helpful for him.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yeah, actually, Sam, I thought you did as good as job as you can with the situation. I mean, it is complicated to explain.

MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, you know, Jim and Ted, I want to take this opportunity, because working with Sam on this, to be able to get into this and really look at it, and Gail has done an absolutely marvelous job of getting us this data. But this is one of the hardest ones that I have ever really seen, and I appreciate Sam going at with this kind of attitude, because it is very, very complicated, I guess I could say that and feel secure with that. But I really think he's done a fine job on it, and I think we're headed down the right path.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you, and

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1	thanks, everybody. I believe we can adjourn. And
2	we'll see everybody in Richland in a day or two.
3	MR. KATZ: Right. Safe travels,
4	everybody.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, thank you.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
7	went off the record at 2:50 p.m.)
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This transcript of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, Hanford Work Group, has been reviewed for concerns under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a) and personally identifiable information has been redacted as necessary. The transcript, however, has not been reviewed and certified by the Chair of

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