### Update on SEC-00247- Superior Steel Co.

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### **Overview**

- Review of the Superior Steel Co.
- Review of the SEC-00247 Evaluation Report
- Responses to the SC&A Review of the SEC-00247 ER

## **Review of the Superior Steel Co.**

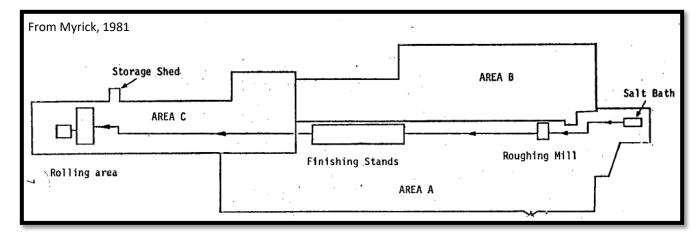
### **About Superior Steel Co. Site**

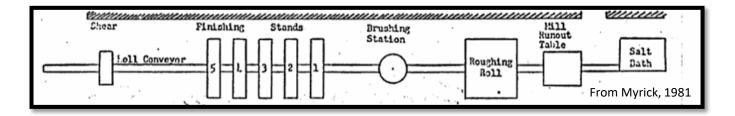
- Carnegie, PA
  - 5 interconnected buildings
- Uranium rolling for AEC
- Covered Period
  - <u>AWE</u>: January 1, 1952 through December 31, 1957
  - <u>Residual Radiation</u>: January 1, 1958 through present

Photo from USACE, 2018



### **Superior Steel Co. Processing Areas**





## Review of the SEC-00247 Evaluation Report

### **SEC-00247** Petition for Superior Steel Co.

- 83.13 (Form B) Petition received May 1, 2018
  - <u>(F.1) Basis</u>: Radiation exposures potentially incurred by members of the proposed class were not monitored either through personal monitoring or through area monitoring.
- Petition qualified for review on July 19, 2018
  - <u>Class under Review</u>: All atomic weapons employees who worked in any area at Superior Steel Co. in Carnegie, PA during the period from January 1, 1952 through December 31, 1957.

### **Evaluation of Petition Basis - Internal Monitoring**

- "Individual uranium urinalysis data are unavailable for Superior Steel workers and none are known to exist." (ORAUT-TKBS-0034)
  - When personal internal monitoring data are unavailable, NIOSH uses air monitoring data from worker breathing zones and work areas, in accordance with NIOSH's OCAS-IG-002, *Internal Dose Reconstruction Implementation Guideline*
  - Site-specific air monitoring data and process data available to estimate internal uranium doses
  - Airborne mass loading calculations from air monitoring data to estimate internal thorium doses

### **Evaluation of Petition Basis - External Monitoring**

- "No external dosimetry results are available for Superior Steel employees." (ORAUT-TKBS-0034)
  - When personal and area external monitoring data are unavailable, NIOSH uses workplace information (e.g., source term, process) to estimate dose, in accordance with NIOSH's OCAS-IG-001, *External Dose Reconstruction Implementation Guideline*
  - Site-specific information, in conjunction with Battelle-TBD-6000, to model external uranium exposures
  - Site-specific information, in conjunction with Battelle-TBD-6000, to model external thorium exposures

# Feasibility Findings for SEC-00247 Superior Steel Co. January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1957

Source of Exposure	Dose Reconstruction Feasible
Uranium Internal	Yes
Thorium Internal	Yes
Uranium External	Yes
Thorium External	Yes
Occupational Medical X-rays	Yes

### NIOSH Proposed Dose Reconstruction Methods -Applicable Years

### Uranium

- Operations:
  - June 27, 1952 through December 31, 1957
- <u>Residual Contamination</u>:
  - January 1, 1958 through present

### Thorium

- <u>Operations</u>:
  - March 27, 1956 through April 20, 1956
- Post-Ops Contamination:
  - April 21, 1956 through December 31, 1957
  - Commercial, non-AEC work

### NIOSH Proposed Dose Reconstruction Methods -Internal Exposures (1952-1957)

Intake Information	Uranium	Thorium
Rolling	500 h per year U air concentration results	10 h during March – April 1956 Th air concentration calculated using a mass loading approach
Resuspension	2000 h per year U resuspension	Remainder of 1956 and all of 1957 Th resuspension
Material Assessed as	U-234 including recycled U contaminants	Th-232 including Th daughter products in secular equilibrium

### NIOSH Proposed Dose Reconstruction Methods -External Exposures (1952-1957)

Exposure Type	Uranium	Thorium
Direct Rolling	500 h per year Battelle-TBD-6000 rolling operations dose	10 h in March – April 1956 MCNP modeling and distance guidance in Battelle-TBD-6000
Submersion Rolling	500 h per year submersion using DCF from EPA-FGR-12	10 h in March – April 1956 submersion using DCF from EPA-FGR-12
Direct Storage	500 h per year Battelle-TBD-6000 1m dose rate	190 h in March – April 1956 MCNP modeling for dose rate at 1m
Post-rolling	2000 h per year submersion and direct exposure using DCF from EPA-FGR-12	Remainder of 1956 and all of 1957 submersion and direct exposure using DCF from EPA-FGR-12

## Responses to the SC&A Review of the SEC-00247 ER

### Summary of Issues, Responses, and WG Discussion

- SC&A's June 2019 ER Review Issued:
  - 2 Findings
  - 4 Observations
- October 2019: NIOSH provided responses
- January 2020: SC&A provided responses
- <u>February 4, 2020</u>: TBD-6000 WG met to discuss the issues and responses
  - WG voted to close Finding 2 and all 4 Observations
  - Finding 1:
    - WG voted to close this as an SEC Issue; follow it as a TBD Issue
    - NIOSH to provide additional information in response

# Finding 1: Failure to justify process similarities that support the use of the Vulcan Crucible billing rate (1 of 4)

- Internal Dose (and External Dose)
- ER proposed using Vulcan Crucible billing rate of \$132 per mill-hour and Superior Steel Co. contract payment for 1957 of \$54,632 to calculate exposure time, specific to rolling hours
  - 414 mill-hours  $\rightarrow$  500 hours rolling exposure
- NIOSH Response
  - Evaluated the billing rate via the 5 criteria in the NIOSH
    Implementation Guide "The Use of Data from Other Facilities in the
    Completion of Dose Reconstructions Under the Energy Employees
    Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act" (OCAS-IG-004)

### Finding 1: Vulcan Crucible billing rate (2 of 4)

- NIOSH Response (cont.)
  - Source Term: Both rolled uranium billets
  - Facility and Process Similarities: Both similar processes and timing
  - Temporal Considerations: Vulcan billing rate from 1948
  - Data Evaluation:
    - Simonds Saw and Steel- \$110.53 per rolling hour
    - Joslyn- \$450 per rolling hour for different process
    - Joslyn- \$88.03 per hour (\$0.11 per pound) never implemented
    - Superior Steel Co.- \$1.01 per pound

### Finding 1: Vulcan Crucible billing rate (3 of 4)

- NIOSH Response (cont.)
  - Review of Bounding Scenario:
    - Compilation of Rolling Information in Table 7-1 yields about
      60h per year rolling exposure
    - Modification #5 to the Superior Steel Co. contract yields about
      510h for the entire contract
      - » additional assumptions of (1) weight of slabs and (2) # of slabs rolled per day or year
  - NIOSH stands by the use of the Vulcan Crucible billing rate to determine the number of rolling hours

## Finding 1: Vulcan Crucible billing rate (4 of 4)

#### SC&A Response

- Agree with NIOSH that annual milling hours can be bounded
- Approach to calculate milling hours should use the billing rate \$1.01 per pound uranium from Modification #5 to the Superior Steel Co. contract given Board's hierarchy of data criterion
- Estimates bounding 253 hours per year

#### TBD-6000 WG

- Requested additional information on the data inputs in order to assess the uncertainty in the final calculation of annual rolling hours
  - Action Item is with NIOSH

### Finding 1: Vulcan Crucible billing rate (cont.)

- NIOSH Response (March 2020)
  - Explored the rolling time distribution using a statistical simulation and available slab weight and rolling through-put data
  - Proposes using the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of this simulated distribution of the rolling time = 267 uranium rolling hours per year
  - Not much higher than the SC&A proposed estimate of 253 hours, but incorporates all of the available Superior Steel Co. data

# Finding 2: 1955 survey distributions may not bound air concentrations

- Internal Dose
- Intake Rate based on results of the 4 HASL air sampling campaigns
  - ER proposed 2 intake rates: 1953 data and 1955 data
- NIOSH Response
  - Remove May 1955 data and use the other 3 datasets to determine the intake rate for the entire exposure period
- SC&A Response
  - Recommends the Board accept the modified approach
- TBD-6000 WG
  - Agreed to remove the May 1955 data from dataset; Voted to Close

### Observation 1: New approach to bounding source term based on contract billing in combination with another site's billing rate

- Internal Dose and External Dose
- ER proposed use of Vulcan Crucible billing rate to calculate number of uranium rolling hours (Exposure Time, specific to rolling hours)
- NIOSH Response
  - Clarified the billing rate isn't used for source term assumptions
  - Source term is U slabs based on the AEC contract & process info
- TBD-6000 WG
  - Voted to Close

### **Observation 2: One-to-one Thorium-to-Uranium ratio for calculation of Thorium air concentration inconsistent with precedent of 10% used in past ERs**

- Internal Dose
- ER proposed Thorium intake rate based on uranium air sample mass loading
- NIOSH Response
  - Bridgeport Brass
    - Thorium intake rates equal 10% of the Uranium intake rates
    - Uranium and Thorium rolled concurrently
    - Air sampling results include contributions from both Uranium and Thorium
  - Superior Steel air sampling only performed during Uranium work

### **Observation 2: Thorium-to-Uranium ratio (cont.)**

#### SC&A Response

- After review of NIOSH response, understands that the assumption for Bridgeport Brass is not applicable to Superior Steel
- Recommends Closing
- TBD-6000 WG
  - Voted to Close

### Observation 3: Uranium storage time assumption is inadequate to capture length of time material was likely on-site

- External Dose
- ER proposed 500 hours per year of exposure from material storage
- NIOSH Response
  - Given petitioners' comments and review of applicable reference documents, change to year-round minus rolling time for the entire operational period
- SC&A Response
  - Recommends the Board accept the modified approach
- TBD-6000 WG
  - Voted to Close

### **Observation 4: Annual medical examination assumption in spite of evidence may be inconsistent**

- Occupational Medical Dose
- ER proposed continuing assignment of pre-employment, annual, and termination PA chest X-ray doses
- NIOSH Response
  - Default assumptions from ORAUT-OTIB-0006 and ORAUT-OTIB-0079 when evidence is lacking
- SC&A Response
  - Sampled 10 AWE claims reviews from DR Subcommittee and found they followed this guidance
- TBD-6000 WG
  - Voted to Close